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T H I R D

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED, MAY 29, 1844.

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SECOND EDITION.  
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PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 24 CONGRESS ST.

1844.

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From
American Colonization Society
May 28, 1913.

R E P O R T .

IN presenting our Third Annual Report, we are still obliged to speak of difficulties, obstructions and discouragements. All our arrangements for a travelling agency have been disappointed. The Rev. James T. Phelps, who entered the field a few days before our last annual meeting, was compelled to discontinue his labors, by ill health, in one week. From feeble health and other causes, the Rev. Dr. Tenney has been able to extend his labors but a few miles from his residence. Capt. George Barker, after rendering us some assistance while making collections for the African Repository, visited the State of New York, as general agent for that publication, intending soon to return and engage in our service ; but as the New York State Colonization Society was then destitute of Secretary or Agent of any kind, he was obliged to take charge of its concerns, and to remain in its service almost to the present time.

Our facilities for communicating with the public through the press, have been somewhat diminished by the transfer of the Boston Recorder to new hands. Its present conductors think it inconsistent with their intended course in relation to slavery, to admit into their columns any thing, even an official statement of undeniable and unquestioned facts, in favor of Colonization. Hence we have found it impracticable to inform such of our friends as depend on that paper for information, of some very urgent claims upon their benevolence.

Attempts to muzzle the press, both religious and secular, have also been made in other quarters, and with some degree of success. Editors have been called to account by their subscribers and threatened with loss of patronage, for not suppressing information ; and in one instance in the interior of the State, the suppression of articles in our favor, and the insertion of articles of an opposite character, was procured by secretly bribing an assistant editor, who, however, lost his place on the discovery of the fact by the proprietor. In short, it is

evidently the settled policy of those who oppose us, to procure, by intimidation or otherwise, the exclusion of facts favorable to our cause from the public journals.

Yet we have made some progress. The amount received by the Parent Society from Massachusetts, acknowledged in the African Repository during twelve months ending just before our last annual meeting, was \$1,225 67. The amount thus acknowledged since the last annual meeting is \$1,755 82; to which should be added \$74 25 expended here but not yet reported, making a total of \$1,830 67; showing an increase of \$604 40, or more than 49 per cent. To this add \$440 20 collected here, but not remitted, and the amount is \$2,270 27. The receipts for the African Repository have been \$393 25; so that the whole amount received by the Parent Society from within the State, from all sources, has been \$2,223 32, and the whole amount raised in the State, \$2,663 52. Besides this, the Charlestown Colonization Society last winter procured subscriptions to an amount not known, but probably from \$150 to \$250, the collection of which, for certain local reasons, has been judiciously delayed; and other subscriptions are known to have been in progress.

In former years, the foreign business of the Parent Society has almost wholly been conducted through southern ports. During the year now ending, it has been found advantageous to transact some of it in this city. Insurance has been effected on shipments from this and other ports, supplies for the Colony and goods for the Colonial store have been purchased, a ship for conveying emigrants and stores has been chartered, and other business transacted, to the amount of seven or eight thousand dollars. This, we hope, will have a good effect upon public sentiment, by exhibiting the Society and its Colony as active realities, worthy of the attention of business men. The direct pecuniary advantage to the Society, from these transactions, is not yet exactly ascertained. It cannot, however, be less than \$1,000. In the transaction of this business, your office in this city has been found convenient.

Previously to the last annual meeting, an appeal had been made in favor of eighteen persons, formerly slaves of Thomas Wallace, Esq. of Flemingsburgh, Ky., to whom freedom had been bequeathed, on condition of their emigrating to Liberia within one year. Of the sums remitted to the Parent Society, \$589 75 was contributed either expressly for their benefit, or for the benefit of persons in their condition. After several delays by lawsuits, instituted for the purpose of retaining them in slavery, fourteen of them sailed from New Orleans in the brig Lime Rock, on the tenth of April last, and, we hope, are now in Liberia. Of the remaining four, one is dead, one has married and cannot leave

her husband, and two have had the privilege of living in Kentucky as freemen, purchased for them by persons who, for some reason, were unwilling to spare them from the neighborhood.

The Lime Rock also took out the last detachment of those who were formerly slaves of the late Mrs. Reed, of Mississippi. Their case is worthy of special notice.

Her father, Capt. Isaac Ross, died some years since, having bequeathed his slaves, upwards of three hundred in number, and a large amount of other property, to the American Colonization Society. The slaves and other property were then estimated at more than \$300,000. Suits at law were instituted for the purpose of setting aside the will, and means have been found to protract the litigation even to the present time. It is believed, however, that the freedom of these people will ultimately be secured, and that perhaps enough of the estate will be left to defray, on an economical scale, the expense of their emigration. His daughter, it was well known, deeply sympathized with his views on that subject; but she seems to have been discouraged from making a similar will in her own case, by the difficulty found in executing that of her father. With the exception of a small legacy to a friend, she bequeathed her whole estate, consisting of her slaves and 1,600 acres of land, to Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Natchez, and the Rev. Zebulon Butler, of Port Gibson, who were appointed her executors. The legacy was not in trust, nor encumbered with any conditions, written or verbal. The legatees might have sold the land and slaves, put the money in their own pockets, and been at peace with all but God and their own consciences. They, however, determined to do what they believed to be most agreeable to the wishes of Mrs. Reed, and for the best good of the slaves. Within three months from her decease, Dr. Duncan advanced \$2,500 to the Colonization Society, towards the expense of their outfit. But just before they were ready to sail, all proceedings were staid by an injunction. This was followed up by every kind of proceeding before courts of law and chancery, and before the legislature, which the ingenuity of lawyers could invent; so that several years were consumed, and not less than \$20,000 of Mrs. Reed's estate was spent, in securing the freedom of her people. At last, Dr. Duncan advancing \$1,500 more of his own funds for that purpose, 71 of them embarked in the *Renown*, at New Orleans, on the 9th of May of last year. Others, who joined them at New Orleans and at Norfolk, raised the number to 79, all of whom have been safely landed at Monrovia. On the 10th of last month, the remaining 72 sailed from New Orleans in the *Lime Rock*. They were accompanied by the fourteen from Flemingsburgh, before mentioned, and six from New Orleans, making 92 emigrants in all.

The whole number sent out during the year is 175. Of these, 143 were from the estate of Mrs. Reed, and 21 others were slaves, who thus became free; making in all, 164 slaves emancipated during the year.

Another expedition is about to sail from Norfolk, in the ship *Virginia*, chartered here, and expected to leave this port to-morrow. She will carry out about 50 emigrants. Of these, one is a free colored man from Newark, Ohio, and another from Philadelphia. The others are slaves, emancipated for emigration. Eighteen are from St. Charles, Mo.; and the remainder from various parts of Virginia. Sixteen of them, from Richmond, have been detained ten or twelve years by law-suits, instituted for the purpose of retaining them in slavery. One, from Augusta County, bought his freedom with the avails of his own labor. He then came to Washington, where he begged the money to purchase his wife; the officers of the Colonization Society heading the subscription from their own private resources. There are many others in Virginia and elsewhere, who ought to be sent out by this expedition, and who would be sent, but for want of funds. Among them, are ten slaves of a minister of the gospel, who states that he finds his present relation to them inconsistent with his own highest interests and those of his sacred office. Emigration to Liberia he considers necessary to their best good, which he feels bound to consult. They are of good character, and, though content with their present condition, they are desirous of joining their relatives, who are already settled and doing well in Liberia. His own means, he finds, are insufficient to meet the expense of their emigration. He has therefore applied to the Society for aid; but its funds have not yet enabled it to grant his request.

The receipts of the Parent Society, for the year 1843, were \$32,191 61; being greater than those of the previous year, by \$6,193 51. Its debt has been reduced upwards of \$4,000. Its pecuniary credit seems to be well established in all our principal commercial cities. No reason appears for apprehending an adverse change of public sentiment. Its auxiliaries in the great States of New York and Pennsylvania have, it is believed, nearly extricated themselves from the liabilities incurred while acting independently. The New York Society, too, after a year of unavoidable inefficiency since the death of the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, has at length completed its organization by the appointment of an able, zealous and popular Secretary. A great increase of means may therefore be expected from these auxiliaries during the present year.

In respect to the Colony, we are at length relieved from the necessity of relying upon estimates and conjectures. A census has been taken, which, when printed, will give very full and definite information on nearly all important points. At present, we can state only a few of

the results. It should be remembered that this census relates only to the Colony of Liberia proper, and does not include the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. Almost every one's first question will relate to Population and Health.

The emigrants received up to September, 1843, were 4,454. The deaths of emigrants during their first year have varied, from less than 9 to nearly 50 per cent. These deaths are found to bear no relation to the healthiness of the year; being often the greatest when the deaths among older colonists are fewest, and the contrary. But they do bear a very evident relation to the character and demeanor of the emigrants, the supply of medical attendance, the season of the year in which they arrive, and other similar circumstances. During the five most favorable years, the average mortality of new emigrants was 9.79 per cent. After suitable deduction for the ordinary rate of mortality among others, there is a remainder of from 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which may fairly be ascribed to the process of acclimation, conducted with such prudence as it is reasonable to require, in the present circumstances of the Colony. The whole number who have died within a year from their arrival, has been 996; being 22.36 per cent.

The mortality among acclimated colonists is by no means alarming, when compared with that among the same class of persons in this country.

The average mortality of all the inhabitants of Boston for the last seven years, taking the census of 1840 as the average number of inhabitants, has been 2.16 per cent. Among the white population in Baltimore, from 1823 to 1826 inclusive, it was 2.23 per cent; in New York, 2.49; in Philadelphia, 3.19. Among the colored people, in Baltimore, for the same years, it was 3.10; in Philadelphia, 5.02; in New York, 5.29; and in Boston it is supposed by well informed persons to be about 6.66. The average annual mortality among acclimated Colonists in Liberia, for the last twelve years, has been 4.20; and for the last three years, 3.07. The greatest mortality among them except in 1822, during a time of war, was 6.94 in 1828. Since that time, it has never risen so high as 6.00 but once, and never so high as 5.00, when there was a regularly educated physician in the Colony.

It appears, therefore, that the climate of Liberia is more favorable to the health and longevity of acclimated persons of color, than that of Boston, New York or Philadelphia; and even including the dangers of acclimation to a person not censurably imprudent, a colored emigrant from the south is more likely to live three years in Liberia than in Boston; more likely to live four years than in New York, and five years than in Philadelphia.

Of the earlier emigrants, many removed to the British Colony at

Sierra Leone. On the planting of the Colony at Cape Palmas, many, originally from Maryland, removed thither, and joined their fortunes with the neighbors and friends of their childhood. Others have returned to this country, or gone to other settlements. The removal of more than 500 is recorded, of whom a large majority are residing in some part of Africa. Of the present number of members of their families, we have no account.

The number of emigrants and their children, residing within the jurisdiction of the Colony at the close of 1843, was 2,463, of whom 645 had been born in Africa.

To these should be added about 300 of the natives, who have become so civilized as to be admitted to the polls, and to all the privileges of citizenship. These, with their families, will probably raise the whole colonial population to nearly 4,000.

Of the natives residing on land owned by the Colony, and directly amenable to its laws, no census has been taken. They are estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. They rely wholly on the Colony for protection from the kidnapping tribes of the interior, and in case of a war of sufficient magnitude to demand their aid—which, however, is a very improbable event—they might all be embodied for its defence. Of the population of the allied tribes, who are bound by treaty to abstain from the slave trade and some other barbarous customs, and to refer their difficulties to the Colonial Government for settlement without bloodshed, still less is known. According to the boasts of their chiefs, it is at least 120,000, and may not improbably exceed half that number.

The churches in the Colony are 23. The communicants, emigrants and their children, 1,014; recaptured Africans, 116; native, 353.

There are 16 schools, containing 562 scholars, of whom 192 are of the native population.

The convictions, from the first planting of the Colony, not among the Colonists merely, but among the whole population directly amenable to the courts, have been, for murder, 9; kidnapping, 11; burglary, 17; grand larceny, 107; petty larceny, 184; other crimes, 47.

The valuation of private property, which is said to be much below its true market value, amounts to \$120,075, or \$50 24 to each inhabitant, or about \$250 to a family of five. Of this amount, \$21,775 is employed in agriculture, and \$99,300 in commerce. There are in the Colony 21,197 coffee trees, and 54 acres of sugar cane. At the port of Monrovia, during the three months ending March 30, 1844, the imports amounted to \$16,524 17; the exports to \$13,058 87. The amount at each of the three other ports of entry was supposed to be nearly the same; but the official returns have not yet been received.

Of the moral and intellectual character of the Colony, something may be inferred from the fact, that about half of the Colonists are communicants in the several churches, and more than one fourth are at school.

Of its missionary influence, against which so much has been said, we may judge from the fact, that there are 353 native communicants, converts from the grossest heathenism. The Ceylon mission of the American Board, which was commenced four years before the Colony, and has been regarded by intelligent men as the model mission of Protestantism, had, in communion with its seven churches, at the latest date before the last annual meeting of the Board, 340 native members;—just 13 less than the 23 churches in Liberia.

The beneficial influence of the Colony on the surrounding tribes continues to increase. Since our last meeting, intelligence has been received of the treaty formed in February, 1843, with the Golahs. Yando, the head king of the Golahs, resides 100 or 200 miles up the St. Paul's river, and professes to have 50,000 subjects, which is doubtless a great exaggeration. The Golahs, like all the allied tribes, agree to abolish the slave trade and several idolatrous and barbarous usages, and to make no war without the consent of the Colonial government.

In November last, with the countenance of Commodore Perry, of the U. S. squadron, an important treaty was made with the Kroos, by which they bind themselves to abstain from all participation, direct or indirect, in the slave trade, and “that no foreign officer, agent or subject, except the Colony of Liberia or the American Colonization Society, shall purchase, have, or in any way, by sale, lease or gift, obtain, any right to or claim upon the Kroo country.” The Kroomen are well known to all acquainted with Western Africa, as the watermen of that coast. Few vessels, public or private, can dispense with their assistance. The policy of the tribe has restrained them from engaging directly in the slave trade; but they have always been ready to assist slavers in getting slaves on board. The loss of their aid will subject the slave traders to very serious inconvenience. Their country possesses some important commercial advantages, and foreigners have shown special anxiety to secure some foot hold within its limits.

A part of the Little Bassa territory, extending ten miles along the sea coast and fourteen miles inland, has been purchased for \$300; and the remaining fifteen miles is offered for \$600. This would give us the whole line of coast from the St. Paul's river to the St. John's; a distance of about eighty miles.

The political relations of the Colony are highly gratifying.

The difficulties experienced in former years with British traders have led to correspondence between the governments of Great Britain and

the United States, in which the political independence of Liberia is distinctly claimed by the latter, and virtually admitted by the former, and instructions have been given to the British naval commanders on that coast, to govern themselves accordingly.

The French government has not yet perfected its title to Garroway, and there is some reason to hope that the intention is abandoned.

It is understood that the rendezvous of the American squadron on the coast of Africa, which was at first unfortunately located at the Cape Verde Islands, has been removed to Monrovia. This will do much to increase both the business and the respectability of the Colony. Hitherto, the intercourse of the officers of the squadron with the Colonial government has been most gratifying to all parties; and their testimony in favor of the Colony, which has been for some time before the public, is exerting a happy influence.

Here it may not be improper to mention some services rendered by the squadron to the general interests of colonization and missions beyond our limits.

On coming to anchor at Cape Palmas, on the 6th of December, Commodore Perry found the Maryland Colony threatened with war by the native tribes in the vicinity; and an application was immediately made to him, to rescue the Rev. Mr. Payne, Protestant Episcopal missionary at Cavally, and his family, from impending danger. Cavally is nearly twenty miles east of Cape Palmas, and within the territory purchased by the Maryland Colonization Society, but still occupied by the natives. A station had been established there, in the belief that missions on that coast do not need colonial protection. The danger from the natives had, however, become so imminent, that Mr. Payne had already sent to Cape Palmas for deliverance, when the Decatur hove in sight, and soon opened a communication with him. The next morning, Capt. Abbott landed with an armed force, as Mr. Payne had advised, escorted the mission family to the shore, and conveyed them safely to Cape Palmas. Through the influence of Commodore Perry, peace was soon restored between the natives and the Colony. Still, for several weeks Mr. Payne did not think it safe to trust himself and family at Cavally, and was apprehensive that the station must be permanently given up. At the latest dates, however, matters seemed nearly arranged for his return. Facts have not yet shown the possibility of sustaining a mission any where on that coast, without Colonial protection. In some other parts of Africa, it may be more practicable; though even that is yet a matter of hope, rather than experience.

With Colonial protection, however, missions can be extended indefinitely. Among the allied tribes of Liberia, they are believed to be

perfectly safe. Even among the Golahs, 100 miles or more in the interior, two stations have lately been established, with the approbation of the chiefs and people, and every prospect of safety and success.

After stating such facts, we need spend no time in an appeal for support. The facts themselves are a sufficient appeal to the intelligent friends of freedom, civilization and Christianity.

NOTE.

Among the slaves waiting for the aid of the Society to emigrate to Liberia, were sixty-eight, of excellent character, belonging to Mr. Brown, near Nashville, Tenn., who was anxious to see them on their way during his life, as he believed that his heir, a nephew, would find means to defeat any will that might be made in their favor. Since the presentation of this report, the Secretary has received information that Mr. Brown is dead, and the slaves have passed into the hands of his heir, who has removed them to a more southern State; so that their liberation is now hopeless. Those who have withheld, or induced others to withhold, from the Colonization Society, the funds necessary to meet the expense of their emigration, are morally responsible for their continuance in slavery. There have been several other cases of a similar character within a few years; and unless prompt and liberal remittances prevent, such cases must continue to occur.

NOTE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

Mr. Joseph H. Wilson, of Wilsonville, Shelby Co., Ky., offers to emancipate twenty-seven slaves for emigration to Liberia. They are of good character, all over twelve years of age can read, and several have trades. Among them are members of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches. Mr. Wilson might sell them for TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS; but he proposes to give them their freedom, and 1,000 or 1,200 dollars besides, to commence business with in Liberia; so that his donation will amount, in all, to \$13,000 or more. The expense of their emigration, to be contributed by the friends of freedom, will be about \$1,350; that is, about one tenth as much as Mr. Wilson offers to give.—There are also two ministers of the gospel in Virginia, who wish thus to emancipate their slaves, nine or ten each.—The Secretary of the Parent Society wrote, August 29:—"Yesterday I had an urgent application to send out thirty more slaves from Virginia. A few days ago, I had one to send some fifteen or twenty from Havre de Grace."—Here are at least EIGHTY SLAVES waiting for FIFTY DOLLARS each, to secure their freedom.—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Sept. 10, 1844.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS OF LIBERIA, SEPT. 1843.

	Arrivals.	Deaths the first year.	Deaths of former colonists.	Sum of both.	Emigrants of each yr. now in the colony.	Emigrants of each yr. who have removed.	Total emigrant population.	Children of each year now in the colony.	Total population.	Mortality among acclimated colonists.
1820,	86	15		15	8	35	36		36	per cent.
1821,	33	4	3	7	6	8	54		54	8.39
1822,	37	7	7	14	9	5	72	3	75	12.96
1823,	65	13	2	15	15	8	114	6	120	2.60
1824,	103	16	5	21	34	8	188	3	200	4.16
1825,	66	13	8	21	16	3	230	6	248	4.00
1826,	182	40	8	48	58	6	358	3	379	3.22
1827,	234	20	9	29	63	14	549	6	576	2.37
1828,	301	97	40	137	98	24	699	12	638	6.94
1829,	147	37	30	67	49	25	754	20	813	4.70
1830,	326	75	35	110	123	25	945	20	1,024	4.30
1831,	165	32	51	83	71	12	1,008	30	1,117	4.98
1832,	655	92	37	129	289	83	1,451	13	1,573	3.31
1833,	639	170	47	217	193	122	1,751	41	1,917	2.98
1834,	237	70	70	140	87	31	1,817	33	2,016	3.65
1835,	183	17	66	83	96	32	1,885	48	2,132	3.27
1836,	209	51	94	145	105	13	1,936	47	2,230	4.40
1837,	76	37	104	141	30	6	1,865	58	2,217	4.66
1838,	205	50	135	185	102	12	1,873	56	2,281	6.08
1839,	56	6	129	135	35	10	1,784	55	2,247	5.65
1840,	115	52	128	180	33	6	1,713	40	2,216	5.69
1841,	86	21	79	100	45	9	1,690	78	2,271	3.56
1842,	229	25	66	91	169	15	1,813	35	2,429	2.90
1843,	19	6	79	85	11	2	1,745	29	2,390	4.33
Total,	4,454	966		2,198	1,745	514		645		

Churches, 23; Communicants, American, 1,014, Recaptured Africans, 116, African, 353; Total, 1,483.

Schools, 16; Scholars, American, 370, African, 192; Total, 562.

Convictions—Murder, 9; Kidnapping, 11; Burglary, 17; Grand Larceny, 107; Petit Larceny, 181; Other offences, 47.

Imports in two years, \$157,829; Exports, do. \$123,694; Stock in trade, \$58,750; Real estate of merchants, \$39,550; Commission business annually, \$50,500; Vessels, 9.

Coffee trees, 21,197; Acres Sugar cane, 54; Acres in Rice, 62; Do. Indian corn, 105; Do. Ground nuts, 31; Do. Potatoes and Yams, 306; Do. Cassada, 326. Acres owned, 2,534; Under cultivation, 948. Cattle, 71; Sheep and Goats, 214; Swine, 285; Ducks and Hens, 119 doz.; Total value owned by farmers, \$21,775.

No. II.

LETTER FROM DR. LUGENBEEL, COLONIAL PHYSICIAN, TO THE SECRETARY.

Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa, April 11, 1844.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Being assured that you feel interested in every thing relative to the colony of Liberia, I have thought that a letter from this distant land may not prove unacceptable. I arrived in Liberia about the middle of November last; since which time, I have been actively engaged in the practice of my profession, nearly every day. My health has generally been remarkably good. For more than four months I continued to perform my duties, with no other interruption than an occasional attack of fever and headache, which did not compel me to keep my bed for a single day. On the 23d of March, however, I experienced an attack of fever, and was confined to bed for a week. At present I feel very well.

The colony never was perhaps in a more flourishing condition than at this time. Indeed, this place (Monrovia) is becoming a considerable commercial depot. Vessels of the various European nations, engaged in trading on this coast, as well as American merchantmen, almost always stop at this place, and frequently consign large portions of their cargoes to our commission merchants; and, in return, receive camwood, palm oil, ivory, &c. The exportations from this port, during the last year, amounted to upwards of \$100,000. About two months ago, a neat and substantial cutter, of about twenty tons, was launched in our harbor; and another, of about the same size, is now on the stocks. There are in all about twelve vessels, (one of ninety tons,) owned by different persons in the colony, and engaged in trading along the coast. Several stone and frame buildings are now in progress of erection in this town; and the new court-house is nearly finished. This is a fine large stone building, two and a half stories high. The lower floor is the court-room; the second story the legislative hall; and the half story is divided into several rooms, for various uses. A new stone jail is also in process of building. The court-house cost upwards of four thousand dollars; and it has been paid for by the people.

In regard to agricultural pursuits, however, there seems to be a want of energy on the part of the colonists. They are generally too fond of trading—want to get rich too fast. Many of them seem to forget that the soil is the true source of wealth and comfort; they seem to forget that they live on one of the most productive soils in the world; and that in order to maintain themselves as a free people, and to have a permanent home, they must cultivate the soil. All the usual productions of tropical climates thrive well in Liberia. The coffee-tree and the sugar-cane grow as luxuriantly here, as perhaps in any other part of the world. Several persons have turned their attention to the cultivation of coffee; and, in a few years, no doubt, this will be a profitable article of exportation. The coffee-tree grows much larger here than in the West Indies. It is not uncommon for a single tree to yield, at one time, fifteen pounds of coffee; and I understand that as much as eighteen pounds have been gathered from one tree. In making sugar, the colonists have not yet been very successful, owing to the want of the necessary apparatus. Horses and oxen do not live well in Liberia; and the sugar mill or press has to be turned by manual force. The employment of so many hands is necessarily very expensive; and consequently the sugar costs more, than it can be procured for from merchant vessels. Until they can obtain a good steam apparatus, (which I hope they soon will) they cannot make sugar as cheaply as it can be bought. About five thousand pounds of clear fine white sugar were made at the colonial farm this season; but the cost of labor was so great, that it will be a losing business.

The other settlements are in a flourishing condition. I have visited those on the St. Paul's river. In ascending this noble stream, many neat little houses may be seen scattered along its banks, surrounded by cleared lots or small farms, on which may be seen a variety of fruit trees and vegetables. The St. Paul's is one of the most beautiful streams of water I ever saw. It is about half a mile wide at the widest point, and about three eighths of a mile wide at Millsburg. The banks rise from ten to twenty feet above the water, and they are covered (except in places that have been cleared) with large forest trees; among which, the graceful palm, with its delicate tapering body, rears aloft its green tufted head, and stands in pride, the benefactor and the glory of its native land.

The Legislature of the Commonwealth of Liberia adjourned on the 20th ultimo, after a session of fourteen days. There were ten members. They met, for the first time, in the new hall. No unprejudiced individual could have attended the meetings of this body, and listened to their deliberations, without being convinced that the citizens of Liberia are capable of self-government.

Notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made, and that are still being made, to suppress the slave-trade, that nefarious traffic is still carried on, to an amazing extent, on this coast; not however within the territory of the Colony. There are several slave factories on the Gallinas river; and one at New Cesters, between this place and Cape Palmas. A few weeks ago a slave ship left the Gallinas, having on board *one thousand* slaves. However incredible it may appear, it is nevertheless the fact, that one thousand human beings were crowded, like inanimate substances, into the hold of a single vessel, to be carried across the broad Atlantic. No doubt, at least one fourth of these unfortunate creatures will find a watery grave, before the vessel shall have reached its place of destination. This ship was pursued by a British cruiser, but without success. Hundreds of thousands of the poor degraded children of Africa are annually torn from their native soil, from their own beautiful country, and transported to distant lands, the miserable victims of the most abominable traffic that has ever swelled the catalogue of human crime. An American vessel, supposed to be engaged in the slave trade, was captured by the commander of the United States' brig Porpoise, off the Gallinas river, a few weeks ago, and sent to the United States, for a judicial investigation. Although no slaves were found on board, yet the circumstantial evidence was sufficiently strong, to justify the commander of the Porpoise, in seizing her as a prize.

The health of the colonists is generally good, at present.

Yours truly, J. W. LUGENBEEL, *Colonial Physician.*

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

No. III.

LETTER FROM COMMODORE PERRY, COMMANDING THE U. S. SQUADRON ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA, TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. Frigate Macedonian, Monrovia, West Coast of Africa, Jan. 4, 1844.

SIR:—It may be expected that I should communicate to the Department some information in regard to the settlements established by the Colonization Societies of the United States upon this coast.

I shall, therefore, undertake to notice in general terms their condition.

Having had an agency while serving many years ago on this station as First Lieutenant of the United States ship "Cyane," in the selection of Cape Mesurado as a suitable place of settlement for the colonists, I first saw this beautiful promontory when its dense forests were only inhabited by

wild beasts; since then I have visited it thrice, and each time have noticed with infinite satisfaction, its progressive improvement.

The Cape has now upon its summit a growing town, having several churches, a missionary establishment, school-house, a building for the meeting of the courts, printing presses, warehouses, shops, &c. In fact it possesses most of the conveniences of a small seaport town in the United States; and it is not unusual to see at anchor in its capacious road, on the same day, one or more vessels of war and two or three merchant vessels.

Hitherto my visits to this place have been necessarily of so short duration as not to allow of any examination of the interior portions of the settlement, and I can only judge of the state of cultivation of the soil from what I have seen in the vicinity of the town. But I am told that the agricultural prospects of the colony are brightening.

It appears to me, however, that the settlers are much more inclined to commerce and small trade than to agricultural pursuits, and this is the universal propensity of the colored people at all the settlements upon the coast of whatever nation. In this occupation a few of the more fortunate and prudent of the American settlers have acquired comparative wealth, whilst others have barely succeeded in securing a decent support.

But it is gratifying to witness the comforts that most of these people have gathered about them; many of them are familiar with luxuries which were unknown to the early settlers of North America. Want would seem to be a stranger among them; if any do suffer, it must be the consequence of their own idleness.

At Cape Palmas I had an opportunity of seeing the small farms or clearings of the colonists; these exhibited the fruit of considerable labor, and were gradually assuming the appearance of well cultivated fields. The roads throughout this settlement are excellent, surprisingly so when we consider the recent establishment of the Colony, and the limited means of the settlers.

At all the settlements the established laws are faithfully administered, the morals of the people are good, and the houses of religion are well attended; in truth the settlers, as a community, appear to be strongly imbued with religious feelings.

Governor Roberts, of Liberia, and Russwurm, of Cape Palmas, are intelligent and estimable men, executing their responsible functions with wisdom and dignity, and we have, in the example of those gentlemen, irrefragable proof of the capability of colored people to govern themselves.

On the whole, sir, I cannot but think most favorably of those settlements. The experiment of establishing the free colored people of the United States upon this coast has succeeded beyond the expectations of many of the warmest friends of colonization, and I may venture to predict that the descendants of the present settlers are destined to become an intelligent and thriving people.

The climate of Western Africa, in respect to its influence upon the constitution of the colored *settler*, should not be considered *insalubrious*; all must undergo the acclimating fever, but since the establishment of comfortable buildings for the reception of the new comers, and the greater amount of care and attention that can be bestowed upon them during their sickness, the proportional number of deaths has been very much decreased. Once through this ordeal of sickness, and the settler finds a climate and temperature congenial to his constitution and habits. But it is not so with the white man; to him a sojourn of a few years is almost certain death; and it would seem that the Almighty had interdicted this part of Africa to the white race, and had reserved it for some great and all-wise purpose of His own infinite goodness.

So far as the influence of the colonists has extended, it has been exerted to suppress the slave trade, and their endeavors in this respect have been eminently successful; and it is by planting these settlements (whether

American or European) along the whole extent of coasts, from Cape Verd to Benguela, that the exportation of slaves will be most effectually prevented.

The establishment of these settlements would have a certain tendency to civilize the natives in their immediate vicinity by introducing among them schools, the mechanic arts and in greater abundance those comforts with which they have recently become more generally acquainted, and to secure which they are disposed to make greater efforts to provide articles of African produce to exchange for them.

Thus the commerce of the country, already considerable, would be increased, and new fields would be opened to the labors of the missionary.

It is, therefore, very much to be desired that these settlements should be multiplied and sustained by the fostering care of Congress and the Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.

M. C. PERRY.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW.

No. IV.

CENSUS OF THE MARYLAND COLONY AT CAPE PALMAS.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal for 1843.]

We have received from Governor Russwurm the annual census of our colony for the present year, of which the following is a summary :

COLONISTS.					
Males, over 21 years of age,	.	.	.	.	132
“ over 10 “ “	.	.	.	.	68
“ under 10 “ “	.	.	.	.	95—295
Females, over 18 years of age,	.	.	.	.	162
“ over 10 “ “	.	.	.	.	70
“ under 10 “ “	.	.	.	.	97—329
Total,					624

Missionaries and assistants within our territory, 20.

Here, then, we have the whole number of the colonists now in Maryland in Liberia, viz : 624

And from this let us subtract the whole number that have been sent there from the foundation of the colony, in February, 1834, to the present time, taken from records now before us, viz : 578

Leaving a natural increase of 46

It may be remarked that there have been other acquisitions to the colony besides emigrants from Maryland, particularly those who went from Monrovia and Bassa in the brig Ann, at the settlement of the colony. But we think this number is fully equalled by those who have left the colony. There are, for instance, now residing in this city, three who have returned home. Luke Walter and his whole family, eleven in all, returned almost immediately after their arrival in the colony. Some are also in other colonies along the coast, changing their residence, as might be expected in a free country. The conclusion is but fair, that, independent of immigration, we have a regular increase, although a small one, over all deaths from acclimation, casualties and accidents—a remarkable circumstance in the settlement of any new country, and we believe unprecedented in the tropical world.

The whole number of deaths the past year have been 19, amongst these, 3 white missionaries and 2 from casualty—exclusive of these there have been but 14, while the number of births for the same period has been 22, making a net increase of 8 the past year. Let these facts speak for the salubrity of the colony of Cape Palmas!

F O U R T H

A N N U A L R E P O R T

O F T H E

B O A R D O F M A N A G E R S

O F T H E

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

P R E S E N T E D M A Y 28, 1845.



B O S T O N :

P R E S S O F T. R. M A R V I N, 24 C O N G R E S S S T.

1 8 4 5.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Massachusetts Colonization Society held its Fourth Annual Meeting, for the transaction of business, at the Society's Office, on Wednesday, May 28, at 12 o'clock at noon; ALBERT FEARING, Esq., in the chair. Letters were read from the Rev. Dr. BURGESS and Capt. BENJ. WHIPPLE, declining re-election. The following Officers were then elected for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT.

HON. DANIEL WALDO.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.	REV. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.
REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	REV. WILLIAM HAGUE.
HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.	REV. CHARLES BROOKS.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	REV. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D.

SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

TREASURER.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL, Esq.

AUDITOR.

JAMES BUTLER, Esq.

MANAGERS.

REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.	T. R. MARVIN, Esq.
REV. G. W. BLAGDEN.	JAMES HAYWARD, Esq.
DR. J. V. C. SMITH.	JAMES C. DUNN, Esq.
HENRY EDWARDS, Esq.	DR. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.
ALBERT FEARING, Esq.	

The Treasurer's account was received, and referred to the Board of Managers.

Adjourned, to meet at the Central Church, at three o'clock, P. M., for public exercises.

AFTERNOON. Met according to adjournment; the Hon. SIMON GREEN-LEAF, Vice President, in the chair.

The Annual Report was read, and, on motion of the Rev. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D., seconded by Mr. OLIVER PARSONS, was accepted, and ordered to be printed under the direction of the Managers.

After remarks by the Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, on motion of the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, of Philadelphia, seconded by the Rev. D. L. CARROLL, D. D., of New York, it was

Resolved, That the success of our cause, for the past and in preceding years, as developed in the Report just read, demands sincere gratitude to God, and should encourage its friends to renewed and increased efforts.

Resolved, That the objects of the American Colonization Society have never been changed; and that the strongest arguments may be urged in its favor, from its beneficial influences, political, commercial, philanthropic and religious.

On motion of the Rev. R. A. MILLER, it was

Resolved, That pastors, throughout the State, friendly to African Colonization, be requested, if in their judgment it is expedient, to take up collections in behalf of this Society, on or near the anniversary of our national independence.

The Society then adjourned.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Massachusetts Colonization Society was organized May 26, 1841. At the close of the first year of its existence, the Managers had nothing to report, except their fruitless endeavors to fill the office of Corresponding Secretary and General Agent. Individual friends of the cause had forwarded something through other channels to the Parent Society; but the amount is not known.

At the annual meeting in 1842, a Secretary and General Agent was elected. Early in August, an office was opened for the transaction of business. At the anniversary in 1843, we were able to report that we had raised funds to the amount of \$735 96; and that other funds had been contributed in this State and received by the Parent Society without passing through our treasury, to the amount of \$1,088 17; making a total of \$1,824 13. The Parent Society also received \$203 50 for the African Repository; making a total income to the cause of Colonization, of \$2,027 63. For want of funds, the Annual Report was only published in the African Repository.

At the annual meeting in May, 1844, we reported that the Parent Society had received from us and other sources in Massachusetts, \$1,830 07; collected here, but not remitted, \$440 20; receipts of the Parent Society for the Repository, \$393 25; total amount from Massachusetts, \$2,663 52.

During the year now ending, the receipts of this Society have been \$5,143 00; donations made directly to the Parent Society, from this State, \$425 35; total of donations and subscriptions, \$5,568 35; receipts for the African Repository, \$456 00; total of receipts from Massachusetts, \$6,024 35. And future donations have been secured, one quarter part of them in pledges of definite sums, to the amount of nearly \$1,000.

This increased prosperity is the result of several causes, some of which it may be well to mention.

1. The first is a more efficient system of agencies.

Just before the commencement of the year, the Rev. Dr. Tenney was permitted, by his own health and that of his family, to resume his labors in various parts of the State; and they have been continued, with very little interruption, to the present time. He has collected funds in more than seventy towns or parishes, many of which have been repeatedly visited. In consequence of his labors, nearly thirty pastors and others have been made life members of this or the Parent Society; and funds, not yet paid in, have been pledged, to the amount of more than \$500.

Capt. George Barker, after laboring as an agent a few days, soon after the last annual meeting, was necessarily absent till December 5, when he commenced his agency in Boston and vicinity. His labors were continued to March 4, during which time he collected \$702 07. Had he been allowed to complete his collections, there is reason to believe that the amount would have been nearly or quite doubled. But his services seemed to be still more necessary in New York. He accordingly engaged in the service of that Society, where he has since labored with very gratifying success.

2. The definite and encouraging accounts from Liberia, given in the Annual Report of last year, and in other publications, have contributed to our success. Of that Report, 1,500 copies were printed; nearly all of which have been judiciously distributed in this State. The more important portions of it were also published in the African Repository for September, and some of its statistics have appeared in many of the newspapers. The Repository, circulating in increased numbers for the last two years, has added its influence. The authentic information thus diffused, of palpable good accomplished, and of extensive fields for useful labors, open and inviting, has begun to produce something of its appropriate effect.

3. We have also derived advantage from the termination of all difficulties between Colonization Societies and Boards of Missions.

In Liberia Proper, and among the allied tribes, the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Missions are laboring without obstruction, and with encouraging success. No controversy is known to exist between the missionaries and the Liberian authorities, or between the Boards that employ them and the Colonization Society. For the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, we are in no degree responsible, as it is a distinct republic, having no political connection with us, and under the patronage of the Maryland Colonization Society, which is not auxiliary to the American. Still, it may be well to state that the last difficulty between that government and any Board of Missions is fully settled. The Report of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions for the year

1844 says.—“The relations between the colonists and the missionaries at Cape Palmas, during the year past, appear to have been of a friendly character ; and as the desire of the latter to promote, so far as in them lies, the moral and religious interests of the colonists, becomes more and more apparent, it is believed that no obstacles to the beneficial influence of the mission will be interposed.”

Of the complaints of individual missionaries, in their private correspondence, against the conduct of emigrants in whose neighborhood they reside, we have heard but little during the year ; but doubtless such complaints are made, and will continue to be made. The pastors of the best churches in New England have frequent reason to complain that their comfort is disturbed and their usefulness impeded, by the inconsistencies of Christians, and the bad influence of worldly men. In a community of lately emancipated and very imperfectly educated slaves, and others whose opportunities for improvement have been not much superior to theirs, such grounds for complaint must be still more numerous. The white missionary, worn down with labor, debilitated by the climate, with nerves made irritable by the coast fever, disconsolate, perhaps, from the inroads of death upon his family, harrassed with anxiety, often disappointed in his fondest hopes,—for all these trials attend even a successful mission in such a country,—the white missionary, thus afflicted, must be expected to seek relief by imparting the story of his trials to sympathizing friends at home. It would be cruel to deny him that solace. Such natural complainings will doubtless still continue to be written and uttered, and will produce some effect, both on feeble and on hostile minds : but candid and sensible people will know how to appreciate them, and they will do little injury. Meanwhile, we have profited, and shall continue to profit, by the cessation of all difficulties between Colonization Societies and Missionary Boards.

4. The bearings of Colonization on the evangelization of Africa have come to be better understood. Among the means of information on this subject, we may mention “A Historical Examination of the State of Society in Western Africa, as formed by Paganism and Mohammedanism, Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Piracy ; and of the Remedial Influence of Colonization and Missions.” This “Examination” was published by the Board of Managers last autumn, in a pamphlet of 40 pages. It gives the principal facts in the moral history of that part of the world, from the earliest notices of Guinea by the Arabian geographers, in the tenth century, to the present time ; including the numerous efforts that have been made to plant missions in that dark region, by the Roman Catholics, from the year 1482 to 1723, and by Protestants of various communions, from 1736 to 1844,

with their results ; showing, by the experience of four centuries, the importance of Christian colonies of colored men, in order to the conversion and civilization of Africa.

Of this work the Managers have published four editions, amounting to 3,500 copies, nearly all of which have been carefully distributed in this and other States; and it has been copied almost entire into several periodicals, so that its whole circulation has probably amounted to nearly 10,000 copies.*

5. We have derived important advantage from the extrication of the Society from the false position which it had been made to occupy in many minds, in respect to slavery.

The Colonization Society is not, in its nature, its design, or its legitimate operation, the antagonist or the rival of any other form of effort for the benefit of any portion of the human race. There is no good reason why it should be brought into collision with any other Society. Its state of controversy with societies instituted to promote the abolition of slavery, has been an artificial evil, unjustifiably produced, and injuriously prolonged. In stating the origin of this warfare, we shall only give information, of which many intelligent men have avowed their want.

It commenced by an attack on the Society, and its founders and friends, by William L. Garrison, soon after the establishment of his *Liberator*, and by the publication, about the same time, of his "Thoughts on Colonization." His avowed purpose was, not to reform the Colonization Society, but to destroy it; and at a later day he boasted that he had destroyed it. In the "Thoughts on Colonization," the worst of principles and motives were ascribed to the Society, its founders, and its officers. How far he deceived himself into the belief of his own representations, we have no inclination to inquire. We only state the fact, that his pretended quotations from the documents of the Society are in the highest degree garbled, unfair and deceptive, and worthy of no confidence whatever. By applying to one subject what the Society had said of another; by giving a part of a sentence as if it were the whole, and other similar arts, he constructed apparent documentary proofs of the truth of his accusations. Up to that time he had been rather favorably known to the religious community in the northern States. Very few suspected that he would quote unfairly; and still fewer had the means of comparing his professed quotations with the documents from which he professed to take them. The favor, too, with which many regarded his new enterprise, led them to adopt his views of Colonization the more readily. The So-

* See Appendix No. II.

ciety felt constrained to take the field in self-defence, and thus the parties were brought into controversy with each other. Meanwhile, the country became agitated on the subject of slavery. Numbers, on awaking from their long sleep, seeing two combatants in the field, and learning that one of them was "Anti-Slavery," readily inferred that the other must be "Pro-Slavery." The excitement increased. Politicians,—demagogues, rather,—attempted to take advantage of it. Public meetings, and even mobs of men, who never cared for Colonization before or since, and who then knew nothing of it, except that certain men opposed it, passed resolutions in its favor, and thus confirmed good men in their prejudices against it.

Early in the progress of this controversy, a public debate was held in Park-street meeting-house. In the opinion of the members of that church, that debate was conducted in a style and spirit utterly unfit to be used in any house of worship. They therefore resolved to exclude, in future, all discussions on Abolition or Colonization from their house. For similar reasons, the same course was pursued by the greater part of the churches; while many of the remainder had embraced the views of Mr. Garrison. Thus the Society was excluded from nearly every pulpit in Massachusetts.

From this complication of difficulties we are at length extricated. From the commencement of our active operations, we have resolutely acted on the principle, that opposing the efforts of others for the benefit of the Colored People is no part of our work. Even if we deem some of those efforts injudicious in their plan, and injurious in their operation, it is not our business as a Society to oppose them. While we ask the privilege of doing good in what appears to us the best way, we readily concede the same privilege to others, leaving them to bear the responsibility for their own doings. When attacks have been made on colonization, we have endeavored to repel them promptly and effectually. But in such cases, we have carefully confined ourselves to the defensive; and when assailants have laid themselves open to retaliatory attacks on their own systems, we have abstained from availing ourselves of their indiscretion. By steadily adhering to this policy for a course of years, we have at length made our true position to be understood. It is now generally seen and admitted, that none who desire the abolition of slavery, have any good reason for opposing us. The war is at an end; and during the year we have received aid from not a few who were formerly reckoned among our opponents. Our agent, Dr. Tenney, has found access to more pulpits than he has been able to occupy. In his judgment, another suitable agent might have found full employment, in congregations where he would have been welcome. And we invite particular and grateful attention to the fact, that in no

instance has the peace of any church or society been disturbed by our operations ; and we have reason to believe that in many instances they have exerted a decided influence, though silently and indirectly, of a contrary character.

6. In this connection, it would be unjust as well as ungrateful not to mention the liberality of a few distinguished friends. We have received from the Hon. Daniel Waldo, of Worcester, \$1,000 ; from his two sisters, \$500 each ; and from " A Gentleman in Hampshire County," \$500 ; making \$2,500 from four donors. These sums were all given for the purchase of territory in Africa, and have been remitted to the Parent Society for that purpose.

Our expenditure for agencies the past year, including the Secretary's salary, has been about \$1,300. For the year to come, and perhaps still longer, a judicious economy will require it to be increased rather than diminished. If our whole field could have been as thoroughly cultivated the past year as some parts of it have been, it is a moderate estimate to say that our receipts would have been twice as great. And it seems a duty to keep up a vigorous system of agencies, till the claims of colonization have been brought distinctly and intelligibly before the minds of the whole *giving* population of this Commonwealth. When this has been done so effectually that those who think well of our enterprise will remember and aid us without solicitation, we may dispense with agencies.

Meanwhile, we hope our decided and well-informed friends, in different parts of the State, will do what they can to relieve us of this expense. We hope that many pastors will bring the subject before their congregations, and take up collections. There is an appropriateness in doing it about the time of the anniversary of our national independence. The thoughts which then occupy all minds more or less, are favorable to acts of generosity towards a rising republic. Gratitude for our own freedom prompts us to remember the slave whom our bounty may emancipate. And there is something animating in the thought that we give, while thousands, of kindred spirit, are giving for the same object. That season, too, is probably as free as any that can be selected, from other applications. In some cases, however, it may be advisable to transfer the collection to some other day.

Individual friends, of either sex, may easily render us important aid, by diffusing information and collecting funds in their own immediate neighborhoods. A gentleman or lady who collects and forwards to us twenty-five or fifty dollars, not only saves us a sum equal to the salary of an agent while raising that amount, but also leaves the agent at liberty to raise an equal or perhaps a greater amount elsewhere ; so that, while we are obliged to employ agents at all, the pecuniary ad-

vantage of raising funds by the voluntary efforts of individuals, rather than by the visit of an agent, is equal to the whole amount thus raised.

Of the mode of proceeding best adapted to each place, our friends residing there are the best judges. In some places, it may be advisable to form auxiliaries. In others, a few friends may meet and agree to act in concert, without a formal organization. In others still, a single individual, self-moved, will prove the most efficient agency.

With the aid afforded in these and similar modes, we may hope that our receipts will not fall off for the year to come, even if we should receive no large donations, such as have swelled the amount for the year now closing. We hope, however, that the liberal will not cease to devise liberal things, and that many, whom the Great Dispenser of wealth has made responsible for its judicious employment in promoting human welfare, will appreciate the opportunities for doing good, which our enterprise presents. Of the intentions of some, we have already been informed.

Of the operations of the Parent Society, since our last meeting, we can give but a brief account, which will be mostly in the words of its last Annual Report.

The ship *Virginia*, which left this port about the time of our last meeting, sailed from Norfolk, Va. on the 14th of June, with fifty-eight emigrants.

"This company were generally well prepared for emigration; many of them had been well instructed, and maintained uniformly good characters. They were all supplied with every thing necessary to render industry and economy sources of comfort and plenty. The bare outfit of one company of twenty-two of them cost upwards of eighteen hundred dollars, which was paid by the executor out of the estate. They were liberated by the will of the late Hardinia M. Burnley, of Hanover county, Va., and have been under the management of John H. Steger, Esq., who has acted a most liberal part toward them. He also liberated one of his own best servants, that she might accompany her husband, who was one of the above number.

"Four others were from Richmond, Va. They were liberated by Mrs. Sarah Brooke, to whom they were left by her sister, Mrs. Catharine Ellis, deceased, with the request that she would send them to Africa. She also made a bequest to the Female Colonization Society, which, however, was void, the said society not being incorporated. These people have been under the care of John B. Young, Esq., of Richmond, who deserves much praise for the interest which he has shown in their welfare.

"One was from Fredericksburg, a young man of fine appearance and good character, liberated by William M. Blackford, Esq., and furnished with the conveniences necessary to render him useful and happy.

"Seven of them were from Washington county, D. C., liberated by our fellow citizen, William G. Sanders, Esq., and provided with tools, clothing, and furniture, requisite to their comfort in commencing life in a new country.

"Eighteen of them were from St. Charles, Missouri, having been liberated by the will of the late Thomas Lindsay, and provided with a very expensive outfit, under the direction of G. C. Sibley, Esq. As an evidence of their good character and industrious habits, it is worthy of remark that

while they were detained in Norfolk, having arrived some six weeks before the Virginia sailed, they supported themselves by their own labor, and won for themselves the confidence and respect of the good citizens of that borough.

“Three of them were from Nansemond county, Virginia, liberated for the purpose by the will of the late Mr. Kelly, having for some time been under the direction of Hugh H. Kelly, Esq., of Suffolk, and hired out for their own benefit. They were able-bodied young men, and took some money with them.

“One was from Augusta county, Va. He had purchased himself, and had been very anxious to purchase his wife also, but was obliged to leave her behind, intending, if life and health were spared, to return for her.

“One was a free man from Smithfield, North Carolina, who had been anxious to see the colony for himself. He paid his own passage out, and if he is pleased with the place and his prospects there, will return or send over for his family.

“It has been said that when slaves are liberated to be sent to the colony, their masters are governed by selfish motives; that none are set free unless they are old and worthless, or young and vicious, and then only to avoid the trouble and expense of keeping them. Would that every person who has entertained such a suspicion, could have seen this company as they were ready to sail. It would most undoubtedly have corrected their impressions, and convinced them that those who are seeking the removal to Africa of the colored race, are governed by the most benevolent and philanthropic feelings!

“The *invoice* of goods sent to the colonial store by this vessel amounted to \$2,222 02. For that part of the ship occupied by the emigrants and their provisions, &c., we paid \$1,740. Their provisions, water, fuel, berths, and other fixtures for the passage out and support six months, cost \$1,395—being a total expense for each one of \$54 05, not including house rent, medical attendance, &c., in the colony. Adding the freight on the goods sent to the colonial store, \$210, insurance, \$41 50, and some other small expenses, \$68 20, it makes a total expenditure on account of this expedition, of \$5,676 72.

“The Virginia arrived at Monrovia on the 3d of August with the emigrants all well, who were safely landed and comfortable houses appropriated to their use. At our latest dates, 23d October, Governor Roberts was making preparations to locate them on the St. Paul’s river. He remarks:

“‘Dr. Lugenbeel has been exceedingly successful in carrying them through the acclimating fever. Of the two companies, but five have died, one only of that number being an adult.’

“Dr. Lugenbeel, under date of 22d October, remarks:

“‘Nearly all of the last company (by the Virginia) have experienced one attack or more of acclimating fever. None are on the sick list at present; and, with the exception of occasional slight attacks of intermittent fever, they are all enjoying good health. About one third of them have been going to school during most of the time since their arrival, and several of them have made considerable progress in learning to read and write.

“‘From my experience and observations, I am fully satisfied that forty-nine persons in fifty, if not ninety-nine in one hundred, who come from the United States to Liberia, might pass safely through the acclimating fever: provided their constitutions were not much impaired by previous disease, and they could be prevailed on to exercise that prudence which is necessary.’

“The only other company of emigrants sent out this year, sailed from Baltimore on the 18th November, in the brig *Chipola*, chartered by the Maryland Colonization Society. They were twenty-one in number, having been liberated by Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., of Wiltonville, Ky., and furnished by him with a liberal outfit. To the indefatigable agency of the Rev. J. B. Pinney we are indebted for bringing these people from Kentucky and fitting them out for their voyage. The whole expense attending their de-

parture, their passage out, and support six months, is \$1,425 38, not including house rent, medical attendance, &c., in Liberia, being an average cost of \$67 87 for each one.

"Thirty-seven of the other emigrants who sailed in the *Chipola* were from Virginia, and had been offered to this Society; but not having the means to send them, they went out under the patronage of the Maryland Society, and will be located at Cape Palmas.

"We have been under the necessity of declining to send out a great many persons who have been anxious to emigrate the past year. The resources of the Society have been entirely inadequate to meet the demands upon it. These difficulties in the way of persons obtaining a passage to Liberia, have a tendency greatly to check the spirit of emigration, and to discourage a great many masters who have been hoping to send out their slaves. How important, therefore, that our friends should all bear this in their memories, and greatly enlarge their contributions the coming year!"

It appears from this statement, that the whole number of emigrants has been 79, of whom 77 were slaves, emancipated for the purpose, one purchased his own freedom, and one was a free man, who went at his own expense. It appears also, that many others would have gone, if the Society could have obtained the necessary funds. Letters from the Secretary of the Parent Society, received within a few weeks, give more particular information.

A letter of April 17 mentions a lady near Martinsburgh, Va. who is anxious to settle her slaves in Liberia. They are a mother and her six children. The lady is not rich, and can do no more than give them their freedom and an outfit. They are anxious to go; and they must go before winter, or they will be transferred, under a decree of court, to hands of others, who will not emancipate them. The husband and father is the slave of another person. He is now engaged in an effort to purchase himself, that he may go with them. The price of his freedom has already been fixed, and he will probably be able to raise it. A letter dated April 25, asks our aid for about "sixty others, who must go in our next vessel, who are now slaves, and who can get their freedom only on condition that we will send them" to Liberia.

We know that there are many others, who may have their freedom whenever we are ready to receive them; but their cases are less urgent. If they live, and their masters live, and no unforeseen event transfers them to other owners, their offer of freedom will continue, and they will suffer no evil by the delay, except that of being slaves so much longer, while waiting for us to furnish the trifle necessary for their liberation. The urgency of their case, each one will estimate according to his own idea of the value of liberty. But as to the 68 who must go in our next ship, and for whose passage and acclimation nearly \$4,000 must be raised, there can be but one opinion. Furnishing the means is a duty, which those who have the means, cannot escape; and a privilege, which those who know "the luxury of doing good," cannot consent to forego.

Some time last summer, a gentleman of New York offered to be one of fifteen, who would give \$1,000 each, to complete the purchase of the whole sea-board of Liberia,—an object which is indispensable to the entire and permanent exclusion of the slave trade, the uniform administration of the revenue laws, and the highest good both of the emigrant and the native population, and which cannot be delayed, without danger that some portions of the coast will pass into foreign and unfriendly hands. It was thought that \$15,000, in addition to the means which might be derived from other sources, would be sufficient to meet the expense of the purchase. The subscriptions to this fund now amount at least to \$10,000, of which \$2,500, subscribed in this State, and some other portions, have been paid; but a large part remains contingent on the filling up of the subscription. We confidently expect that the whole amount will be raised; but in order to it, very possibly some of our wealthy and liberal friends in this State may be obliged to subscribe for some of the last thousands, and thus bind the bargain with former subscribers.

The receipts of the Parent Society for the year 1844 exceeded those of the previous year by the sum of \$1,096 17, and the present year promises a much larger increase. The New York State Society, under the able and energetic administration of its present secretary, is fast recovering from its depression. Its income for the year just ended, was \$5,751 93, being \$2,707 27 greater than the previous year. The Pennsylvania Society is believed to be equally prosperous. The societies in Connecticut, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Mississippi, are acting with increased vigor; those of Tennessee, Louisiana, and Missouri, which had become inactive, have been re-organized.* A State society has been formed in Illinois, and agents have been appointed for Virginia, Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, and Vermont, and have entered upon their labors.

The condition of Liberia remains nearly the same as last year, though some important changes have been in prospect.

The old difficulties with the British government, growing out of the seizure of certain goods, valued at about \$300, which had been landed by a British subject in violation of the revenue laws, have been revived, in a form somewhat threatening; but as that government shows, on the whole, a friendly disposition, and appears not inclined to push matters rashly to a crisis, and as its late action is evidently founded on a misapprehension of some important facts, we hope for an amicable and honorable adjustment.

The chiefs of Little Bassa have agreed to sell the remaining part of

* Since this Report was presented, the New Hampshire Colonization Society has also been re-organized with encouraging prospects.

their territory, which gives us an uninterrupted line of coast from the St. Paul's river to the St. Johns, inclusive. The chiefs of New Sesters, where is the only slave factory remaining on the 300 miles of coast which we hope to possess, have found that the slave-trade is depopulating their country, and rendering them unable to defend themselves against the surrounding tribes. They therefore, about the beginning of December, expressed the wish that the Liberian government would purchase their country. A commissioner was sent to treat with them, but the slave traders managed so as to defeat the negotiation. Gov. Roberts, however, still expected soon to effect the purchase.

Attempts have been made, by the New Sesters slave traders, to re-establish the trade among the allied tribes, which have abolished it by treaty. By the agency of a few Kroomen in their service, they opened factories among the Dey people at Digby, near Little Cape Mount—a place where the factories had been broken up and the traffic suppressed by Mr. Ashmun, in 1825. The marshal of Liberia was sent, with a suitable force, to apprehend them and break up their establishment. The traders, hearing of his approach, escaped, with nearly all their effects. But instead of quitting the country, one of them opened another factory in the same neighborhood. Learning this fact, Gov. Roberts sent an embassy to the kings and chiefs of the Deys, requiring them to deliver up the offender according to treaty. The kings acknowledged their obligation and apologized for what had been done; but before there was time to deliver up the trader, he made his escape, leaving four boys, whom he had bought, in his factory. These boys were readily given up, and have been placed in Liberian families. The kings renewed their engagement, never to allow the slave trade to be revived in their territory, either directly or indirectly, by their own people or by foreigners.

These events are important, as they prove that the exclusion of the slave trade from that coast is the effect of the present and constantly exerted influence of the people and government of Liberia, and not of any change which has come over the natives, independently of Colonization. The Deys are the next neighbors of the Liberians. Cape Mesurado originally belonged to their territory. The first treaties for the suppression of the slave trade were made with them. And yet, if they were left to themselves, slave traders might persuade them to permit the establishment of factories all along their coast. They know the evil of the traffic, but they have not moral principle enough to resist the temptations of immediate gain which slave traders present to them. And so it is, we have every reason to believe, on all that coast. If the influence of the emigrants from America could be re-

moved, the trade would every where revive; the numerous factories which formerly infested every creek and bay and road-stead, would be re-opened, and universal war among the petty tribes for the capture of slaves would embroil all hands in blood.

Through the influence of Liberia, the allied tribes have enjoyed uninterrupted peace; and the wars which have raged for five years among the tribes on the north, and furnished the slave traders at Gallinas with so many cargoes of victims, have been brought to a close. During these wars, commerce with the interior in that direction has been nearly annihilated. It may now be expected to resume its former activity. The termination of these wars will probably be followed, also, by treaties of alliance with the tribes on the north and northeast, and the establishment of missions among them. Indeed, we know that a mission at Grand Cape Mount had been projected and attempted; but it was found necessary to defer its commencement till the end of the war.

Some progress has been made, in carrying into effect the law for the establishment of primary schools. In addition to those before existing, schools have been opened in Marshall, Edina, and Bassa Cove, and are reported by their respective committees as well attended and prosperous. There is reason to hope that this law will soon be carried into effect in all parts of the commonwealth, and thus the people will be relieved from their dependence on missionary societies and the voluntary efforts of individuals.

The receipts into the treasury of the commonwealth of Liberia, for the year 1844, were \$8,175; of which \$6,383 were derived from duties on imports, \$519 from anchorage and light duties, and \$919 from merchants' licenses. The disbursements amounted to \$6,947, of which \$2,940 was for the erection of public buildings. The balance in the treasury was \$1,228, which was sufficient to pay all outstanding claims against the government, amounting to \$1,027, and leave a surplus of \$201.

Hitherto, the Colonization Society has paid the salaries of the governor and secretary, who have devoted much of their time to the management of its pecuniary concerns. But, as the ordinary revenue of the commonwealth is now sufficient to meet all its current expenses, it is probable that some new arrangement will be made, by which the whole pecuniary burden of the government will be thrown upon its own treasury.

The route for a canal, to connect the waters of the Mesurado river with the ocean, at a point south of Cape Mesurado, has been surveyed, but the state of the treasury has not yet been such as to warrant the commencement of the work.

The amount of imports for two years, previous to the census of 1843, was \$157,829. For 1844, in order to yield a revenue of \$6,383 at five per cent. it must have been \$127,660—almost equal to the two years before the census.

Such are the principal facts in the history of the year. In view of them we may well be encouraged. New reverses may await us, but there is no apparent reason to expect them. The judgment to which the public is evidently coming, after hearing and considering objections for a quarter of a century, will not probably be reversed. In Africa, the most formidable difficulties have been overcome. Both there and here, the lessons of experience will enable us to avoid some errors, which were natural, and almost inevitable, in the earlier stages of our career. We have reason, then, to hope for continued success. We may commence the labors of another year, with the hope that, before its close, many emancipated slaves shall thank us for their freedom, and many Africans, redeemed from barbarism and bloody superstition, shall rejoice in the fruit of our works.

NOTE.

FUNDS ARE WANTED,

1. *To complete the Subscription of Fifteen Thousand Dollars for the purchase of Territory.* A few more subscriptions of \$1,000 each are needed, in order to bind those who have already subscribed. The first offer towards this fund was, to "be one of fifteen, who should give one thousand dollars each," for this purpose. Donations of smaller sums, to the amount of \$5,000 or more, are needed to complete the purchase; but cannot be counted towards the fifteen subscriptions of \$1,000 each.

2. *To colonize emancipated slaves.* This is now our most pressing and immediate want. Two expeditions, of about 200 each, ought to be sent out this fall; requiring an outlay, in various ways, of more than \$20,000. The money is yet to be raised. Many of these slaves must go this fall, or revert into perpetual slavery. Their welfare will be most effectually promoted, by giving for the general purposes of the Society; as, in order to secure their freedom and their prosperity in Africa, the Society will be subjected to various incidental expenses, besides their passage and acclimation. Funds for such purposes are always needed.

Donations may be remitted to the Treasurer, E. Kimball, Esq., No. 83 Milk Street; or to the Secretary and General Agent, No. 26 Joy's Building, Boston.

DONATIONS,

Received by the Massachusetts Colonization Society, during the year ending May 29, 1845.

N. B.—Receipts for the African Repository, proceeds of the sales of publications, &c. being sufficiently acknowledged elsewhere, are not included in this list. The payments for Life memberships were nearly all collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney.

Amherst, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	1 50	Hopkinton, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	5 00
East Parish, do. towards the Life mem-		Ipswich, Daniel Cogswell,	5 00
bership of the Rev. Mr. Belden,	10 00	Collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney, towards	
Andover, collected by Capt. G. Barker,	5 00	Life membership of Rev. Mr. Kimball,	8 00
Do. do. Prof. Edwards,	20 00	towards Life memb. of Rev. Mr. Fitz,	30 00
Ashby, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	3 75	Nathaniel Lord, towards his own Life	
Ashfield, do.	4 36	membership,	15 00
Bedford, do.	6 00	Lanesboro', collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	21 00
Belchertown, do.	11 97½	Leominster, donors unknown,	3 00
Blackstone, do.	24 00	Collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	14 00
Boston, collected by Capt. G. Barker,	702 07	Lowell, do.	46 00
Do. T. R. Marvin, for publications,	25 00	Lunenburg, do.	1 00
S. G. Thorn,	2 00	Lynn, do.	3 50
T. R. Marvin,	5 00	Medford, do.	20 00
H Edwards,	25 00	Methuen, collected by Capt. G. Barker,	1 00
Rev. D. Greene,	2 00	Millbury, do. Rev. Dr. Tenney,	8 00
Rev. R. Anderson, D. D. one set of the		Munson, do. do.	36 30
Reports of the A. B. C. F. M. and of		to const. Rev. S. C. Bartlett L. M.	
the Missionary Herald.		A. C. S.	30 00
Bradford, West, collected by Capt. G. Barker,	6 00	Nantucket, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	50
Brookfield, West, do. Rev. Dr. Tenney,	6 50	Natick, do.	28 02
South, do. do.	12 75	South, do.	3 00
Cambridge, Mrs. Dorothy Leavitt,	2 00	By these, Rev. S. Hunt is const. L. M. A. C. S.	
Charlestown, Colonization Society, to be re-		New Bedford, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	62 00
mitted to the A. C. S.	150 00	Newburyport, do. Capt. G. Barker,	24 00
Chickopee Falls, collected at the Monthly		New Marlboro', do. Rev. T. S. Clarke,	2 00
Concert,	5 49	Newton, West, do. Rev. Dr. Tenney,	7 25
Concord, to constitute Rev. B. Frost L. M.		North Adams, do. do. to const. Mrs.	
A. C. S.	32 87½	Ellen M. Crawford L. M. A. C. S.	36 00
Conway, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	6 00	Northampton, coll. by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	60 00
Danvers, do.	23 50	North Wilbraham, do.	10 75
North, do.	1 00	Palmer, do.	4 00
South, by Miss Julia A. Putnam, to		Pepperell, do.	6 56
plete Life memberships in the A. C.		Phillipston, do.	2 00
S. for the Rev. M. P. Braman and		Pittsfield, do.	38 00
Mrs. Mary P. Braman,	32 00	Plainfield, do.	14 25
Douglas, East, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	1 00	Portsmouth, N. H. Ladies of the 1st Cong.	
Dracut, do.	1 00	Soc. for the purchase of territory,	30 75
Dwight, Cherokee nation, from Geo. Free-		Southampton, coll. by Rev. Dr. Tenney, to	
man, a colored man, formerly a slave, for		const. Rev. M. E. White L. M. A. C. S.	30 00
the A. C. S.	5 00	Springfield, coll. by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	7 00
East Hampton, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	19 50	West, do. to complete L. M. A. C. S.	
Enfield, do.	14 02	of Rev. A. A. Wood,	22 25
Fitchburg, Dea. John T. Farwell, to com-		Donation,	10 00-32 25
plete his Life membership in A. C. S.	20 00	Sterling, coll. by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	3 50
Collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	16 25	Stockbridge, Cong. collection, by Rev. T. S.	
Framingham, Rev. S. G. Bulfinch,	2 00	Claire,	14 56
Georgetown, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	2 50	West, coll. by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	50
Grafton, do.	23 75	Sutton, do.	6 00
Granby, do. to const. Rev. Jas. Bates		Uxbridge, do.	1 00
L. M. A. C. S.	39 87½	Ware Village, do. to const. Rev. N. Gale	
Greenwich, do.	4 00	L. M. A. C. S.	30 00
Groton, do.	5 50	Warren, do.	2 00
Hadley, First Parish, do.	15 50	Webster, do.	7 00
Russel Society, to complete Life mem-		Westboro', do. to const. Rev. C. B. Kit-	
bership of Rev. John Woodbridge,		redge L. M. A. C. S.	38 37½
D. D. in A. C. S.	13 67	Westfield, do.	8 50
North, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	4 25	Williamsburg, do. to const. Rev. M. G.	
Hampshire County, A Gentleman, for the		Wheeler L. M. A. C.	
purchase of territory,	500 00	S. and M. C. S.	61 50
Harvard, to const. E. A. Pearson, Esq.		Williamstown, do.	23 00
L. M. A. C. S.	30 00	Woburn, do.	12 00
to const. Mrs. Margaret B. Blanchard		Worcester, do. to complete Hon. G.	
L. M. A. C. S.	30 00	Kendall L. M. M. C. S.	20 00
from a female friend, for the purchase		Other collections by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	121 00
of territory,	100 00	Dona. of Hon. D. Waldo and sisters,	2,000 00
Collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	5 00	Worthington, coll. by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	\$30
Hatfield, do.	23 50	of which is to const. Rev. John H. Bisbee	
Haverhill, collected by Capt. G. Barker,	5 00	L. M. A. C. S.	41 97½

APPENDIX.

No. I.

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS OF LIBERIA, SEPT. 1843.

	Arrivals.	Deaths the first year.	Deaths of former col- onists.	Sum of both.	Emigrants of each yr. now in the colony.	Emigrants of each yr. who have removed.	Total emigrant popu- lation.	Children of each year now in the colony.	Total population.	Mortality among ac- climated colonists.
1820,	86	15		15	8	35	36		36	per cent.
1821,	33	4	3	7	6	8	54		54	8.39
1822,	37	7	7	14	9	5	72	3	75	12.96
1823,	65	13	2	15	15	8	114	6	120	2.60
1824,	103	16	5	21	34	8	188	3	200	4.16
1825,	66	13	8	21	16	3	230	6	248	4.00
1826,	182	40	8	48	58	6	358	3	379	3.22
1827,	234	20	9	29	63	14	549	6	576	2.37
1828,	301	97	40	137	98	24	699	12	638	6.94
1829,	147	37	30	67	49	25	754	20	813	4.70
1830,	326	75	35	110	123	25	945	20	1,024	4.30
1831,	165	32	51	83	71	12	1,008	30	1,117	4.98
1832,	655	92	37	129	289	83	1,451	13	1,573	3.31
1833,	639	170	47	217	193	122	1,751	44	1,917	2.98
1834,	237	70	70	140	87	31	1,817	33	2,016	3.65
1835,	183	17	66	83	96	32	1,885	48	2,132	3.27
1836,	209	51	94	145	105	13	1,936	47	2,230	4.40
1837,	76	37	104	141	30	6	1,865	58	2,217	4.66
1838,	205	50	135	185	102	12	1,873	56	2,281	6.08
1839,	56	6	129	135	35	10	1,784	55	2,247	5.65
1840,	115	52	128	180	33	6	1,713	40	2,216	5.69
1841,	86	21	79	100	45	9	1,690	78	2,271	3.56
1842,	229	25	66	91	169	15	1,813	35	2,429	2.90
1843,	19	6	79	85	11	2	1,745	29	2,390	4.33
Total,	4,454	966		2,198	1,745	514		645		

Churches, 23; Communicants, American, 1,014, Recaptured Africans, 116, African, 353; Total, 1,483.

Schools, 16; Scholars, American, 370, African, 192; Total, 562.

Convictions—Murder, 9; Kidnapping, 11; Burglary, 17; Grand Larceny, 107; Petit Larceny, 184; Other offences, 47.

Imports in two years, \$157,829; Exports, do. \$123,694; Stock in trade, \$58,750; Real estate of merchants, \$39,550; Commission business annually, \$50,500; Vessels, 9.

Coffee trees, 21,197; Acres Sugar cane, 54; Acres in Rice, 62; Do. Indian corn, 105; Do. Ground nuts, 31; Do. Potatoes and Yams, 306; Do. Cassada, 326. Acres owned, 2,534; Under cultivation, 948. Cattle, 71; Sheep and Goats, 214; Swine, 285; Ducks and Hens, 119 doz.; Total value owned by farmers, \$21,775.

Note. In May, 1845, the emigrant population was estimated at 2,613. The revenue for 1844 shows that the imports in that year must have been about \$127,660.

No. II.

CONCLUSION OF THE "HISTORICAL EXAMINATION," MENTIONED ON PAGE 8.

Such have been the leading facts in respect to Western Africa, from the time of Ibn Haukal to the present day—about nine centuries. From the first purchase of negro slaves by Portuguese voyagers, has been 402 years; from the first discovery of the negro country by the Portuguese, 397 years; from the discovery of Cape Mesurado, 382 years; and from the complete exploration of the coast of Upper Guinea, 373 years; and this, even if we reject the accounts of the French, who profess to have had trading posts, where Liberia now is, 498 years ago. At our earliest dates, the natives were idolaters of the grossest kind, polygamists, slave holders, slave traders, kidnappers, offerers of human sacrifices, and some of them cannibals. For four centuries, or five, if we receive the French account, they have been in habits of constant intercourse with the most profligate, the most licentious, the most rapacious, and in every respect the vilest and most corrupting classes of men to be found in the civilized world,—with slave traders, most of whom were pirates in every thing but courage, and many of whom committed piracy whenever they dared,—and with pirates in the fullest sense of the word. Before the year 1600, the influence of these men had been sufficient to displace the native languages in the transaction of business, and substitute the Portuguese, which was generally understood and used in their intercourse with foreigners; and since that time, the Portuguese has been in like manner displaced by the English. By this intercourse, the natives were constantly stimulated to crimes of the deepest dye, and thoroughly trained to all the vices of civilization which savages are capable of learning. During the most fearful predominance of undisguised piracy, from 1688 to 1730, their demoralization went on, especially upon the Windward Coast, more rapidly than ever before, and became so intense, that it was impossible to maintain trading houses on shore; so that, on this account, as we are expressly informed, in 1730, there was not a single European factory on that whole coast. Trade was then carried on by ships passing along the coast, and stopping wherever the natives kindled a fire as a signal for traffic. And this continued to be the usual mode of intercourse on that coast, when the British Parliament, in 1791, began to collect evidence concerning the slave trade. Nor were factories re-established there, till the slave trade and its attendant vices had diminished the danger by depopulating the country.

It appears, too, that nothing has ever impeded or disturbed the constant flow of this bad influence, but Colonization and its consequences. The Colony of Sierra Leone was planted, as a means of resisting and ultimately suppressing the slave trade. The testimony which it collected and furnished during twenty years of labor and suffering, was the principal means of inducing the British Parliament to pass the act of 1807, abolishing that traffic. From that time to the present, it has rendered indispensable assistance in all that has been done to enforce that act. Through its influence, the slave trade is suppressed, slavery itself is abolished, and a Christian and civilized negro community* of 40,000 or 50,000 persons is established, on the territory which it controls. Liberia, only about one third as old, has expelled slave traders and pirates from 300 miles of coast, with the exception of a single point; brought a native population of 10,000 or 15,000, by their own consent, under the protection and control of a civilized republic.

* That is, Christian and civilized in respect to the character of its government and institutions, and the predominant character of the people; though multitudes of the inhabitants, but lately rescued from the holds of slave ships, are just beginning to learn what Christianity and civilization are.

can government which does not tolerate slavery, and brought from 60,000 to 100,000 more to renounce the slave trade and other barbarous usages. Still later, another British settlement of recaptured Africans on the Gambia has begun to do the same good work in that region. Beyond Cape Palmas, a few British, Dutch and Danish forts overawe the natives in their immediate vicinity, and one of them protects a mission. Elsewhere, the work is not even begun.

The summary of Christian missions without Colonization may be given in a few words. The Roman Catholics come first. Omitting the French statement, of a chapel built at Elmina in 1387, let us begin with the Portuguese mission at that place, in 1482. Romish missions continued till that of the Spanish Capuchins at Sierra Leone was given up in 1723, which was 241 years. They made no impression, except upon their immediate dependents; and what they made was soon totally obliterated. Their stations were numerous along the whole coast; but every vestige of their influence has been gone for many generations.

Protestant missionary attempts were commenced by the Moravians in 1736, 108 years ago, and continued till 1770. Five attempts cost eleven lives, and effected nothing. The account of them scarce fills a page in Crantz's "History of the Brethren."

English attempts have been more numerous. That of Capt. Beaver at Bulama Island, in 1792, does not appear to have been distinctively of a missionary character, though it must have contemplated the introduction and diffusion of Christianity, as one of its results and means of success. It failed in two years, and with the loss of more than 100 lives. The mission to the Foulahs in 1795 found, when at Sierra Leone, insuperable obstacles to success, and returned without commencing its labors. The three stations commenced by the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Societies in 1797, were extinct, and five of the six missionaries dead, in 1800. The Church Missionary Society sent out its first missionaries in 1804; but it was four years before they could find a place out of the Colony, where they could commence their labors. They established and attempted to maintain ten stations, viz. Fantimania, Bashia, Canoffee, Lissa and Jesulu, on or near the Rio Pongas, Gambier on the Rio Dembia, Gambier on the Isles de Los, Gambier among the Bagoes, Goree, and Yongroo among the Bulloms. Goree was given up to the French and abandoned. The hostility of the natives, who preferred the slave traders to them, drove the missionaries from the other nine, and forced them to take refuge in the Colony of Sierra Leone, the only place where they could labor with safety and with hope. Here, without counting Sierra Leone and Goree, are eighteen Protestant missionary attempts before the settlement of Liberia, all of which failed from the influence of the climate and the hostility of the natives. Since the settlement of Liberia, attempts to sustain missions without colonial protection have been made at Half Cavally, within the territorial limits of Cape Palmas, and at Rockbokah and Taboo, in its immediate vicinity, and within the reach of its constant influence. The result has been already stated. The mission of the Presbyterian Board has been removed to Settra Kroo, about seventeen miles from the Mississippi settlement at Sinou. Death has reduced its numbers to a single widow, who teaches a school. As the Kroos have bound themselves, by their late treaty with the Liberian government, "to foster and protect the American missionaries," and as the mission is placed where no hostile act can long be concealed from that government, it may be regarded as safe under colonial protection. The mission of the American Board has been removed from Cape Palmas, about 1,250 miles, to the river Gaboon, in Lower Guinea, and placed among a people whom the missionaries represent as much superior to any within the region embraced in these researches. Its labors here commenced in July, 1842. It is yet uncertain, therefore, whether it will be able to maintain its ground, even as long as did the

English mission at the Rio Pongas. An attempt, the success of which is yet doubtful, to establish a "Mendi Mission," between Sierra Leone and Liberia, where the vicinity of both those colonies will diminish the danger; two or three English Wesleyan stations, protected by the British Forts on the Gold and Slave Coasts; the missions in South Africa, most of which are within the Cape Colony, and the remainder among tribes under its influence and deriving safety from its power; an attempt to open intercourse with the nominal Christians of Abyssinia; a small English mission to the Copts at Cairo, and still smaller French mission at Algiers—if this last still exists—complete the list, so far as we can learn, of Protestant missionary attempts on the continent of Africa. To these, add the attempt of Capt. Beaver and others to promote civilization by a colony of Englishmen at Bulama Island in 1792, and the late disastrous Niger expedition of the British government, and we have the sum total of Protestant expeditions for the improvement of African character.

The failure of the Niger expedition prostrates for the present, and probably forever, the hope which it was intended to realize; the hope of opening an intercourse with the less demoralized nations of the interior, by ascending that river. It has shown that we must reach the countries on the Niger from the west, by the route pointed out by Gen. Harper in 1817, and followed by the Portuguese mulattoes in 1660. Of all Atlantic ports, Monrovia is probably the nearest to the boatable waters of the Niger. The Atlantic termination of the route must be somewhere from Liberia to Sierra Leone, inclusive. Nor is there any reason to hope that this route can ever be made available for any purpose of practical utility, till Colonization has, in a good degree, civilized the country through which it must pass. We *must* begin by civilizing and Christianizing the population of the coast.

And this work is going on successfully, by the colonization of the coast with civilized men of African descent. Sierra Leone has done much, notwithstanding its great and peculiar disadvantages. Its thousands, among whom all the safety of civilization is enjoyed, have already been mentioned. Liberia Proper has under its jurisdiction, a population of 15,000 or more, among whom any missionary who can endure the climate, may labor without danger and without interruption. Of these, more than 10,000 are natives of the country, in the process of civilization. Of these natives, about 1,500 are so far civilized that the heads of families among them are thought worthy to vote, and do vote, at elections; 353 are communicants in the several churches; and the remainder, generally, are merely unconverted human beings, who have some respect for Christianity, and none for any other religion. Among these, neither the slave trade nor slavery is tolerated. Besides these, numerous tribes, comprising a population of from 50,000 to 100,000, and according to some statements, a still greater number, have placed themselves by treaty under the civilizing influence of the colony; have made the slave trade and various other barbarous and heathenish usages unlawful, and many of them have stipulated to foster and protect American missionaries. The territory of these allied tribes is supposed to extend half way to the waters of the Niger. Several missionary stations have already been established among them, with perfect confidence in their safety.

The Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, though but ten years old, and numbering less than 700 emigrants, has also proved a safe field for missionary labor.

Still later, it would seem, though we have not been able to obtain exact information, the British government has settled about 1,500 liberated Africans from Sierra Leone, on the Gambia; some of them, probably, at Bathurst, near the mouth of the river; and some of them, certainly, at Macarthy's Island, 300 miles from its mouth. At both of these settlements, the English Wesleyan missions are flourishing. That at Bathurst reckons 279 converts, and the other 254.

It has usually been supposed, that sensible and candid men may learn from experience. If so, it would seem that such a variety of experiments, extending through four centuries, and all pointing to the same conclusion, might suffice to teach them. Consider the numerous attempts by Romanists of different nations and orders, Portuguese, Spaniards and French, Capuchins, Dominicans and Jesuits, and by Protestants of divers nations and communions, to sustain missions there without colonies, and always with the same result. Consider, too, that every attempt to introduce Christianity and civilization by colonizing Africa with people of African descent, has been, in a greater or less degree, successful. Every such colony planted, still subsists, and wherever its jurisdiction extends, has banished piracy and the slave trade; extinguished domestic slavery; put an end to human sacrifices and cannibalism; established a constitutional civil government, trial by jury and the reign of law; introduced the arts, usages and comforts of civilized life, and imparted them to more or less of the natives; established schools, built houses of worship, gathered churches, sustained the preaching of the gospel, protected missionaries, and seen native converts received to Christian communion. *Not a colony has been attempted, without leading to all these results.*

In view of these facts,—while we readily grant that some Liberians sing, pray and exhort too loud at their religious meetings; that some profess much piety, who have little or none; that some of the people are indolent and some dishonest, and that some of their children play pranks in school, all greatly to the annoyance of white missionaries worn down by the fever,—still, we claim that the influence of Colonization is favorable to the success of Missions, to the progress of civilization, and of Christian piety. As witnesses, we show, in the Colonies of Cape Palmas, Liberia Proper, Sierra Leone and on the Gambia, more than one hundred missionaries and assistant missionaries, many of them of African descent, and some of them native Africans, now engaged in successful labors for the regeneration of Africa. We show the fruits of their labors,—more than five thousand regular communicants in Christian churches, more than twelve thousand regular attendants on the preaching of the gospel, and many tens of thousands of natives, perfectly accessible to missionary labors. All this has been done since the settlement of Sierra Leone in 1787, and nearly all since the settlement of Liberia in 1822. We show, as the result of the opposite system, after nearly four centuries of experiment, and more than a century of Protestant experiment, a single station, with one missionary and perhaps one or two assistants, at Kaw Mendi, under the shadow of two colonies, and one mission which has retired from the field of our inquiries to Lower Guinea; neither of which has occupied its ground long enough to exert any appreciable influence in its vicinity, or even to ascertain the possibility of effecting a permanent establishment.

We claim, therefore, that the question is decided; that the facts of the case, when once known, preclude all possibility of reasonable doubt. We claim that the combined action of Colonization and Missions is proved to be an effectual means, and is the only known means, of converting and civilizing Africa.

And who, that believes this, will not give heart and hand to the work? Need we, after all that has been said, appeal to sympathy? Need we here to repeat the catalogue of horrors from which Africa groans to be delivered? Need we mention the slave trade, devouring five hundred thousand of her children annually; her domestic slavery, crushing in its iron bondage more slaves than exist in the whole wide world besides; her ruthless despotisms, under which not even the infant sleeps securely; her dark and cruel superstitions, soaking the graves of her despots with human blood; her rude palaces, adorned with human skulls; her feasts, made horrid with human flesh? Shall not a work, and the only work, which has proved itself able to grapple with and conquer these giant evils, be dear to every heart that

loves either God or man? It must be so. The piety and philanthropy of Christendom cannot refrain from entering this open door, and transforming those dread abodes of wretchedness and sin, into habitations of Christian purity and peace and joy.

No. III.

PURCHASE OF LITTLE BASSA.

The Little Bassa country extends about 25 miles along the coast, by 14 miles inland; and comprises, therefore, about 350 square miles. The purchase of a part of it, extending ten miles along the coast, for \$300, was mentioned in the last Report. The remainder has since been purchased for \$400. The following documents, relating to the purchase, show some of the workings of Liberian influence in the minds of the natives:—

DEED OF THE PURCHASE OF THE LITTLE BASSA TERRITORY.

Know, all men by these presents:— That I, Bah Gay, king of the Little Bassa country and people, for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred dollars paid by the commonwealth of Liberia, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents, do give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, and confirm unto the said commonwealth of Liberia forever, a certain lot or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Little Bassa country, and bounded as follows: commencing at Junk Point, on the south side of the Junk bar or river's mouth, running thence in an easterly direction to a purchase recently made of a portion of the Little Bassa country by Gov. Roberts from Zoola, Lewis Crocker & Brother, thence along and in a line with said purchase as far into the interior as the site of the town formerly occupied by the late king Bassa, thence bending around at a right angle and running in the direction of Junk until it strikes the Junk river, thence along the line of our former purchase from the said Zoola, Lewis Crocker & Brother to the place of commencement, said description of above boundary is intended to include the territory known by the name of the Little Bassa country, over which Bah Gay is king, and no more, to have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises, together with all and singular the buildings, improvements and appurtenances thereof and thereto belonging, to the said commonwealth of Liberia. And I, the said Bah Gay, king of the Little Bassa country, do covenant to and with the said commonwealth of Liberia, that at, and until the ensealing hereof, I as king of Little Bassa territory had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid premises in fee simple. And I, the said Bah Gay, king of the Little Bassa country, for myself, and my heirs, and successors, will forever warrant and defend the said commonwealth of Liberia against any person or persons claiming any part or parcel of the above named premises.

In witness whereof I, Bah Gay, have set my hand and seal at Marshall, this fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

BAH GAY, his X mark. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

A true copy,

J. N. LEWIS, Col. Sec.

A. B. HENDERSON, J. P.
JAMES J. POWELL, J. P.
JOHN B. WOODLAND.

Extract from a despatch of Gov. Roberts, dated April 2, 1845.

Bah Gay gave us to understand that the object of his contemplated visit to Monrovia, is to incorporate himself and people with the Americans, to subscribe to the constitution and laws of the commonwealth, and become *de facto* citizens of Liberia. He says a large majority of his people have been urging him to this course for some time, as the only means of quietly and forever putting at rest the desire of a few reckless and abandoned individuals of his tribe, to renew the slave trade by transporting them to New Cess.

PROCLAMATION.

To all to whom these presents may come:

KNOW YE, That this day king Bah Gay, rightful sovereign of the Little Bassa country, until relinquished to the commonwealth of Liberia as per deed dated at Marshall Junk, 15th day of February, 1845, has this day subscribed to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, thereby incorporating himself and people with the people of these colonies, and entitled to the care and protection of this government.

Be it therefore understood, that any improper interference either by colonists or natives, calculated to disturb the peace and quiet of the said Bah Gay or any of his people, will be promptly noticed and punished by this government.

Given at Monrovia, this the fifth day of April, 1845.

A true copy,

J. N. LEWIS, Col. Sec.

J. J. ROBERTS.

F I F T H

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED MAY 27, 1846.



B O S T O N :

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 24 CONGRESS STREET.

1 8 4 6 .

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Fifth Annual Meeting, for the transaction of business, at its office, on Wednesday, May 27, at 12 o'clock, at noon; T. R. MARVIN, Esq. in the Chair.

The Treasurer's account was received, and referred to the Board of Managers.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.

PRESIDENT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Rev. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.	Rev. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.
Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	Rev. WILLIAM HAGUE.
Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.	Rev. CHARLES BROOKS.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	Rev. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D.

SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

TREASURER.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL, Esq.

AUDITOR.

JAMES BUTLER, Esq.

MANAGERS.

Rev. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.	T. R. MARVIN, Esq.
Rev. G. W. BLAGDEN.	JAMES HAYWARD, Esq.
Dr. J. V. C. SMITH.	JAMES C. DUNN, Esq.
HENRY EDWARDS, Esq.	Dr. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.
ALBERT FEARING, Esq.	

Adjourned, to meet at the Central Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for public exercises.

AFTERNOON. Met according to adjournment ; Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, one of the Vice Presidents, in the Chair.

After prayer by the Rev. D. HUNTINGTON, of Bridgewater, and some appropriate remarks from the Chair, the Annual Report of the Board of Managers was read.

On motion of the Rev. C. HITCHCOCK, D. D., seconded by the Rev. R. EMERSON, D. D., and followed by remarks from the Hon. SAMUEL HOAR and Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted, and published under the direction of the Board of Managers.

On motion of the Rev. GEORGE L. SEYMOUR, of Liberia, supported by a statement of facts concerning that Commonwealth and its inhabitants, both native and emigrant, it was

Resolved, That the cause of African Colonization is worthy of our earnest and liberal support, on account of its beneficial influence, both on the emigrants themselves, and on the natives of Africa.

The Rev. C. J. TENNEY, D. D. then offered the following resolutions, which were seconded and adopted :—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to Him in whose hands are the hearts of all men, for the increasing favor with which its enterprise is regarded by the pious and benevolent generally, throughout this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That, in most places in this Commonwealth, ministers and churches friendly to this Society may now, with perfect safety, take up public collections in behalf of its funds, on or near the fourth of July ; and that they be respectfully invited to resume that commendable practice.

The Society then adjourned.

ANNUAL REPORT.

AT our last Annual Meeting, the Hon. Daniel Waldo was chosen President of this Society. In a few weeks, his work being done and well done, his Heavenly Father saw fit to release him from his earthly labors, that he might enter into his eternal rest. It is needless in this community to speak of his virtues; but it is a duty to record his dying testimony in favor of Colonization. This pure-minded and liberal-hearted follower of Christ, this enlightened patriot and philanthropist, this well-informed, cautious and judicious man of business, after many years of careful attention to the subject, judged that ten thousand dollars, given to the American Colonization Society, would be well appropriated, and left a bequest of that amount accordingly. The prompt payment of this legacy by his Executors, has enabled that Society to send out its last expedition from New Orleans, and meet other urgent claims without embarrassment.

Another of our distinguished benefactors, Miss Elizabeth Waldo, soon followed the kindred spirit of her brother to a better world. She also remembered Africa and the oppressed descendants of Africans in her will; making the American Colonization Society, with six other Charitable Institutions, her residuary legatees. These seven legacies are expected to amount to about \$12,000 each, but are not payable till after the death of her surviving sister.

We have also to record the death of another liberal donor, Oliver Smith, Esq., of Hatfield. Besides other donations, he had subscribed one thousand dollars for the purchase of territory, one half of which had been paid previous to our last Annual Meeting. The other half was payable when the whole sum of \$15,000 should be subscribed, and has, therefore, been due for some months; but owing to his death and some delay in settling his estate, it has not yet been paid. By his will, the greater part of his estate is to be invested in productive stocks till the income has doubled the amount, and then \$10,000 is to be set

apart as a permanent fund for Colonization. The present worth of the legacy, therefore, is five thousand dollars.

Thus we have three legacies, amounting to about \$27,000, in a single year. And it is worthy of remark, that in other States, Colonization is, much more frequently than heretofore, receiving its equal place with other charitable institutions in the dying thoughts and affections of Christian philanthropists.

In one respect, the liberality of the dead has operated unfavorably on the minds of the living. It has led some to feel that our necessities are now less urgent than formerly, so that our cause will suffer no injury if they withhold or diminish their donations. If the only object of our existence were to keep the funds of the Society out of embarrassment, this inference might be allowable ; but if we are to carry on a great system of operations for the good of others, nothing can be more erroneous.

During the year, the Rev. Dr. Tenney has labored forty-three weeks and some days, has lectured on Colonization in about fifty places, and has collected funds, nearly all in small sums by personal application to individuals, in about eighty parishes, from forty-five of which nothing was received last year, and many of which were not previously accessible. The amount collected by him is less than it would have been, had he spent the year among our old and liberal patrons, but more permanent good has been done.

In no instance, so far as we are informed, has the presentation of our claims been the means of producing any unpleasant or injurious excitement ; while in many places it has been followed by an evident increase of harmony of views and mutual kindness in the community. Dr. Tenney says, of certain places where he had been laboring: "The pastors speak and act out among their people their friendship for Colonization ; and wherever the pastors do so, I find a most healthy and happy state of things in their own churches and congregations. But where the friendship of the pastors is, from any cause, unexpressed, there is more groping in darkness, and more division among their people. Pastors are more and more opening their pulpits and directly seconding the efforts made for this object."

According to an arrangement made some months previously, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, formerly Governor of Liberia, attended our last annual meeting, and immediately thereupon commenced an agency in this State. We expected his services to continue through the summer and into the autumn, and relied much upon them for the increase of our funds ; but, from interruptions by the ill health of his family, and the necessity of visiting other parts of New England and returning early to his important labors in the Southern States, he was able to make collections in only six towns in this State. As previously ar-

ranged, the proceeds of his agency were paid over by him to the Parent Society, to the credit of our treasury.

In consequence of the necessary detention of Captain Barker in the service of the New York Society, we have not been able to employ so great an amount of agency in Boston and its vicinity as last year, and the amount as yet collected is nearly \$300 00 less; though, when completed, it will probably be greater.

Yet the amount paid in the State for the purposes of Colonization has been \$13,069 24; which is more than double the amount raised last year. Of this sum, \$11,384 has been received by the Parent Society, much the greater part of which was paid directly into its treasury, without passing through ours. Nothing has been received for the purchase of territory, the subscriptions in this State for that purpose having been previously paid, with the exception of the second \$500 from Oliver Smith, which is yet due. The amount passing through the treasury of the State Society for other purposes, including the amount raised by Rev. Mr. Pinney and Capt. Barker in our service, and paid over by them to the Parent Society, has been \$2,458 24, which is about the same as last year.

The affairs of the Parent Society have been unusually prosperous. Its receipts for the year 1845 were \$56,468 60; exceeding those of the preceding year by \$22,818 21. The amount received from the Colonial Store was 2,418 57 less than the previous year, a less quantity of goods having been sent out; the amount received for freight on goods carried out for others, and from masters, or the estates of deceased masters, or others specially interested, for the passage of emancipated slaves, \$6,145 19 less; from donations, \$14,874 60 greater; and from legacies, \$15,100 26 greater; so that there was an increase of donations and legacies, over the preceding year, of \$29,974 86.

Last year, the Parent Society was engaged in an effort to raise fifteen subscriptions, of \$1,000 each, for the purchase of territory. This, we are happy to announce, has been accomplished. Three of the subscriptions, or one-fifth of the whole, were obtained in this State. Meanwhile, an attempt to raise \$5,000 more for the same object by smaller subscriptions in Kentucky, has also been successful; so that, in all, \$20,000 has been subscribed for the purchase of territory. This, it is believed, may be so expended as to secure the whole coast, from Cape Mount to the northern boundary of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. Other sums may be necessary, in future years, to complete some of the purchases; but they will doubtless be within the ordinary means of the Society.

Two companies of emigrants have been sent out to Liberia since our last meeting. The first company, of 187, sailed from Norfolk,

November 5, 1845, in the ship Roanoke, and arrived at Monrovia, December 8. They are thus described in the Annual Report of the Parent Society :

"Of these emigrants, one hundred and six were from King George County, Va., liberated by the will of the late Nathaniel H. Hooe: ten were from Prince William County, Va., liberated by the Rev. John Towles: five were from Petersburg, liberated by the Rev. Mr. Gibson: seventeen were from Essex County, of whom ten were liberated by the will of the late Edward Rowzee, five by Miss Harriet F. C. Rowzee, and one by the heirs of Edward Rowzee: eleven were from Frederic County, Va., liberated by Moncure Robinson, Esq., of Philadelphia: fourteen were from Shepherds-town and vicinity, Va., some of whom were free, and others were liberated for the purpose of allowing them to accompany their friends to Liberia: thirteen were from Halifax, N. C., liberated by the will of Thomas W. Lassiter: two were from Fredericksburg, Va., liberated by the will of the late William Bridges, of Stafford County, Va.: one was a free man from Petersburg, Va.: one also free, from Charleston, S. C., and seven from Medina, Orange County, N. Y.

"Many of them were persons of much more than ordinary fitness for citizens of Liberia. Many of them could read and write, and had been accustomed to taking care of themselves and their interests, and were industrious and prudent. Great liberality has been shown by the masters who have voluntarily set their servants free that they might go and improve their condition and their children's in Liberia.

"The whole company were well supplied with provisions, &c., for the passage and for six months after they arrive in the colony. Nearly the whole of this was done at the expense of the Society: only two of them having paid the full price. Many of them could pay nothing at all; and for others only a part was paid.

"On their arrival in Liberia, we furnish them houses to live in for six months, give them a piece of land for their own, supply them with medicine and medical attendance when they are sick, and with all things necessary for their comfort during their acclimation. This gives them a fair chance for health and happiness.

"Upwards of seventy who had applied to go in the Roanoke, were left behind. Some of them could not get ready in time. Legal difficulties were thrown in the way of others. One family would not go because the husband and father had not been able to raise money to buy himself. While for some, we could not afford to pay the expenses, at the present time."

Soon after their arrival, the greater part of them were removed to their own permanent residences, some miles up the St. Paul's River. At our latest date, February 10, nearly all had passed through the acclimating fever. During acclimation, six had died; one of whom was a very aged woman, and two of the others died in consequence of their own faults; so that the mortality from acclimation has been about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The other company sailed from New Orleans, in the Barque Rothschild, January 24. This company numbered 61; of whom 23 were from Tennessee, 35 from Kentucky, and 2 from Ohio. All of those from Tennessee, and 29 of those from Kentucky, were emancipated slaves. We have not yet been informed of their arrival.

It appears, therefore, that of these 248 emigrants, 215 were slaves, emancipated through the influence of Colonization; and the same is probably true of several others.

From Liberia, our accounts continue to be encouraging. The various departments of industry, civilization and Christian influence seem to be advancing, not as rapidly as is desirable, but quite as rapidly as it would be reasonable to expect.

The revenue for 1844 was \$8,175. That of 1845, besides certain sums not ascertained at the end of the year, was \$8,575, being an increase of \$400. The balance in the treasury at the close of 1844, after deducting certain out-standing claims, was \$201; at the close of 1845, \$989. The revenue has been sufficient to meet all the current expenses of government, and leave a considerable sum for public improvements. In 1842, the revenue was only \$4,027 36.

The relations of the Commonwealth with the surrounding tribes are of the most friendly character. Hence those tribes, otherwise inaccessible, are open to missionary effort; and a goodly number of missionaries, most of whom are colonists, are laboring among them with gratifying success. And it seems proper, in view of past events, to state, that there is now no difficulty, nor has there been for several years, between any company of missionaries, or any missionary Board or Society, and the Government of Liberia.

That Commonwealth has never had any difficulty with any foreign power, except Great Britain; and that seems now to have subsided, though there is yet need of a formal settlement. A brief history of those difficulties is as follows:

In August, 1836, the Liberian authorities purchased the territory of Bassa Cove from its rightful and undisputed owners. On the 18th of the next month, Capt. Spence, a British trader, obtained from Black Will, chief of a few migratory Fishmen then residing there as mere tenants at will, permission to establish a palm oil factory at Bassa Point, within the lately purchased territory. In April, 1839, the Liberian authorities made another treaty both with the Bassa chiefs and Black Will, in which the validity of the former purchase was acknowledged, and further, the whole political power and jurisdiction of that territory was ceded to the government of Liberia. From that time, at least, the revenue laws of the Commonwealth became applicable to Bassa Point. But in 1841, Captain Dring, another Englishman, landed goods at Bassa Point, and refused to pay the duties on them; alleging, but showing no proof, that he was the representative of Capt. Spence. His goods, to the amount of \$300, were seized by the revenue officers of that district, and sold for the payment of duties. Capt. Dring complained to Capt. Denman, the Commander of the British squadron on that coast. After some cor-

correspondence with Gov. Roberts, Capt Denman referred the matter to his government. The Colonization Society also brought it to the notice of the President of the United States. This led to a correspondence between Mr. Everett and Lord Aberdeen, and between Mr. Fox, the British minister at Washington, and Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State. In this correspondence, our government distinctly disclaimed all authority over Liberia, and all responsibility for its acts; declared its opinion, that Liberia ought to be regarded as an independent political community, and had advanced no claims which ought not to be allowed; and expressed its wish, that the British government would adopt the same views. That wish, however, was not gratified. A letter from Commandant Jones to Gov. Roberts, dated September 9, 1844, announced the decision of the British government, that Liberia had no rights of sovereignty, and therefore no authority to lay duties on imports. As this decision virtually denied the legal existence of the Liberian government, and the legality of all acts which it ever had performed, or ever afterwards might perform, it was of course impossible for that government to yield to it. Some British traders, however, determined to avail themselves of this decision. Captain Davidson, of the English schooner "Little Ben," arrived at Bassa Cove, landed goods, and refused to pay the harbor dues, and assigned as the reason, that Commandant Jones had notified the British traders that such charges were illegal, and should be resisted, and that the squadron under his authority was ready to protect them in their resistance. The collector seized goods of his, enough to pay the duties. He left, as he said, to report the case to Commandant Jones. A day or two after, the British man-of-war "Lily" came into the harbor and took possession of the colonial schooner "John Seys," belonging to Stephen A. Benson, having on board a cargo of trade goods, valued at about \$5,000, and ready to proceed on a trading voyage to the leeward the following day. The captors refused to allow the captain to come on board, and when he made the attempt, they levelled their muskets at him and compelled him to desist. They offered no explanation of their conduct, and refused to hear anything in regard to the character of the schooner. There was every thing in the circumstances to induce the belief that the vessel was taken as a reprisal for the goods seized by the collector, and sold to fulfil the requirements of the law. Under this impression, a regulation was adopted, that no British trader should be allowed to land any goods in any Liberian port, unless all duties and other government charges were paid in advance. The John Seys, however, was carried to Sierra Leone, and charged before the Vice Admiralty Court with being engaged in the slave trade. As there was no proof of her guilt, nor even any plausible grounds for suspicion, the decision was in her favor; and Mr. Benson was informed

that he could have his vessel again, on paying the costs, which amounted to about one thousand two hundred dollars. Mr. Benson, who had already been injured by this outrage to the amount of several thousand dollars, refused to submit to this additional injustice, and determined to claim indemnity from the British government. Since that time, the views of British officers on that coast seems to have undergone a great and desirable change. Several British men-of-war visited Monrovia about the beginning of this year. All their officers expressed a deep interest in Liberia, and gave assurances that British traders would no more interfere with its internal regulations. They also expressed their regret that the John Seys had been seized, and believed that their government, on learning the facts, would make reparation. This result is equally honorable to both parties. Liberia has shown herself capable of understanding her rights, and of maintaining them with ability, with courtesy, and with unwavering firmness, against any antagonist; and Great Britain has shown herself capable of appreciating the claims of justice in favor of a weaker power.

This controversy showed the necessity of so amending the Constitution of Liberia, as to provide for the more convenient exercise of all the powers of sovereignty. As that Commonwealth needed to hold diplomatic intercourse with the British government, it evidently needed an executive department, authorized to treat with foreign powers without the interference of the Colonization Society. For this purpose, its relations to the Society must be essentially modified. This subject occupied the serious attention of the Directors of the Parent Society at their annual meetings in 1845 and 1846; and arrangements have been commenced, which, we trust, will in due time secure the recognition of Liberia, as a sovereign and independent state, by all governments with which she needs to hold intercourse.

The chiefs of New Sesters have again invited negotiation for the purchase of their territory; and two Commissioners, well supplied with merchandise, have gone southward, authorized to make the purchase, and to contract for all other yet unpurchased territory as far south as Grand Sesters, the desired northern boundary of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. The purchase of New Sesters will extinguish the last remnant of the slave trade on the three hundred miles of coast which we wish to possess. On the north, too, the attempts to revive the slave trade at Cape Mount have been suppressed, and the danger that a British title to that place would be set up, has disappeared.

During the year, Liberia has also rendered important aid in the work of suppressing the slave trade on other parts of the coast. Our squadron, it is obvious, must have a rendezvous at some friendly port,

where the several vessels can find each other at appointed times, where naval stores can be deposited, and fresh provisions procured. These wants, in a good degree, have been supplied at Monrovia. There also much of the information has been collected, which has led to the seizure of vessels concerned in the slave trade; and there the rescued victims of that horrible traffic have found a refuge. The case of the *Pons* is already extensively known, but deserves to be recorded in this Report.

For about twenty days in November last, the *Barque Pons*, of Philadelphia, Capt. James Berry, lay at Cabinda, one of the most noted slave marts in Africa, near the equator. She was closely watched by the British brig *Cygnets* till the morning of the 27th, when the *Cygnets* stood out to sea. Capt. Berry then gave up his vessel to one Gallano, who took in water, provisions and slaves, and set sail at eight that evening. The *Pons* is estimated at less than 350 tons, and is therefore deemed, by our laws, incapable of conveying more than 210 passengers. But Gallano took on board 903. He intended to have taken 400 more, but dared not wait long enough to do it, lest he should expose himself to capture. On the 30th, she was captured a little south of the equator, by the United States ship *Yorktown*. Seven of the slaves had already died, reducing the number to 896. On going on board, the captors found the stench from the crowded hold so great, that it was impossible for them to stand more than a few minutes near the hatchways. Some of them went below, but were forced up sick in a few moments. A prize crew was put on board, and she was ordered to Monrovia, where she arrived on the 15th of December. Notwithstanding all that could be done to mitigate their sufferings, 140, about 10 a day, died on the passage. When landed, many of them were in a dying condition. There were then 709 young men and boys, mostly under 20 years of age, and 47 girls; all, except a very few, in a state of perfect nudity. Many of them had large sores worn in their sides and limbs, by lying so long in a confined position on bare planks. On landing, those who had strength enough rushed ravenously on the first puddle of filthy water that came in their way, and violence was necessary to prevent them from injuring themselves with it.

Dr. Lugenbeel, United States Agent for recaptured Africans, immediately commenced arrangements to meet the emergency, in which he was promptly aided by the people of Liberia. On the next day, the Methodist preachers in the vicinity had a meeting, resolved to take one hundred of them under the care of their mission, and subscribed \$135 for their temporary support; expecting soon to increase the subscription to \$500. Seventeen, who were Congoes, and said to be headmen, were placed at New Georgia, with some of their

countrymen, who had themselves been recaptured and settled there several years ago, and who agreed to take care of them, till they are able to take care of themselves. About 65 have died since their arrival, in consequence of the hardships of their voyage. The remainder have been placed, by the Probate Court, for a term of years, under the care of citizens, who have given bonds for their support and education.

To receive, support and educate such a multitude of naked, destitute, savage paupers, with no knowledge of any civilized business, no moral principle, no habits of moral restraint, no conception of the virtues of industry, economy, submission to law, or voluntary self-control, is a task which no small community would undertake for pleasure or profit. But Divine Providence has called on the people of Liberia to do it, and nobly have they responded to the call. Whether they can thus provide for as many more, is doubtful; and yet they may at any time be called upon to do it. Gallano, as has already been stated, left 400 at Cabinda, whom he intended to have taken on board the Pons. At or near the time of his sailing, it is known that there were about 6,000 confined in the barracoons at that place, waiting for opportunities of shipment. Great numbers were confined in barracoons at other slave marts; and agents are continually at work in the interior, buying slaves and bringing them to the barracoons on the coast. Three years ago, American ships were sometimes employed to carry supplies to slave factories, but very seldom for the conveyance of slaves. Of late, our flag having ceased to be suspected, answers their purpose better, and they are again using American ships, if they can get them. Not improbably, therefore, our squadron may soon have other cargoes of recaptured Africans to dispose of.

And if others are recaptured, what shall be done with them? What ought to have been done with the recaptives of the Pons? But for Colonization, what could have been done with them? Should they have been brought to the United States? To say nothing of other objections—if 140 died before reaching Monrovia, and 65 afterwards in consequence of their sufferings on the passage, how many would have died, and how intense must have been the wretchedness of the survivors, before reaching any port in the United States! Should they have been carried back to Cabinda, and landed there? The slave traders there, and their African allies, would have put them at once into the barracoons from which they had lately been shipped, to be shipped again by the next vessel. Should they have been escorted to their distant and widely scattered homes in the interior, where they were originally purchased? It would have been impossible to do it; and if done, those who sold them before, would sell them again to the next trader. No such plan is worth considering. If slave ships are

to be captured, there must be a place like Liberia, where the recaptives can find a refuge. And judging from present appearances, that refuge needs to be greatly enlarged and strengthened, lest it should prove insufficient to meet the demands that will be made upon it.

And this we hope to do. We hope greatly to increase both the number of emigrants, and our means of colonizing them. To show the grounds of our hope concerning emigrants, we must recall to mind some facts in the early history of our enterprise.

The first of the preliminary meetings at Washington, that led to the formation of the Parent Society, was held Dec. 21, 1816. At that meeting the formation of the Society was advocated by southern men, on account of the facilities which it would afford to slave-holders, desiring to emancipate their slaves. On the 14th of January, 1817, only two weeks after its organization, the Society presented a memorial to Congress soliciting the favor of the national government. That memorial mentioned the laws which some States had passed, embarrassing the practice of emancipation, and the danger that "benevolent and conscientious proprietors" would ultimately be deprived of that "right" altogether. At the first anniversary, January 1, 1818, the Hon. Bushrod Washington, on taking the chair as President, urged the claims of the Society, as keeping open a door for emancipation, and expressed the hope that it might, in the end, lead to the entire removal of slavery. A letter was read from Gen. Harper, of Maryland, expressing the same views. Gen. Mercer, of Virginia, advocated the Society on the same ground. Similar views have been expressed, early and late, by Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Clay, and other southern statesmen.* This feature of the Society has been distinctly mentioned or plainly alluded to, as an argument in its favor, by resolutions of the Legislatures of Virginia, of Delaware, of Tennessee, of Pennsylvania, of New Jersey, of Ohio, of Indiana, and of Connecticut, and virtually approved in resolutions of other Legislatures, both of the Free and the Slave States. The Society has been expressly pledged, from the very beginning, to abstain from all interference with the slave-holder's rights of property; for assisting him, at his own request, in executing his own "benevolent and conscientious" purposes, is no interference. And that pledge, even those members who believe that such "rights of property" are only legal and not moral rights, will doubtless insist that the Society shall sacredly ob-

*These men did not expect that the Society itself would actually remove to Africa, all the slaves, or all the free colored population, or even the whole annual increase of either. Some ardent and imaginative orators have uttered hopes of that kind on their own responsibility; but the Society has always expressly disclaimed all such expectations. The "entire removal of slavery" has been expected, principally, as the result of other agencies, which the Society's success would bring into operation.

serve. Yet the Society has bound itself, by pledges equally sacred and more numerous, to provide facilities for emancipation and tender them to the slave-holder, in the hope that he will accept and use them.

In this work, the Society has done what it could. Besides all it has done for free born persons of color and for more than 1,000 recaptured Africans, it has aided in the emancipation of about 2,750 slaves. But its usefulness has been limited for want of funds. Almost continually, since the hardships of the first settlement were overcome, the Society has been beset with applications which it could not meet. Masters have been continually invoking its aid, and continually told in reply, that the funds were wanting. The most pressing cases have been those of slaves to whom freedom has been bequeathed by their deceased masters on condition of their emigrating in a given time. The Society has sometimes been unable, for want of funds, to provide even for such cases, and has been obliged to look on with anguish, while the set time expired, and the slaves were sold at auction to settle the estate. Instead of making it known throughout the south, that "benevolent and conscientious" masters may avail themselves of our aid in emancipating their slaves, we have been compelled, by these habitual refusals, to make the contrary notorious, and thus to crush the hopes which we ought to have nourished and matured into practical beneficence.

All this ought to be reversed. Masters, throughout the south, ought to know that when they are ready to give up their slaves, we are ready to receive them, if of suitable character, and place them in a better situation than can be found for them in the United States. In order that they may know this, the ability ought to be given us, and they ought to be informed of it. The ability ought to be given us. The funds of the Parent Society ought to be raised to \$75,000 this year, and to \$100,000 the next, and to be increased in subsequent years, according to the demand upon them. And masters should be informed of it. Suitable applications already made, should at once receive an affirmative answer; and hundreds of masters who have been withholding their applications because they understand that it would be of no use to make them, ought to be told that we are at last ready. Nor this only. An immense multitude of Christian and philanthropic masters are either ignorant of our plans and our doings, or are misinformed concerning them. Means ought to be used to inform them effectually. The Colonization Society of Maryland, a slave-holding State, actually employs an agent every year, to go through the State and find emigrants. We ought to employ several such agents. They would be as well received in most of the other States as in Maryland. By employing them, we should only be carrying out our original design, published to the world, approved by our friends, and

understood by our opponents, from the very beginning of our existence. Let this change come over the style of our proceedings ; instead of repulsing and discouraging applicants with the story of our inability to aid them, let us be able to aid all that come, and then go forth and carry the offer of aid to all who would gladly receive it, and Colonization shall advance, with rapid and majestic step, towards the accomplishment of its great and good designs.

But let us all remember, that the Society cannot enter on this more glorious career, by falsely proclaiming an ability which it does not possess. Like an honest man of business, it must know where the money is to come from, before promising to pay it. Let the friends of the colored man place in our treasury the means of promising and keeping our word, and we will soon gladden many hearts, both of the bond and the free, and rapidly confer blessings on two continents.

DONATIONS

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society, for the year ending May 27, 1846.

Amherst, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	2 00	Cabotville, collected by Dr. Tenney,	1 00
Rev. Mr. Pinney,	27 00	Cambridge, Mrs. D. Leavitt,	3 00
Andover, collected by Rev. Mr. Pinney,	95 00	West, coll. by Dr. Tenney,	12 93
From Ladies' Colonization Soc.	11 75	Canton, Friend Crane, donation,	3 00
Attleboro', South, col. by Dr. Tenney,	16 00	Chester, collected by Dr. Tenney,	1 25
Auburn, do.	3 35	Conway, do.	16 98
Beverly, do.	39 50	Dudley, do.	14 00
From Mrs. Hooper,	10 00	Dunstable, contrib. Rev. Mr. Brig-	
do. do.	5 00	ham's Society,	44
Blandford, collected by Dr. Tenney,	6 50	Enfield, collected by Dr. Tenney,	7 00
Boston, collection, July 4,	18 18	Essex, do.	16 37
O. Everett, by Rev. J. B. Pinney,	25 00	Fairhaven, do.	18 00
Bequest of John Brown, by R.		Foxboro', D. Carpenter, by Dr. Tenney,	10 00
Soule, Esq. Exr.	100 00	Frammingham, collected by Dr. Tenney,	33 51
T. R. Marvin,	10 00	Franklin, do.	15 50
J. C. Dunn,	50 00	Gardner, Moses Wood, Esq.	5 00
Rev. Asa Bullard,	5 00	Georgetown, collected by Dr. Tenney,	5 50
W. W. Stone,	50 00	Gloucester do.	18 00
James Hayward,	50 00	Granby, Samuel Ayres, Esq. by Dr. T.	100 00
Rev. E. S. Gamett, D. D.	5 00	Greenwich, collected by Dr. Tenney,	1 00
Henry Edwards,	10 00	Hadley, South, do.	3 00
Eliphalet Kimball,	10 00	Harvard, do.	20 00
A. S. Thornton, England, by E.		Haverhill, collected by Capt. G. Barker,	19 00
Kimball,	10 00	Holden, collected by Dr. Tenney,	5 25
P. C. Brooks,	50 00	Holliston, do.	7 00
M. Brimmer,	20 00	Hopkinton, do.	3 50
J. Chickering,	20 00	Leicester, do.	22 50
J. D. Williams,	20 00	Leominster, contribution,	4 25
Albert Fearing,	10 00	Lowell, collected by Rev. J. B. Pinney,	25 00
S. A. Eliot,	10 00	Lynn, 1st Cong. Church, contribution,	5 00
Samuel Johnson,	10 00	Maine, (town unknown.) an aged Lady,	5 00
H. M. Holbrook,	10 00	Manchester, collected by Dr. Tenney,	30 00
William Ropes,	10 00	Mansfield, do.	3 00
Rev. G. W. Blagden,	5 00	Marblehead, do.	5 00
The Misses Inches,	5 00	Medfield, do.	5 50
Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D. D.	5 00	Medway, East, do.	16 50
Rev. Charles Brooks,	5 00	D. Walker, do.	30 00
P. P. Butler,	5 00	Village, do.	33 75
Moses Grant,	5 00	Middlefield, do.	1 00
Jabez C. Howe,	5 00	Milton, Joseph Rowe, Esq. by Dr. T.	10 00
Charles Mixer,	5 00	Nashua, N. H. Rev. S. G. Bulfinch,	2 00
William J. Hubbard,	5 00	New Bedford, collected by Dr. Tenney,	90 00
David Clapp, Jr.	3 00	Newbury and Newburyport, collected	
William A. Brewer,	2 00	by Rev. J. B. Pinney,	102 00
Rev. S. H. Riddel,	3 00	Newburyport, Capt. Micajah Lunt, by	
Ebenezer T. Andrews,	10 00	Capt. Barker,	10 00
S. J. M. Homer,	1 00	Northampton, collected by Dr. Tenney,	30 00
A Friend,	1 00	Northbridge, do.	19 11
Dea. N. Dana.	3 00	Oxford, Col. A. De Witt, do.	10 00
Bradford, coll. by Capt. G. Barker,	14 50	Pahner, do.	1 00
Bradford, West, coll. by Dr. Tenney,	19 50	Paxton, do.	1 00
Bridgewater, donation N. Tillinghast,	10 00	Plymouth, Josiah Robbins, Esq.	5 00
Brimfield, collected by Dr. Tenney,	17 00	Ponaganset, collected by Dr. Tenney,	2 00
Brookfield, South, do.	3 50	Reading, South, do.	18 00
West, do.	2 00	Rockport, do.	32 06
Byfield, do.	3 50	Rowley, do.	5 25

Salem, collected by Dr. Tenney,	98 00	Upton, collected by Dr. Tenney,	28 53
Saxonville, do.	12 50	Uxbridge, do.	68 20
Sharon, do.	3 00	Walpole, do.	8 50
Shrewsbury, do.	25 03	Waltham, do.	32 75
Southampton, do.	35 00	Ware Village, do.	26 50
Southbridge, do.	13 00	Westboro', Mr. White,	10 00
Spencer, do.	7 25	Collected by Dr. Tenney,	11 25
Springfield, do.	40 50	Westford, contribution,	25
West, do.	29 75	Whitinsville, collected by Dr. Tenney,	40 50
Stockbridge, contribution 14th July,	16 04	Williamsburgh, do.	26 00
Storbridge, collected by Dr. Tenney,	21 39	Woburn, South, do.	6 12
Sudbury, do.	25 95	Worcester, collected by Dr. Tenney :	
Sutton, do.	5 70	C. Washburn, Esq.	5 00
Taunton, collected by Dr. Tenney :		Mrs. M. G. Bangs,	5 00
Rev. Mr. Maltby's Society,	8 25	Dea. I. Washburn,	20 00
Rev. Mr. Brigham's do.	17 00	Hon. S. Salisbury,	10 00
Rev. Mr. Bent's do.	13 00	Wrentham, collected by Dr. Tenney,	10 50
West, Rev. Mr. Cobb's do.	7 00		
Sent afterwards by Rev. Mr. Cobb,	23 00		

LIFE MEMBERS

Of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, by the payment of \$30, or more.

N. B. This list does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, unless they are also Members of this Society ; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

Hon. William B. Banister, Newburyport.
 Albert Fearing, Esq., Boston.
 Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., Dedham.
 George Howland, New Bedford.
 James Hayward, Esq., Boston.
 Rev. M. G. Wheeler, Williamsburg.
 Lewis S. Hopkins, Northampton.
 Hon. G. Kendall, Worcester.
 Rev. Daniel Fitz, Ipswich.
 Edward A. Pearson, Esq., Harvard.
 Mrs. M. B. Blanchard, Harvard.
 Rev. Wakefield Gale, Rockport.

Rev. O. A. Taylor, Manchester.
 James C. Dunn, Esq., Boston.
 W. W. Stone, Esq., Boston.
 Rev. Samuel Clarke, Uxbridge.
 Rev. John Orcutt, Uxbridge.
 Hon. P. C. Brooks, Boston.
 Capt. John Cole, Medway Village.
 Dean Walker, East Medway.
 Rev. Alvan Cobb, Taunton, West.
 Samuel Ayres, Esq., Granby.
 Rev. I. N. Tarbox, Framingham.

APPENDIX.

I. LETTER FROM COMMANDER ABBOT, OF THE U. S. NAVY.

Warren, R. I., May 5, 1846.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY, *Sec. of the Mass. Col. Soc.*

SIR,—Your esteemed note of the 2d instant, soliciting my attendance at the approaching anniversary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, to be held in Boston the 27th of this month, has reached me at a moment when I am about to set out on a journey to the south and west, which, together with my present state of health, will not allow me to be present with you at the interesting and important occasion named. Had I the tact and ability, and were I accustomed to address public bodies, I should very much regret this inability, though I am probably not in possession of any very important information that is not possessed by the gentlemen you have named; but the circumstance of my having visited the African coast, at very many points, from about 15 degrees north to about 15 degrees south latitude, might have, in some degree, its influence.

Although I shall not be enabled to be with you personally, I hope and trust I shall be so in prayerful spirit for the success of an object which I cannot but view as one of the most interesting and important that can claim the attention and sympathy of the Christian and philanthropist at the present day; besides that, in a political and national point of view, it is, I think, well worthy the study of our ablest statesmen, and the fostering aid of government, in consideration of the present and future prosperity of our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests. For, were Africa, as she now is, to be struck out of existence, all these interests would feel it a calamity; but were a requisition now made for only a single garment for each individual of the myriads of the African race, it would probably require the energies of the whole world for at least five years to supply it.

Although it is "the day of small things" with our colored colonists in Africa, yet I believe there is no one who has visited them but is favorably impressed with their present condition, beyond what was anticipated; and, with the belief of their progressive improvement, and of their growing importance in all the various relations concerning Africa and the African race, that should interest the Christian, philanthropist, and statesman.

In this age of machinery and steam power, and steamboat and railroad speed, it is feared that too much, in too short a time, may be expected by many to be realized in the necessarily slow process of colonizing, civilizing, and Christianizing the African race. The generation that plants the acorn cannot expect to enjoy the lofty shade of a towering oak. It can only be to those that come after. So in regard to this good work in Africa. Its progress must be slow; but if properly conducted, a great and mighty result is sure. And it is believed that no work, to be recounted in future history, will reflect more credit and glory upon the present age, than that

which has for its object, quietly and peaceably, to free the world of the inconveniences and evils of slavery, and to give to the people of a great, but dark and benighted continent, the blessings of civilization and Christianity.

Though in haste, I feel unwilling to close this communication without bearing my humble meed of praise and commendation in favor of J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and John B. Russwurm, Governor of the Colony of Cape Palmas, as eminently deserving the confidence of those who have placed them in their high and responsible stations, and that their moral and Christian characters are believed to be such as to entitle them to the confidence of the Christian world.

I am yours, with great respect,

JOEL ABBOT.

II. THE PONS.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Charles H. Bell to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Cabinda, (Africa), Dec. 16, 1845.

THE PONS, under the command of James Berry, was at anchor at Cabinda for about twenty days before she took on board the slaves, during which time she was closely watched by her Britannic Majesty's brig *Cygnets*, Commanded by Layton. At about 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 27th November, the *Cygnets* got under way and stood to sea. Immediately Berry gave up the ship to Gallano, who commenced getting on board the water, provisions, and slaves; and so expeditious were they in their movements, that at eight o'clock that evening the vessel was under way, having embarked nine hundred and three slaves. Instead of standing directly to sea, she kept in with the coast during the night. At daylight they were off Kacongo, about twenty-five miles to the north of Cabinda, when they discovered the *Cygnets* in the offing. They immediately furled all their sails, and drifted so near the shore that the negroes lined the beach in hope of a shipwreck. They continued in this situation until meridian, when, finding they had not been discovered, they set their lower sails in order to clear the shore, and, as the *Cygnets* drew off from the land, they afterwards set their more lofty ones. Two days afterwards we captured her. Her crew consisted of Spaniards, Portuguese, Brazilians, and some from other countries; and, although continuing under the American flag, with probably American papers, not one American was on board.

As I could not dispatch her the evening of her capture, she kept company with us that night. The next morning I regretted to learn that *eighteen* had died, and one jumped overboard. So many dying in so short a time was accounted for by the captain in the necessity he had of thrusting below all who were on deck, and closing the hatches, when he first fell in with us, in order to escape detection. The vessel has no slave deck, and upwards of *eight hundred and fifty* were piled, almost in bulk, on the water casks below. These were males. About forty or fifty females were confined in one-half of the round-house cabin on deck; the other half of the cabin remaining for the use of the officers. As the ship appeared to be less than three hundred and fifty tons, it seemed impossible that one-half could have lived to cross the Atlantic. About two hundred filled up the spar deck alone, when they were permitted to come up from below, and yet the captain assured me that it was his intention to have taken *four hundred more* on board if he could have spared the time.

The stench from below was so great that it was impossible to stand more

than a few moments near the hatchways. Our men who went below from curiosity, were forced up sick in a few minutes; then all the hatches were off. What must have been the sufferings of these poor wretches when the hatches were closed? I am informed that very often in these cases, the stronger will strangle the weaker; and this was probably the reason why so many died, or rather were found dead, the morning after the capture. None but an eye witness can form a conception of the horrors these poor creatures must endure in their transit across the ocean.

I regret to say that most of this misery is produced by our own countrymen; they furnish the means of conveyance in spite of existing enactments; and although there are strong circumstances against Berry, the late master of the "Pons," sufficient to induce me to detain him, if I should meet with him, yet I fear neither he nor his employers can be reached by our present laws. He will no doubt make it appear that the "Pons" was beyond his control when the slaves were brought on board. Yet, from the testimony of the men who came over from Rio as passengers, there is no doubt the whole affair was arranged at Rio between Berry and Gallano before the ship sailed. These men state that the first place they anchored was at Onin, near the river Lagos, in the Bight of Benin; here they discharged a portion of their cargo, and *received on board a number of hogs-heads or pipes filled with water.* These were stowed on the ground tier, and a tier of casks containing spirits were placed over them. *They were then informed that the vessel was going to Cabinda for a load of slaves.*

On their arrival at the latter place, the spirit was kept on board until a few days before Berry gave up the command, covering up the water casks in order to elude the suspicions of any cruiser. For twenty days did Berry wait in the roadstead of Cabinda, protected by the flag of his country, yet closely watched by a foreign man-of-war, who was certain of his intention; but the instant that cruiser is compelled to withdraw for a few hours, he springs at the opportunity of enriching himself and owners, and disgracing the flag which had protected him.

Extract of a Letter from one of the Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church to a friend in New York, dated Monrovia, Dec. 15, 1845.

LAST evening, after we had returned from meeting, and had commended ourselves to God in prayer, and thus closed up the enjoyments and privileges of our first Sabbath in Africa, we were surprised by the entrance of one of our neighbors, who brought us intelligence that a slave, the Pons, of Philadelphia, had been captured by the United States sloop-of-war Yorktown, Captain Bell, and that she was now lying in our harbor with 750 captives on board that were to be landed here. We could not learn further particulars, than that the vessel was captured on the 1st inst., when three days out from Cabinda, a noted slave factory on the coast south of the equator. That, when taken, there were over 900 of these miserable creatures on board, but that 150 of them had died during the last fourteen days.

I had read and heard much of slavery and the horrors attendant upon the slave trade; now an opportunity offered to know from actual observation, whether the statements with which I had been made acquainted, were exaggerated or not. In company with His Excellency Governor Roberts and several others, I this morning went on board the prize. I had been prepared, to some extent, for a scene of horror, by the account of Lieut. Cogdell, the gentlemanly officer in command; but I found the half had not been told me. Nay, it is utterly impossible for language to convey an appropriate idea of the suffering of that wretched company. The decks were literally crowded with poor abject beings. The living and the dying were

huddled together with less care than is bestowed upon the brute creation. Here and there might be seen individuals in the last agonies of expiring nature, unknown and apparently unnoticed. There was no offer of sympathy to alleviate in the least their misery. Their companions appeared dejected, weighed down with their own sorrows. My heart sickens at the remembrance of that awful scene. As I came on the crowded deck, I saw directly in front of me, one emaciated and worn down by long suffering to a mere skeleton, pining away and apparently near eternity. I looked over into the steerage. The hot, mephitic air almost overpowered me. At the foot of the ladder lay two of the most miserable beings I ever beheld. They were reduced, as the one above named, so that their bones almost protruded from their flesh. Large sores had been worn upon their sides and limbs, as they had been compelled to lay upon the hard plank composing the deck of the vessel. They lay directly under the hatchway, whither they had crawled, apparently to obtain a little purer air. One I thought dead, until by some slight motion of the limbs I discovered his agonies were not yet ended. The other lay with his face toward me, and such an expression of unmitigated anguish I never before saw. I cannot banish the horrid picture. These were not isolated cases, but as they were those that were first noticed, they made, perhaps, a stronger impression on my mind. In another part of the vessel lay a little boy, pining away, with two others watching over him. They were not brothers, but had been captured from the same place. They had procured a bit of muslin, that had probably been thrown away by some of the crew, and had placed it under his aching head for a pillow. Could you have seen them, I am sure the fountain of feeling would have been broken up, and the tears would have forced themselves from their hiding place. For the fourteen days that the vessel had been under the charge of the present commander, they had been assiduous in their care: one or the other of them attending on him constantly, and keeping watch alternately at night for this purpose. Oh! if I could portray the scene as I saw it; could I present it to your imagination, without any coloring, as it was actually presented to my view, your blood would chill in your veins. Five had been thrown over, dead, this morning, and many more were apparently just expiring. And yet they tell me this is comparatively nothing; and I should judge so, if the statement of the captured captain can be relied on. He says that they left some 400 or 500 more at the factory, that he had intended to have taken with him on the same vessel, but was prevented by the proximity of an English cruiser.

W. B. HORT.

III. U. S. AGENCY FOR RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

THIS agency was established under an act of Congress of March 3, 1819, to facilitate operations for the suppression of the slave trade. Experience had shown its necessity.

An act of Congress of March 22, 1794, had prohibited all citizens and residents of the United States from engaging in the slave trade between foreign countries, on pain of forfeiture of vessels and heavy fines.

By an act of April 3, 1798, the introduction of slaves into the Mississippi Territory was forbidden under severe penalties, and all such slaves declared free.

By an act of May 10, 1800, citizens and residents of the United States were prohibited from holding property in vessels engaged in the slave trade between foreign countries, or serving on board American or foreign vessels

engaged in that trade ; and our ships of war were authorized to seize all vessels and persons employed in violating this act.

An act of February 28, 1803, forbade the importation of slaves into any port where the laws of the State prohibited their importation.

By an act of March 2, 1807, the importation of slaves into any port of the United States was prohibited, under severe penalties, after January 1, 1808, the earliest period at which Congress had the constitutional power to prohibit the traffic in States which chose to continue it. In nearly all the States it had been abolished by State legislation ; but a few of the most southern States still continued it ; and to the last, slaves were landed, especially at Charleston, in considerable numbers, *chiefly from British vessels*. This act provided for the seizure of slave ships ; but it left the slaves thus imported into any State, subject to any regulations not contravening this act, which the legislature of such State might adopt.

Of the proceedings under this law for several years, the documents before us give no account. There is reason to suppose, however, that it was evaded under various pretexts, and to a lamentable extent. The act of April 20, 1818, seems to have been intended to meet these evasions. By one section of this act, the burthen of proving the legality of the importation of every colored person was thrown upon the importer.

Of the nature of the evasions practiced about that time, we have some documentary evidence. Letters on file in the Treasury Department show that negroes, as well as other "*goods*," were smuggled into the United States from Galveston and its vicinity. The notorious pirates of Barataria were engaged in this work, and with lamentable success.

May 22, 1817, the collector of Savannah wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, that it *had become* a practice to smuggle slaves into Georgia from Florida. In the same month, a court in Louisiana decided that five negroes in custody of the U. S. officers, should be delivered up to certain Spaniards who had set up a sham claim to them, and that the persons who seized them should pay half the costs, and the State the other half. This decision had such an effect that the U. S. officers found it almost impossible to obtain assistance in making seizures.

A letter from the collector at Mobile, October 7, 1818, states that three vessels, their cargoes, and more than 100 slaves, had been seized ; that the Grand Jury had found true bills against the owners, masters and supercargo ; that the proof was ample for their conviction ; but that the persons indicted had all been discharged by the court, and the vessels delivered up to their owners, and the slaves to three other persons, on their bonds to produce them when legally demanded.

A letter from the collector of Darien, Ga., March 14, 1818, states that "African and West India negroes are almost daily illicitly introduced into Georgia, for sale or settlement, or passing through it into the territories of the United States for similar purposes. These facts," he adds, "are notorious ; and it is not unusual to see such negroes in the streets of St. Mary's ; and such, too, recently captured by our vessels of war, and ordered to Savannah, were illegally bartered by hundreds in that city ; for this bartering, or bonding, (as it is called, but in reality, *selling*,) actually took place before any decision had been passed by the court respecting them." The bonds here referred to were given by order of the State court, "for the restoration of the negroes, when legally called on to do so ; which bond, it is *understood*, is to be *forfeited*, as the amount of the bond is so much less than the value of the property ;" or perhaps they would never be called on to produce the negroes. He says further :—"There are many negroes recently introduced into this State and the Alabama territory, and which can be apprehended."

The same letter mentions another mode of evading the law. An act of the Legislature of Georgia of December 19, 1817, authorized the Govern-

or to sell all slaves unlawfully introduced, at public auction, for the benefit of the State treasury. The surveyor of the port of Darien had seized 88 slaves. For some weeks, the Governor had known that these slaves, unlawfully introduced, were within 60 miles of his residence, but no notice was taken of them by him, or any of his subordinates. But as soon as he learned that an officer of the United States had seized them, he demanded them to be delivered up to him under this act of the State Legislature. In view of all these modes of evasion, the collector concludes that "it requires the immediate interposition of Congress to effect a suppression of this traffic." A similar law was enacted in Louisiana about the same time; and in both States considerable numbers were sold, and the avails received into the State treasuries. The collector of New Orleans wrote, April 17, 1818, transmitting the act of Louisiana, and adding:—"Vast numbers of slaves will be introduced to an alarming extent, unless prompt and effectual measures are adopted by the General Government."

But there were constitutional difficulties in the way of any measures which the General Government might adopt for their protection in this country. In the words of the Secretary of State, November 2, 1818, "The condition of the blacks being, in this Union, regulated by the municipal laws of the separate States, the government of the United States can neither guaranty their liberty in the States where they could only be received as slaves, nor control them in the States where they would be recognized as free." The Government could only turn them loose, in all their barbarism and ignorance, in the free States, without that provision for their guardianship and education which their welfare would indispensably require. Ignorant of our language, and of every thing pertaining to civilization, in the midst of a nation of strangers, they would be wretched, and would remain so. And besides all this, some of the free States would, and all of them might, prohibit their introduction by law.

In view of such facts, Congress passed the act of March 3, 1819. Besides making more effectual provision for the seizure of slavers, that act authorizes the President to make arrangements for the safe keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such slaves; and to appoint an agent or agents on the coast of Africa for receiving them. A sum, not exceeding \$100,000, was appropriated for carrying this law into effect.

About a month after the date of this act, the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford communicated to the Managers of the Colonization Society, a newspaper, published at Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, containing an advertisement of the sale of 34 unlawfully imported slaves, by the authority and for the benefit of the State, to take place on the 4th of May. That Society had been organized in December, 1816. The act of Georgia, under which these negroes were to be sold, provided that if, previous to the sale of such negroes, the Society would undertake to settle them in Africa at its own expense, and would likewise pay all expenses which the State might have incurred on their account, the Governor might aid in promoting the benevolent views of the Society in such manner as he might deem expedient. It does not appear that any provision was made for informing the Society of the existence of such cases, or that the State ever gave any such information.

April 7, the Managers appointed the Rev. Wm. Meade, now Bishop Meade, of Virginia, to proceed to Georgia and endeavor to prevent the sale. In this he was successful; but certain Spaniards claimed the negroes as their property, and it was not till the spring of 1822, that 18 of them were delivered, as freemen, into the care of the Society. Mr. Meade also ascertained that there were several hundreds of slaves in Georgia similarly situated; many of them being "bonded," as described by the collector of Darien, with insufficient security.

The Government immediately made arrangements for keeping all recaptured Africans in its own custody, till they could be sent to Africa. The President, Monroe, could find no suitable person on the coast of Africa, to appoint as Agent for recaptured Africans. He therefore determined to send out a ship of war, with two agents, and the necessary means of preparing a suitable residence for the objects of their care. A contract was made with the Colonization Society, for the erection of suitable buildings and other facilities; and in 1820, the first colonists went out, under obligations to fulfil this contract. In the the spring of 1822, the negroes from Georgia went out, under the care of Mr. Ashmun.

During Mr. Ashmun's whole administration, he was Governor of the colony, under the authority of the Society, and Agent of the United States for recaptured Africans. Since his death the same person has frequently held both offices; but more frequently, of late, the Colonial Physician has been the agent. The present agent is Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, of Maryland.

This arrangement, with the other provisions of the act of 1819—the conclusion of the wars in South America, the suppression of piracy, the acquisition of Florida, and, we may hope, the greater prevalence of right views of the immorality of the business—rapidly diminished the attempts to smuggle slaves into the United States. Since that time, too, slavers have usually thought it best to carry other flags when they have had slaves on board. For such reasons, the captures have not been so numerous as there was then reason to expect.

The whole number of recaptured Africans sent out by the U. S. Government, according to the census of Liberia, September, 1843, is 286; but this does not seem to include the 18 sent out in 1822. The true number, probably, is 304. Of these, nine were sent out in 1839; 37 in 1835; and no others since 1830. To these have been added a considerable number, released by force from slave factories and piratical establishments which had made war on the colony; but such persons, not coming within the provisions of the act of 1819, have been provided for at the expense of the Society, and not of the U. S. Government.

The recaptured Africans are principally settled at New Georgia, which is situated about five miles nearly north from Monrovia, on the eastern shore of Stockton Creek, a stream which unites the waters of the St. Paul's and Mesurado rivers. Some of them, however, are settled in other places, and a few who are not of their number reside at New Georgia. The population of that settlement, in 1843, was 264.

The number of convictions for crime, among the recaptured Africans, from April, 1828, to September, 1843, about 15½ years, was 25. At the date last mentioned, 116 of them were communicants in 12 Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, and there were 55 children in the school at New Georgia. The settlement is almost exclusively agricultural. On the census, 67 are enumerated as farmers. New Georgia is entitled to a representation in the legislature; and a short time since, a recaptured African was their representative.

IV. COLORED POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

It appears from a comparison of seven censuses of Massachusetts, that in 75 years, from 1765 to 1840, the increase of the colored population has been less than one third as great as that of the whites; and that a large part of that small increase has arisen from immigration.

For 25 years, from 1765 to 1790, the increase of the whites was 56.23 per cent., and that of the colored only 5.07 per cent., or about one fifth of

one per cent. annually. Many of them had been induced, by the offer of freedom, to enlist in the revolutionary army ; and there the mortality among them was much greater than among the whites.

From 1790 to 1800, the increase of the whites was checked by emigration to the West, and was only 11.53 per cent. That of the colored was 18.10 per cent. It was aided by immigration from New York and other States, where slavery existed, into Massachusetts, which had now become known as a free State. Yet it was only about half as large as the average increase of the population of the United States.

From 1800 to 1810, the increase of the whites was 11.74, being kept down by continued emigration to the West. That of the colored was only 4.41 per cent. ; less than half that of the whites, and less than half of one per cent. a year ; at which rate that population would double in about two centuries.

From 1810 to 1820, the increase of the whites was 11.01 per cent. ; but the increase of the colored population was only three individuals, or .04 per cent. During this period, the increase of the colored, as well as the white, was kept down by emigration. New York had become a free State, and it is known that some who were originally from that State, now returned to it. Some also emigrated to Hayti, and thirty-eight went with Capt. Paul Cuffee to Sierra Leone, and remained there.

From 1820 to 1830, the increase of the whites was 16.80 per cent. That of the colored was 4.52 per cent., or less than half of one per cent. a year.

From 1830 to 1840, the increase of the whites was 20.58 per cent., and that of the colored, 23.05 per cent., according to the census. But the census is manifestly incorrect. It represents the increase in the Second Ward of Boston as 500—478 males and 22 females ; whereas it is well known that the increase there was little or nothing. The error probably arose from counting all whose names were found on the books of sailor boarding houses, where many might be counted who belonged to other ports, and many, having inserted their names on each return from sea, might be counted several times over. After correcting such obvious errors by the best estimates obtainable, their true increase appears to have been about 13.01 per cent., or a little less than two thirds as great in proportion to their numbers, as that of the whites.

A great part of this increase was owing to immigration from other States. According to the census, the increase was, of colored persons under ten years of age, males 114, females 91 ; from 10 to 20 years of age, males 230, females 92 ; from 24 to 36, males 719, females 52 ; from 36 to 55, males 245, females 110 ; from 55 to 100, an increase of 23 females and a *decrease* of 10 males ; of 100 and upwards, a decrease of both. It is plain, therefore, that the additional increase was almost wholly composed of males, in the most active and enterprising period of life. Such a sudden increase of middle-aged males could not come to pass, except from immigration.

According to the census of 1830, the colored population then was, males 3,360, females 3,685 ; total 7,045. To these numbers, add all born since and yet alive—that is, all under ten years of age—in 1840—viz : males 908, females 900 ; and we find that if none had died, and none migrated either into the State or out of it, the colored population would have been, males 4,268, females 4,565 ; total 8,843. But according to the census of 1840, the males were 4,654 ; that is, 386 more than they would have been without death or migration. The 386 males must have come from other States. The females, in 1840, were 4,015 ; that is, 570 less than they would have been without death or migration. We may safely assume that there had been at least so many deaths of females ; as so many were missing, who would have appeared on the census, had there been no deaths ; and as 570 in ten years is only one in 65 annually, whereas, the true proportion in Bos-

ton is known to be more than one in 30. The same proportion of deaths among the males would be 520. This, subtracted from 4,268, the number of males that would have been, without death or migration, leaves 3,748, as the greatest possible number of males in 1840, without immigration. This 3,748, subtracted from 4,654, the number of males on the census of 1840, leaves 906, who were neither in the State in 1830, nor born during the intervening ten years, and who, therefore, must have immigrated from other places. This number, 906, subtracted from 1,624, the whole increase according to the census of 1840, leaves 718, as the natural increase.

But this number needs at least three corrections. First, we should subtract from it at least 452 for ascertained over-numbering, before mentioned; leaving only 266 as the actual increase without immigration. Secondly, we must correct an error in the census of Erving's Grant for 1830. That census gave, colored males under 100 years of age 17, females 17, total 34; colored persons of 100 years and upwards, males none, females 34; total of all ages, 68. The census of the same town for 1840 gave no colored inhabitants. Here is an error, probably of 34, but possibly of 68. The census of 1830 was so much too large, which made the increase in 1840 appear so much too small. Let us take the most favorable supposition, 68. This, added to 266 makes 334, the whole natural increase. Thirdly, from this number we must subtract 294 Marshpee Indians, who were counted in 1840, but not in 1830. The remainder, showing the whole natural increase of the colored population of Massachusetts in ten years, will be 40, or 0.57 per cent., or about half of one per cent. in ten years. If, however, as is probable, the correction for Erving's Grant ought to be only 34 instead of 68, then the whole increase for that ten years was only 6 instead of 40.

In these calculations, we have taken no notice of any immigration but that of males. It is known, however, that some colored females have come into the State from abroad. Several have been brought here as slaves, and our courts have awarded to them liberty to remain as free persons. If the female immigrants have amounted to 45 in ten years, which is less than five a year, and less than one to 20 males, then the number of immigrants has been *greater than* the whole increase, and those who were here in 1830 have not raised children enough to supply the places of those who have died. Such has probably been the fact. And had we the means of analyzing the former censuses with equal accuracy, we should probably be led to the same result with respect to the former periods of ten years each.

This conclusion is strengthened by what is known of the deaths of colored people. In Boston, it appears, by comparing the bills of mortality from 1841 to 1844, with the census of 1840, as corrected for over-numbering, that the mortality among them was 3.16 per cent. annually; and this proportion is known to be too small; as the bills sometimes mention the deaths of colored persons without specifying their color. The deaths of Roman Catholics, mostly Irish, are estimated by the Bishop, or Archbishop, at 900 out of 24,000, or 3.75 per cent. This great proportion is probably the result of intemperance, filth, and the over-working, under-feeding and other brutal treatment of women. According to these estimates, the proportion of deaths among the Protestant whites is only 1.38 per cent.*

It follows, therefore, from premises known to be more favorable than truth will warrant, that the mortality of colored people in Boston is about twice as great as that of the native white population; and that their natural increase in Massachusetts is so very small, that it would not double their number under about two centuries; while the most authentic state-

* From 1823 to 1826 inclusive, the annual mortality of colored people in Baltimore was 3.10 per cent.; in Philadelphia, 5.02 per cent.; and in New York, 5.29 per cent. Some well-informed persons believe that in Boston it is still greater than in New York. Among acclimated colonists in Liberia, from 1841 to 1843 inclusive, it was 3.07 per cent.

ments obtainable, show beyond a reasonable doubt, that, apart from immigration, their number is actually diminishing, and they would soon become extinct, did not new recruits come in from abroad, to supply the ravages of death. A residence in Massachusetts, therefore, is certainly not for their good.

For nearly all these facts, and many others, see a very able article on the "Colored Population of Massachusetts," written by Dr. Jesse Chickering of Boston, and published in the *African Repository* for October, 1845.

V. OBJECTIONS TO COLONIZATION.

1. "The Colonization Society rivets the chains of the slave."

Answer. The Society has nothing to do with slaves or slavery, except when it finds masters who wish to emancipate; and then it aids them, by settling the emancipated on a fertile soil, in a congenial climate. Sometimes the master bequeaths freedom to his slaves, and his heirs attempt to break the will; and then the Society has to maintain a lawsuit in defence of their freedom. It has expended many thousand dollars in such lawsuits. In these ways, it has secured the emancipation of nearly 3,000 slaves, and is still going on with this good work. How does this "rivet the chains of the slave?"

2. "The Society opposes immediate emancipation on the soil."

Answer. The Society *does not* oppose immediate emancipation on the soil. A few of its friends have expressed their opinion that emancipation ought to be gradual, and accompanied with Colonization; and in some of its earlier Reports, the Society spoke of "the gradual and utter abolition of slavery," as the best thing of which they had any hope. But the Society has never exerted, nor attempted to exert, any influence, adverse to immediate emancipation on the soil. If any wish to emancipate for Colonization, the Society can aid them; but if they wish to emancipate in any other way, its constitution restrains it from intermeddling, one way or the other.

3. "The Society has opposed the anti-slavery movement."

Answer. It has opposed the attempts of anti-slavery men to destroy it. The controversy was begun by certain anti-slavery men, who, without provocation, commenced a war upon the Society, with the avowed purpose, not of reforming the Society, but of destroying it. There has been no contest between them, which did not grow out of that attack.

4. "The Society shows two faces; one at the South, and another at the North."

Answer. The Society refutes the objections which are made in various parts of the country. Some men at the North say that the Society "rivets the chains of the slave." We reply, that we do no such thing; that on the contrary, our labors render emancipation easier and more frequent. Southern men accuse us of intending to interfere with their rights of property. We deny this charge too. We tell them that we have nothing to do with slaves, so long as they are slaves; that we shall neither emancipate their slaves, nor compel them to do it; that emancipation is their work, and not ours; and that when they are ready to do it and desire our help, we shall be glad to help them. And we show both these "faces" in the same publication, which is sent all over the country, so that all who choose to read, either at the North or South, see both of them.

5. "The Society must be bad, because slave-holders are in favor of it."

Answer. There are two classes of slave-holders. Some of them profess to regard slavery as an evil, and to desire its termination. A part of these are our friends,—which is no proof against us. Others say that slavery is

a good institution, and ought to be perpetual. 'These are all against us. From the beginning, they have been among our bitterest, most decided and most unchanging opposers, because, they say, our operations tend to promote emancipation. We may as well consider their objection next. It is,

6. "Colonization is a sly plan of northern fanatics, to undermine slavery."

Answer. Whose plan it was first, is a question not easily answered. The Society was not formed, till it had become the plan of many of the best men, both at the north and the south. The northern men who then engaged in it, considered the approbation and co-operation of good men at the south an indispensable condition of success. And there was nothing sly about it. All its intended and all its desired bearings on slavery were openly proclaimed to the world, from the very first. The accusation may mean, however, that we proceed with such cautious regard for the rights, the feelings and the wishes of all concerned, that no occasion can be found for getting up an excitement against us. If this is the meaning, we demur to the indictment—without denying the fact, we deny that it is a crime.

7. "The Society encourages prejudice against color."

Answer. This accusation is exactly the reverse of truth. The Society finds that prejudice already existing, and fruitful in mischief. It finds the whites violently prejudiced against the colored, and unwilling to associate with them on terms of equality. As the whites are an immense majority, and possess nearly all the wealth, intelligence and respectability in the country, this exclusion exerts a depressing influence on its victims. It also finds the colored people violently prejudiced against their own color, unable to endure the thought of associating exclusively with each other, and feeling, therefore, that their inability to associate with the whites ruins them, and renders all exertions to become respectable nearly or quite hopeless. To remedy this evil, the Society proposes to place colored people in more favorable circumstances; to make a nation of them, where all stations of profit, trust and honor shall be open to them, and to them alone, and where, having free scope for the exercise of their powers, they may show themselves capable of respectability. The Society assumes, that they are capable, in favorable circumstances, of managing the affairs of a nation respectably, and that, if a fair chance is given them, they will do it; and that when they have done it, prejudice against color will be broken down. All its hopes of success are based upon this assumption; for if they have not that capacity, Colonization must of necessity prove a miserable failure. The Society, therefore, instead of encouraging that prejudice, is bearing the most decided testimony against it, and taking the most effectual way to abolish it.

8. "The Society can never remove the whole colored population of this country. The whole commercial marine of the United States is not sufficient to take away even their annual increase."

Answer. This is an old objection, and was fully answered in the Annual Report for 1820.

In the first place, the Society has never undertaken to remove the whole colored population. It has indeed avowed the belief, that the entire separation of the white and colored races, if practicable by proper means, would be highly beneficial to both, and is therefore a proper object of an "earnest wish;" but it openly professes its own inability, "unassisted by the resources of individual States, or of the Union, to provide for colonizing" even "their annual increase." It has undertaken to found a colony, to which colored people will find it advantageous to emigrate; and when this is done, and the colored people are convinced of it, it expects that thousands will find their way there, just as thousands, every year, find their way from Europe to America.

The assertion concerning our "whole commercial marine," though made

by intelligent men, with evident confidence in its truth, is a most enormous blunder. The annual increase of the whole colored population, bond and free, from 1830 to 1840, was 54,356. A vessel is allowed by law to carry three passengers for every five tons of her measurement. At this rate, and allowing each vessel to make three trips in a year, the conveyance of the whole annual increase would require a little less than 30,197 tons of shipping. The tonnage of "the whole commercial marine of the United States," as officially reported at the commencement of the present year, was 2,416,999 tons; or more than eighty times the amount required. It is sufficient, at the rate above stated, to convey to Africa 4,350,597 emigrants in a single year. The whole colored population, bond and free, in 1840, was 2,873,599. Add the increase for six years, at the rate above mentioned, and we have 3,199,726 as their present number. The whole of these would not be enough, by more than a million, to employ our "whole commercial marine" twelve months. The annual increase is far less than the annual emigration from Europe to the United States.

9. "The Society's colony has driven away the missionaries of the American Board."

Answer. The American Board never had a mission in our colony. None of its missionaries were ever there, except for a few days at a time, as visitors, or ever had an opportunity to know much about it, except by hearsay. The mission of the Board in Western Africa was commenced at Cape Palmas, about 100 miles beyond the extreme southeastern limit of our jurisdiction. Their difficulties were not with us, but with the Maryland Colonization Society and its colony, with which we have no connection. As to their being driven away, they did not go till they believed they had found a better location; and the Episcopal mission, which was involved in the same difficulties, remains there still, and does not intend to remove.

10. "The Society is not doing all that ought to be done for the colored people."

Answer. Very true; and we shall be very glad to see others do the rest; and as individuals, so far as we like their plans, we will help them.

VI. CONSTITUTION OF AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

As amended at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, in January, 1846.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called 'The American Colonization Society.'

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several State societies and societies for

the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

VII. CHARTER OF AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

March 22, 1837.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society*," passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murry, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and de-

clared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of said Society; and to repeal, alter or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary, for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate: *Provided, however,* that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That for the object aforesaid, all property, real, personal and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands, as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held or claimed, by the said Society, shall vest and are hereby declared to vest in the said body corporate and its successors, as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in said Society; and also that the said body corporate and its successors are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands and claims, due now or which would hereafter be due by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the said body corporate and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State, exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however,* to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended or changed, at the discretion of the General Assembly.

S I X T H

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED MAY 27, 1847.



B O S T O N :

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 24 CONGRESS STREET.

1 8 4 7.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Sixth Annual Meeting, for the transaction of business, at its office, on Wednesday, May 26, at 12 o'clock, at noon; ALBERT FEARING, Esq. in the Chair.

The Treasurer's account was received, and referred to a Committee.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.

PRESIDENT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Rev. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.	Rev. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.
Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	Rev. WILLIAM HAGUE.
Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.	Rev. CHARLES BROOKS.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	Rev. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

AUDITOR.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL.

MANAGERS.

Rev. EBENEZER BURGESS, D.D.	T. R. MARVIN.
Rev. G. W. BLAGDEN.	JAMES HAYWARD.
Dr. J. V. C. SMITH.	JAMES C. DUNN.
HENRY EDWARDS.	Hon. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.
ALBERT FEARING.	

Adjourned, to meet at the Central Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow, for public exercises.

PUBLIC MEETING. The Society met according to adjournment ; the Hon. **SIMON GREENLEAF**, President, in the Chair.

After prayer by the Rev. **WILLIAM HAGUE**, and a brief statement of the objects and policy of the Society by the President, the Secretary read extracts from the Annual Report :—Whereupon,

On motion of the Rev. **CALVIN HITCHCOCK**, D. D., seconded by **WILLIAM BRIGHAM**, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted, and published under the direction of the Board of Managers.

After eloquent addresses by these gentlemen, by the Rev. **CHARLES BROOKS**, and by the Rev. Drs. **WATERBURY** and **HUMPHREY**, the meeting was closed with the benediction, by the Rev. Dr. **WATERBURY**.

ANNUAL REPORT.

REDEMPTION is the leading theme of the Law, the Prophets, and the Gospel. The redemption of Hebrews from the temporary bondage into which they might be sold to their own countrymen, is provided for and encouraged by several express statutes which God gave by Moses. In the spirit of these statutes, and with the recorded approbation of their Author, Hebrew slaves of heathen masters were redeemed at public expense. The great argument by which the Law is enforced upon the consciences and hearts of the Hebrew people, is the fact, that God had redeemed them from Egyptian bondage.

It does not appear that individual Israelites were held as private property by individual Egyptians; but they were a depressed race, excluded from civil and social equality with the more numerous ruling race among whom they dwelt, and doomed to such servile employments as that ruling race saw fit to assign to them. This condition, God, in his holy Word, calls "bondage." And it was a bondage which so crushed their spirits and demoralized their character, that but two of the whole number of grown men among them proved capable of being elevated, by forty years' discipline, into fitness to enter their promised inheritance. Their deliverance from the house of bondage in Egypt, *their native land*, and their restoration to *the land of their fathers*, where they might be an independent, self-governing nation, knowing and serving him, God calls "redemption;" saying, "I will redeem you with an outstretched arm, and with great judgments;" and again, "The Lord hath redeemed you out of the house of bondmen."

Nor were they, generally, held as slaves, the private property of individuals, during their captivity at Babylon. They were merely, as in Egypt, subjected to the arbitrary control of the dominant race. Some of them were raised to high offices, and many of them acquired wealth. Yet, in the language of inspiration, their condition in

Babylon was called "bondage;" and their deliverance from it, and restoration to the land where their fathers had served idols till God punished them for it, and reclaimed them from it, by captivity, is called *redemption*.

When, in the fulness of time, the Saviour appeared, and accomplished in our behalf that mysterious work which the angels desire to look into, God, in his wisdom, saw fit to illustrate the nature of that work to our understandings, by classing it with these deliverances from temporal bondage; by calling the great benefit which he wrought out for us, "*redemption through his blood*."

These several works of mercy, then, in the judgment of him who is the Author of them all, are so identical in their spirit and character, that they all deserve to have a name in common, which may point out their common nature; that thus, all who love either of them, may be taught to love the others also. He has therefore called them all, works of redemption.

The three great objects of our Society, as proclaimed at its formation and ever since pursued, are,

1. To redeem an oppressed race, or such of them as are willing to be redeemed, from their political thralldom in this their Egypt, their Babylon, and restore them to the enjoyment of political freedom and independence in the land of their fathers.

2. To favor the redemption of men from literal slavery, by affording facilities to "benevolent and conscientious masters," who desire to emancipate.

3. To diffuse, by these means, the knowledge of the great Redeemer, and of "*redemption through his blood*," among millions who sit in darkness.

Our enterprise, therefore, harmonizes entirely with every thing which God, in the Bible, calls redemption; and for that reason has a claim on the heart of every servant of the Redeemer; and no time or place consecrated to his service, can be too holy to be used for its promotion.*

We have therefore felt ourselves authorized, whenever convenience required it, to ask the attention of worshipping assemblies, and the use of pulpits, on the Sabbath; and gradually, as more correct views of our enterprise have prevailed, our request has been granted.

Operations in Massachusetts.

This change has been principally effected through the judicious and truly Christian management of our agent, the Rev. Dr. Tenney. He has, during this and former years, advocated our cause before 139

* See Appendix, I.

congregations in this State, and before nine ministerial Associations; and in no instance, so far as we have learned, have these labors been followed by any unpleasant consequences. No party animosities have been revived, or bad passions excited. No pastor or people have regretted his admission to their pulpit, or been unwilling to have the subject presented again. We should add, that many of these lectures were designed to accommodate several congregations each, that many pulpits have been offered, which there has not been time to use, and some have been occupied by other advocates of our cause; so that the whole number of congregations open to the presentation of our claims is not less than about two hundred. We have therefore, virtually, the testimony of about this number of Christian congregations to the fitness of this theme for the pulpit and the Sabbath. A mighty change, since the time,—but a few years ago,—when even our well-wishers generally felt themselves obliged to refuse us a hearing; when not six pulpits in the State were open to us, and not a single ecclesiastical body would listen to an argument in favor of opening them, or of allowing us any other privilege.

Operations in Boston.

Of all places in the State, our exclusion from the pulpit and from the Sabbath was most rigid in Boston. Here, the great rush of applications of all kinds rendered it more necessary to exclude as many as possible. Here, too, the action of any single congregation necessarily affects its neighbors, with whom it is in constant and intimate connection. Hence, each church and each pastor is morally bound to have some regard to the welfare, and even to the wishes, of others; and of course there can be less independent individual action. The same remarks apply also to individual members of churches and congregations. They felt more generally bound than elsewhere, to enforce a certain understood agreement, consigning us, for the present, and for an indefinite time to come, to neglect. Nor were they, to any considerable extent, reached by other means of information. The whole number of copies of the African Repository circulated in the city, exclusive of those sent in exchange for other publications, was only twenty, of which thirteen were sent gratuitously to life members and others entitled to receive them.* And yet again; our cause seems to have been more injured here than elsewhere, by inadequate or otherwise injudicious presentations of its claims. It had never, so far as we can learn, been admitted to any pulpit. Even long ago, when most favored, its friends could only hire or beg the use of a place for a

* The number paid for by subscribers in New York, during the year 1846, was about 300.

meeting on the Fourth of July, or some other special occasion, when the speaking must be rather declamatory than instructive. Agents and others might impart some information by private conversation; but such a conversation could seldom be long enough to allow a presentation of all the numerous and important bearings of our enterprise. It must be limited to a few remarks on a few topics; and if these were injudiciously chosen, might easily make the impression that our cause is sustained only by a few very feeble arguments. It must have come to pass in some such way, that many of our most liberal, candid and intelligent men were very imperfectly, and in some cases erroneously informed as to our claims on their favorable notice. Some regarded Colonization only as a form of effort to aid the Southern States in ridding themselves of slavery; and believing that the South scorns such aid, they saw no inducement to offer it. Some argued, that as the Society can never transport to Africa a number equal to the annual increase of the colored population, therefore it can accomplish nothing worth laboring for; supposing that its only object was, to diminish the number of colored people in the United States. Others supposed that the Society had undertaken to transport the whole colored population of this country to Africa; and would have nothing to do with a project so evidently impracticable. For these reasons, and others, showing equal want of full and correct information, a large proportion of the most influential men in Boston stood aloof from us; and their refusal to aid us was felt by others as a testimony against us.

That such men supposed such objections to be valid, was proof enough that new means must be found for diffusing information in Boston. Here also, access to the assembled congregations must be secured. Dr. Tenney's success in the country seemed to point him out as the right man to effect it; but he had not the physical ability to make himself heard by large audiences. Happily, we were able to obtain the aid of the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, late President of Amherst College. The proposal was made to him more than a year ago. It was our desire that he should commence his labors in October, but other duties detained him. He arrived about the first of December. An arrangement had been made for him to address a public meeting on Sabbath evening, in the Central Church, in Winter street; but a sudden and dangerous illness deferred that meeting till the last Sabbath evening in February. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the audience was small. We hoped to hold a similar meeting in some church the next Sabbath evening. But on Monday, Dr. Humphrey met a large number of pastors, who earnestly requested that his second discourse should be delivered in some public hall, on some other eve-

ning of the week. The Masonic Temple was therefore engaged, notices were very extensively given, in the newspapers, from the pulpits, and by special invitation. But our notice of a meeting in the Masonic Temple on Tuesday evening was virtually a notice that we were still excluded from the churches and the Sabbath, and were, by common consent, to be let alone. The attendance, therefore, was less than one hundred. A third meeting was held in the chapel of the Old South Church, at which the attendance was better, but still small.

A deliberate survey of the state of our affairs, however, taught us not to be discouraged. On the few who heard Dr. Humphrey, a strong impression in our favor had been made. It was felt that neither the subject nor the speaker had received the attention which was due to them. Dr. Humphrey was obliged to return to his residence at Pittsfield; but before his departure, two pastors agreed that, with the acquiescence of their people, of which they had no doubt, the subject should be admitted to their pulpits at a future time, yet to be fixed. There was reason to hope that others would do the same.

Meanwhile Dr. Tenney had arrived, and was collecting funds in the city by private application. With the approbation of the pastors, he addressed the Baptist congregation in Baldwin Place, in their vestry, on a Sabbath evening, and that in Hanover street at their stated meeting on Wednesday evening. Agreeably to arrangements which Dr. Tenney had made, Dr. Humphrey returned to the city, and preached on our behalf in the church in Bowdoin street on the evening of the third Sabbath in April, and on the next Sabbath morning at Brattle street, and in the evening, at Essex street. Thus our claims on Christian philanthropy have been presented before five congregations, at their regular meetings for worship and instruction; and arrangements have been made for their presentation in five others at some future time. In the congregations that have been addressed, we know not that a single unpleasant feeling has been excited; while many have been highly gratified, misapprehensions have been removed, old friends have been strengthened and encouraged, and new friends secured.

By the same course of action, we see no reason to doubt, access may be gained to the minds and hearts of the benevolent in Boston generally. Great results, however, are not to be expected immediately. Intelligent men must have time to think; and business men must have time to arrange their mode and measure of aiding us. But in due time we shall reap, if we faint not.

The collection of funds in Boston, instead of commencing in October, as we designed, was put off, in the way above stated, till the

close of the winter, and even now is only well begun ; yet they already exceed those of any former year.

Spontaneous assistance needed.

There is another advance in the management of our home operations, which it seems indispensable to make.

All our benevolent societies which depend on funds annually raised by public contribution, are obliged to employ soliciting agents. But it is usually found sufficient, if these agents visit the same place once in two or three years. In the intervening years, the friends of the Society themselves make the collections, and forward them to the treasury. In this way, an income is annually received from twice or three times as many places as could be visited by the number of agents employed. The income is doubled or more than doubled, while the expense is not increased. In other words, all that is done by these spontaneous movements of friends, is a clear addition to the available means of the Society, from which nothing need be deducted for the expense of collection and management. Hitherto, we have received such spontaneous aid, annually, from the Rev. T. S. Clarke's congregation in Stockbridge, and occasionally from four or five other places. In this respect, we must attempt, and if possible effect, an improvement. We think there must be many places now, where our friends are sufficiently established in their friendship, and sufficiently well informed concerning our objects and our wants, to render the attempt successful.

In one respect, it seems proper and advisable to depart from the usage of other societies in regard to these spontaneous collections. The labor of making them is really a donation to the Society, worth a certain amount in cash. We propose that its cash value be estimated, and added to the amount collected, as a donation from the person or persons by whom the labor has been performed. This practice, so far as we know, has never been adopted by any society ; but it seems to be only strict justice to all parties.

Finances.

Our funds have been swelled by no princely legacy, like that of our President last year ; by no princely donation for the purchase of territory, like those of the same distinguished benefactor and others, the year before ; by no special appeal in behalf of slaves whose term of redemption was about to expire, as in some previous years. Yet the whole amount of our available means, including, as usual, the sums paid directly to the Parent Society without passing through our treasury, has been \$4,271 ; and the donations for ordinary purposes have been larger, by several hundred dollars, than those of any former year.

Twenty-two life-memberships have been completed, by the payment of thirty dollars each, or such part thereof as remained due at the commencement of the year; and twenty-two others have been subscribed and paid in part. The legacies, not yet available, of friends deceased in former years, and other dues, may amount to \$10,000 or \$15,000; and unknown sums, amounting, however, to some thousands more, have been bequeathed by testators who are yet living, and whose annual donations we hope to receive for many years.

The Parent Society.

The history of the Parent Society for the past year has been much like our own. As it has received but very little from legacies, and has had no appeal to make for funds to purchase territory, or for any other purpose out of the ordinary course of its business, the sum total of its receipts has been less than the previous year; while the amount received from ordinary donations and for the African Repository is several thousand dollars larger, which shows an increase of public sentiment in its favor.

In procuring emigrants, the Society has encountered an unusual amount of obstacles; but they seem to be of a temporary nature, and ought not to discourage us.

Emancipated slaves, claimed by heirs at law.

It is well known that, for several years past, a great part of our emigrants have been slaves, emancipated by the wills of their deceased masters, on condition of emigrating to Liberia; and a condition is frequently added, that they emigrate within a specified time. In such cases, there is often some heir, who desires to break the will, that he may retain the slaves, or such portion of them as would fall to him by law, and who commences a lawsuit for that purpose. The Society must then go into court and defend their claim to freedom. Generally, some able lawyer is found, who manages the case gratuitously. In many cases, the greater part of the expense actually incurred is made chargeable upon the estate, and not on the treasury of the Society; but when made chargeable on the estate, it sometimes comes out of that part of the estate intended for the benefit of the slaves. The prosecutors and their friends sometimes find it practicable, and think it for their interest, to make the expenses enormous. We have lately attempted to ascertain the number of slaves to whom freedom has thus been bequeathed; the number whose freedom has thus been contested; the number whose freedom has been secured; the cost, to the Society and others, of securing it; and the number now entitled to freedom and yet detained by lawsuits. For want of time to

examine the multitude of documents, and from the fact that the greater part of the expenses are not borne by the Society and does not appear on its books, our information is far from being complete. We have ascertained, however, that the defence of three wills, securing the freedom of about six hundred slaves, has cost more than thirty-five thousand dollars. The greater part of this amount has been paid out of property which would otherwise have gone to the slaves, or to the Society as residuary legatee. The number whose freedom has been secured in this way, and who have gone to Liberia, we have not ascertained; but we know it amounts to hundreds. Nor do we know how many, entitled to freedom under such wills, are now detained by lawsuits instituted to retain them as slaves; but the number on an incomplete list in our possession, is more than five hundred and fifty. In one of these cases, a final judgment has been pronounced, affirming the will; but the process putting the slaves into the hands of the Society has not yet been executed. In all the other cases, we confidently expect a favorable decision. Nearly half of them, we expect, will be ready to emigrate in the course of the year; and all of them are liable to be thrown upon the hands of the Society at any moment, with the necessity, probably in some cases and possibly in all, of sending them out in a very short time, to save them from reverting to slavery. Their colonization, at the rates paid for some years past, will cost something more than thirty thousand dollars; and we shall doubtless have them quite as fast as we shall be able to provide for them.

Slaves persuaded to decline Emancipation.

Instead of instituting a law-suit to break the will, slaves are sometimes retained by persuading them to decline the offer of freedom. For accomplishing this, their young master, who has been perhaps their playmate from infancy, and whom they have never known as a tyrant, possesses great facilities. He can be lavish of his promises of good treatment, and eloquent in his account of the dangers and hardships of Liberia. He can avail himself of all that has ever been said against the Colony, or the Society, and if not too honest for such an act, can add something of his own invention. He can procure any number of assistants, black or white, bond or free. He can commence his operations as soon as he knows what the will is, or suspects what it may be. To save twenty-five or fifty thousand dollars worth of slaves, he can afford to make an effort, and to incur some expense. It would be strange indeed, if such efforts were not occasionally successful; and where they are so, it is not probable that the Society would ever be informed of the will. In some cases, however, the offer of freedom has been accepted, the Society has been called upon to aid them in

their emigration, and then the slaves have been persuaded to change their minds and remain in bondage. Facts that have come to our knowledge excite a strong suspicion, that cases of this kind have been somewhat numerous, and that the practice of guarding slaves beforehand against a willingness to go to Liberia if they should have the offer, is by no means uncommon among those who have or who expect an interest in the continuance of their bondage.

Emigrants during the year.

During the year, the Society has been called upon to receive emigrants, chiefly from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, amounting in all to about three hundred. But some have been detained by lawsuits sprung upon them just as they were ready to embark; others were persuaded to remain in slavery, rather than emigrate to Liberia; others were prevented from going in other ways; and the result was, that but thirty-eight actually emigrated. There has been nothing like this in all our past experience; nor have we any reason to expect that we shall ever see the like again.

In addition to these, two emigrants went out in the barque *Chatham*, sent by the New York Colonization Society with supplies for the recaptives of the *Pons*. One was the son of a colored clergyman of New York, who went out, with decided prejudices against Colonization, to examine for himself, and who, after seeing for himself, decided to remain, and exhorts his colored brethren to join him. The other was from Ohio, who took with him a capital of some fifteen hundred dollars, to engage in trade, and who, having doubled his money, is now in this country, purchasing goods with which to carry on his business in Liberia.*

The Liberia Packet.

The building of the *Liberia Packet* will, we hope, prove an important event in the history of Colonization. It was projected by Dr. Hall, the founder and first Governor of the Colony at Cape Palmas, and now General Agent of the Maryland Colonization Society. At his suggestion, the "Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company" has been formed, under a charter from the Legislature of Maryland, stock has been taken to the amount of about \$20,000, a barque of 331 tons has been built, and has made one voyage to Africa. Colonists have taken stock to the amount of several thousand dollars, and will take a still greater amount. The remainder is owned by colored people in the United States, chiefly in Baltimore, and by white men who are bound to sell to colored men, when requested, at a fair price. The

Packet is built with first rate accommodations for passengers. The American and Maryland Colonization Societies have each pledged themselves to furnish business, in the conveyance of passengers and freight, to the amount of two thousand dollars a year. Her first voyage has been in every respect successful. When this packet, owned by colored men here and in Africa, navigated by a colored crew, with a colored master, shall become known as a regular trader, making her two or three successful voyages annually, these facts cannot fail to exert a beneficial influence.

New Passenger Law.

The Packet was to have made a second voyage this month; but has been prevented by the late act of Congress respecting passengers. That act requires a much larger quantity of ship-room for each passenger than has formerly been required; so much larger, that the Packet, built according to law to accommodate 132 passengers, is allowed to carry only 37. Of course, the cost of a passage must be more than doubled. The act was doubtless passed to check the growing evil of bringing over pauper emigrants from Europe, in vessels crowded with goods, and in such numbers in each ship as to produce sickness and death on the passage. It was not aimed at our operations; and plausible doubts may be raised, whether its enactments are fairly applicable to a vessel built and used like the Liberia Packet. But the interpretation of the Secretary of the Treasury settles the question against us for the present. The act was passed in such haste, to arrest an appalling and rapidly increasing evil, that its framers forgot to fix the time when it should go into operation, and it was necessary to pass another act, eight days afterwards, to supply the deficiency. We think it cannot fail to be so modified at the next session of Congress, as no longer to impede our operations.*

Claims on the United States Government.

In respect to another matter, we have to complain of the neglect of our government to do us justice.

1. *Agency of the Society in preventing the Importation of Slaves.* By act of Congress, the importation of slaves into the United States was forbidden after the first of January, 1808. But when slaves were landed on our shores, either by slave traders, or by our cruisers who

* Since this passage was written, the Secretary has published another interpretation of a part of the act, about 25 per cent. more favorable to our operations than his first. Still it makes passages to Africa needlessly expensive.

had captured them at sea, they at once became subject to the laws of the State in which they were found; and in several of the States the laws were such and so administered, as to make them slaves for life, with little expense to the parties concerned. Slaves continued to be imported, and, by prostitution of the forms of law, made slaves for life, till, in 1819, the Colonization Society came to the aid of the government, by providing, for the victims of that horrid traffic, a refuge in their native continent. An arrangement for this purpose having been made, an agent of the Society, in April, 1819, demanded of the Governor of Georgia, the release of 34 recently imported Africans, who had been advertised for sale at auction for benefit of the State treasury. After a legal contest of three years, 18 of them were delivered, as freemen, to the care of the Society. These, so far as we can learn from a very complete collection of documents on the subject, were the first victims of the slave trade made free by the authority of the United States. Up to that time, the ingenuity of slave traders and their allies on shore had baffled every effort of government to suppress the traffic. But now the contest was decided. As Africans could no longer be made slaves after their arrival, it was of no use to import them. For a few years, attempts were occasionally made to smuggle them into the country; but after the seizure, emancipation and colonization of a few hundreds, the traders became discouraged and gave up the business.*

2. *Understanding with the Government concerning the support of Recaptives.* It is doubtful whether the constitution and charter of the Society authorize the expenditure of its funds on recaptured Africans, as they can hardly be called "free people of color of the United States;" and it is certain that, in the beginning, no such application of its funds was contemplated, either by the Society, or the government. It was the part of the Society, to furnish a civilized spot in Africa, such as did not then exist, where the rescued victims of the slave trade might be landed and live, without danger of being seized and sold again. The expense of settling them there was to be borne by the government. An act of Congress of March 3, 1819, authorized the appointment of an agent for recaptured Africans, to reside in Africa, and appropriated funds for their support. Further appropriations were made in subsequent years.

February 25, 1828, Mr. McDuffie, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to abolish this agency, transfer the property belonging to it to the Colonization Society, and pay the Society fifty dollars for the support of every recaptive delivered to its agents; and

for other purposes. Mr. McDuffie, it is well known, belongs to that class of politicians who defend slavery as a good institution, that ought to be perpetual, and who have always been our most decided and unrelenting opponents. His bill, therefore, may be considered as proposing the most unfavorable terms which honorable enemies could find it in their hearts to offer. The bill, before passing, was amended, by striking out the part abolishing the agency, and retaining that making an appropriation for the support of recaptives.

3. *The Recaptives of the Pons.* The agency is still continued, under the act of 1819; but the appropriations are entirely exhausted. When the 756 recaptured Africans were landed at Monrovia from the barque Pons, in January 1846, Dr. Lugenbeel, the agent, had but one thousand dollars in his hands for their support; and the government has added nothing to it since. We doubt whether any feeble civilized community in America, or in Europe, would consent to receive and permanently provide for such a company of naked, starving savages, at a lower rate than that proposed in Mr. McDuffie's hostile bill,—fifty dollars each, or \$37,800 for the whole. Fifty dollars each is not a high price for the food, raiment, house room and medical attendance which must be furnished immediately, and continued till they can earn their living, and the house lots and farms which must be given them when they need them; and we see not by what right the government of the United States can land them at Monrovia, with only one dollar and thirty-two cents each to meet all these and all other charges, any more than at any small port in France or England.* Yet they were received; their immediate wants were supplied; their future welfare was provided for; and thousands of dollars were diverted from the treasury of the Society to meet the expense.

We trust that Congress has failed to do us justice only through neglect, in the pressure of business, and that the deficiency will soon be supplied. Certainly, our government cannot refuse to meet the equitable claims of those without whose aid it found itself unable to stop the importation of slaves into the United States, and without whose continued aid it still is, and is likely to be, unable to provide for those victims of the slave trade whom its cruisers may rescue at sea.

Liberia—Condition and Prospects.

From Liberia, during the year past, we have received only good

* By law, no person is allowed to land foreigners at Boston, without giving bonds to indemnify the city against their becoming paupers within ten years.

news. Through the whole region occupied by the Colonists and their allies, there have been no wars; and no rumors of wars, except the threats of a powerful native chief, to break up the establishment of a European at Grand Cape Mount, who is supposed to be indirectly concerned in the slave trade, and who will probably yield without fighting. The difficulties with the British government are not yet formally settled, nor can they be, till the new constitution is adopted, and officers appointed under it, with authority to treat with foreign powers in due form; but the conduct of the British authorities on that coast has been uniformly kind, conciliating and respectful, and some new concessions have been made, in respect to rights claimed and exercised by the Liberian government. It has even been intimated, as distinctly as international etiquette will permit, that when the new constitution is adopted, Great Britain will be ready to acknowledge the independence of Liberia, and enter into a commercial treaty. It is evidently not the intention of that government to have any further difficulty with Liberia.

The purchase of territory has gone on as rapidly as it was reasonable to expect. Several tracts have been purchased, extending along about eighty miles of coast, and in some cases fifty miles inland. Not more than an equal quantity remains to be purchased; and for much of that, negotiations are far advanced. No considerable difficulty is expected, unless at about three points, where foreigners have leases and are in possession; and even there, the obstacles, it is believed, may be overcome.

The native inhabitants of the tracts purchased, are not to be expelled from their ancient homes. On the contrary, they generally, if not in all cases, place themselves, by the treaty of cession, under the government of Liberia, and become entitled to its protection. The result will be, that as much of the land as they need, will be apportioned out to them as private property, instead of being, as formerly, the common property of the tribe, subject to the dictation of the chiefs. The number of natives who have thus subjected themselves to the laws of that Commonwealth was estimated, several years since, at ten thousand. By these purchases, it must have been at least doubled. By thus putting themselves under the laws of a civilized commonwealth, they insure their own progress in civilization.

Of the revenue of Liberia for the year 1846, no exact statement has yet reached us. At the delivery of the Governor's annual message, January 4, 1847, full returns had not been received from the counties of Bassa and Sinou. It had been ascertained, however, that it was greater than that of the preceding year, when it was sufficient to defray all the expenses of government. There would be a surplus in the treasury sufficient to meet the expenses of a convention for remodeling

their government. As this revenue is mostly derived from duties on imports, its amount shows the increase of commerce.

A canal is in progress, connecting the Mesurado river with the ocean, so as to avoid the bar at its mouth. The commercial importance of this work, of the intended break-water to protect it, and of the light house on Cape Mesurado, are acknowledged by the British authorities; and though they still deny the right of the Liberians to levy duties on imports as a sovereign state, yet, in consideration of these improvements, they consent to their collection.

There has been no attempt to revive the slave trade, during the year, on any part of our coast. The traders at New Sesters still occupy their factory; but they profess to have abandoned that traffic, and to confine themselves wholly to the trade in palm oil. There is now, therefore, including about one hundred miles of coast to the eastward of the Cavally river, lately annexed by treaties to the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, more than four hundred miles of coast, from which the slave trade is excluded by the influence of American Colonies.

Measures for amending the constitution of Liberia and securing the recognition of its independence are in progress. Soon after receiving the resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the Parent Society in January, 1846, the Governor issued his proclamation, convening the Legislative Council on the 13th of July. By vote of the Council, the question was submitted to the people in their primary assemblies, held on the 27th of October. A majority voted in favor of a convention, to be called by the Legislature, for the purpose of so amending their constitution, as to take into their own hands the appointment of the Governor and the whole responsibility of government. The Legislature, at their session in January, 1847, appointed the third Tuesday in February for the choice of delegates to that convention, and the first Monday in July as its time of meeting. It will be the business of that convention to prepare a constitution, to be submitted to the people, in their primary assemblies, for their adoption or rejection; and if rejected, to meet again and prepare another to be in like manner submitted to the people. It is expected that the new government, judiciously organized for the management of all the concerns of a sovereign state, foreign and domestic, may go into operation in January, 1848. The question has excited deep interest in all classes of citizens. Their discussions have been earnest and animated; but the calm and deliberate style in which they act, taking time fully to consider every question before they decide it, shows that they are aware of the importance of the transaction, and strengthens our conviction of their fitness for self-government. And when Liberia

shall be acknowledged by the nations of Christendom as a sovereign and independent State, and shall so administer her government as to command the respect of Christendom, the day of despising the colored race will have passed away. White men may, even then, prefer to associate with those of their own complexion ; but they will no longer be able to regard colored men as a race fit only to be governed by superiors. The great apology for slavery will then be done away ; for if colored people are capable of governing themselves, why should they not do it ? If they have no need of masters, why should they have them ? Let this experiment be successful,—let a free, sovereign state of colored men exist on the coast of Africa, acknowledged and respected by all civilized nations, and thus proving before the eyes of all men the capacity of the African race for self-government, and the day of redemption has come for Africa, and for her sons in all their dispersions. Let it fail, and their despisers will exult, and a cloud of impenetrable gloom will settle down on all their hopes.

DONATIONS

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society, for the year ending May 26, 1847.

Amesbury Mills, Cash,	50	Mrs. E. Ellingwood,	1 00
Amherst, William Cutter,	1 00	“ J. Bachelder,	1 00
E. Dickinson,	1 00	“ T. Lefavour,	1 00
J. S. Adams,	1 00	“ W. B. Lovett,	1 00
S. E. Mack,	1 00	Miss Elizabeth Lee,	1 00
A. P. Howe,	1 00	Five others,	3 00—30 50
Linus Green,	2 00	Rev. Mr. Flanders,	1 00
S. F. Cutler,	2 00	Phillip English,	2 00
D. Hubbard,	1 00	A. N. Clarke,	1 00
Others,	1 00—11 00	Alphens Davis,	2 00
Amherst, East Church and Society,	15 00	Israel Trask,	1 00
Andover, Samuel Fletcher, Esq.	5 00	Rev. C. T. Thayer and wife,	2 00—9 00
R. Emerson, D. D.,	5 00		69 50
S. H. Taylor,	5 00	Blackstone, Moses Farnum,	5 00
Dr. Sanborn,	2 00	Dea G. M. Carr,	1 00
B. H. Punchard,	5 00	H. C. Carr,	1 00
E. A. Park, D. D.,	5 00	S. H. Tabor,	5 00
R. D. C. Robbins,	2 00	Mr. Weeks,	1 00
M. Newman,	2 00	S. H. Kimball,	1 00—14 00
Cash,	50	Boston, R. G. Shaw,	100 00
A. J. Gould,	1 00	J. C. Dunn,	50 00
A. Farwell,	2 00—34 50	James Hayward,	50 00
Andover, North, Isaac Osgood,	5 00	W. W. Stone,	50 00
Ashby, Ephraim Haywood,	1 00	Henry Codman,	30 00
Paul Haywood,	1 00	T. R. Marvin,	30 00
Abigail Taylor,	1 00	William Ropes,	25 00
Leverett Lincoln,	1 00	John D. Williams,	10 00
Cash 25, Cash 25,	50—4 50	E. T. Andrews,	10 00
Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss,	30 00	P. Butter, Jr.,	5 00
Auburn, Rev. B. H. Holmes,	2 00	Rev. Charles Brooks,	5 00
Barre, H. P. Woods,	2 00	Rev. F. Parkman, D. D.,	5 00
Edwin Woods,	1 00	Hon. Pliny Cutler,	5 00
William Broad,	2 00	Lowell Mason,	5 00
Silas Harwood,	1 00—6 00	The Misses Inches,	5 00
Bedford, William Everett,	1 00	G. W. Hallett,	10 00
Cash,	25	James Savage,	10 00
Elizabeth Rand,	1 00	Charles Barnard,	10 00
John Merriam, Esq.	2 00—4 25	Dr. J. C. Warren,	10 00
Beverly, Unitarian Society.		Abiel Chandler,	10 00
Robert Rantoul,	5 00	P. Greeley, Jr.,	10 00
William Endicott,	1 00	J. P. Rice,	10 00
Stephens Baker,	3 00	J. M. Beebe,	10 00
Thomas Stephens,	5 00	Mrs. A. Thompson,	10 00
Capt. G. Abbott,	3 00	W. A. Brown,	5 00
Jonah Raymond,	5 00	Susan Collins,	5 00
Albert Thorndike,	3 00	E. P. Whitman,	5 00
Capt. John Giddings,	3 00	A Friend,	1 00
Capt. Josiah Lovitt,	2 00—30 00	Theodore Chase,	5 00
Ladies of Washington St. Society.		Misses Townsend,	5 00
Mrs. Sarah Hooper,	10 00	Jabez C. Howe,	5 00
“ S. C. P. Tracy,	5 00	Samuel Johnson,	5 00
“ L. H. Bryant,	3 50	Mrs. Wm. Boardman,	5 00
“ Joanna Prince,	1 00	Thomas Farbell,	5 00
“ Lydia Ray,	1 00	Israel Lombard,	5 00
“ N. Safford,	1 00	Daniel Denny,	5 00
“ Lannah Davis,	1 00		

Wm. J. Hubbard,	5 00	Dea. Jesse Kimball,	2 00
Charles Atwood,	5 00	Misses A. and M. Hasseltine,	3 50
Jairus Vila,	5 00	G. R. Montgomery,	1 00
J. Williams,	5 00	Cash,	25—16 75
William Almy,	5 00	Bradford, East, Peter Parker,	1 00
J. S. C. Greene,	5 00	William Balch,	1 00
C. B. Shaw,	5 00	Eleven others,	4 20—6 20
J. McGregor,	5 00	Braintree, North, Rev. R. S.	
Josiah P. Cooke,	5 00	Storrs, D. D.,	1 50
Benjamin Thaxter,	5 00	Asa French,	1 00
S. Hooper,	5 00	Oliver Perkins,	1 00
Henry B. Stone,	5 00	Caleb Hollis,	1 00
N. L. Frothingham,	5 00	C. M. Fogg,	1 00
C. G. Loring,	5 00	Charles Haywood,	1 00
S. Torrey,	5 00	Mrs. J. Thayer,	1 00
Cash, 2; Cash, 2; Cash, 3;	7 00	Mrs. S. French,	2 00
George F. Guild,	15 00	Three others,	1 25—10 75
J. A. Lowell,	10 00	Braintree, South, Deacon Levi	
F. C. Gray,	10 00	Thayer,	3 00
G. W. Thayer,	10 00	Benjamin Kendall,	1 00
William Brown,	10 00	Mrs. Randall,	1 00
Abner Kingman,	10 00	Cash,	30—5 30
A. Wilkison,	10 00	Bridgewater, N. Tillinghast,	5 00
Samuel Fales,	10 00	Bridgewater, North, B. Keith,	2 00
John Welles,	10 00	J. B. Kingman,	5 00
Bradford Sumner,	5 00	Dea. C. Howard,	1 00
John Templeton,	5 00	Charles Keith,	2 00
Joseph Bell,	5 00	Capt. Z. Keith,	2 00
Rufus Choate,	5 00	Calvin Hatch,	1 00
E. S. Tobey,	5 00	Six others,	3 70—16 70
G. H. Kuhn,	5 00	Brookfield, North, Thomas Snell Jr.	1 50
Adam W. Thaxter,	5 00	Brookfield, South, Rev. W. P.	
William Eaton,	5 00	Greene,	2 00
Titus Welles,	5 00	R. Nichols,	2 00
Mrs. E. Kidder,	5 00	Luther Stowell,	1 00
W. H. Gardiner,	5 00	Miss S. Freeman,	5 00
William Dehon,	5 00	Samuel Perry,	1 00
Dr. N. Brewer,	5 00	Rev. M. Stone,	1 00
John Albree,	5 00	Cash, 50; Cash, 50;	1 00—13 00
Cash, 2; Cash, 2; Cash, 2;	6 00	Cambridge, Edward Everett,	5 00
N. Dana,	3 00	J. E. Worcester,	5 00
D. Noyes,	2 00	H. Ropes,	5 00
Cash,	1 00	Z. Hosmer,	5 00
A Friend,	1 00	W. Greenough,	5 00
J. D. Steele,	5 00	C. C. Little,	2 00
H. G. Perkins,	2 00	Cash,	1 00
A. Clarke,	3 75	H. W. Longfellow,	5 00
C. P. Adams,	2 00	Charles Beck,	5 00
Friend,	2 00	C. C. Felton,	3 00
O. Dutton,	2 00	C. W. Homer,	2 00—43 00
James P. Thorndike,	5 00	Canton, Friend Crane,	5 00
S. W. Waldron,	2 00	Carlisle, Rev. P. Smith, for Mrs. Eliza	
William Lincoln,	5 00	Smith,	30 00
Cash,	2 00	Chickopee Falls, Rev. F. A. Barton,	5 00
M. B. Lakeman,	3 00	Clintonville, W. T. Merrifield,	10 00
A. Plumer,	5 00	H. N. Bigelow,	10 00—20 00
J. Bancroft,	5 00	Concord, J. M. Cheny,	1 00
H. Bosworth,	3 00	Nathan Brooks, Esq.,	5 00
J. S. Higgins,	2 00	Mrs. L. P. Heywood,	1 50
O. Eldridge,	5 00	Dea. Reuben Brown,	3 50
Quincy Tufts,	5 00	T. B. Mackie,	5 00
Moses Grant,	5 00—854 75	Dea. Elisha Tolman,	2 00
Boylston, J. Bush,	1 00	J. S. Keyes,	1 50
Hannah Bush,	1 00	Dea. N. Ball,	1 00
H. H. Brigham,	1 00	Rev. B. Frost,	1 00
E. Ball,	1 00	Maj. J. Barrett,	1 00
Dea. A. Flagg,	1 00	A Friend,	1 00—23 50
S. Flagg,	1 00	Conway, Col. Rice,	5 00
S. Partridge,	1 00	Dalton, Mrs. Lucinda Crane,	1 50
Rev. E. Smith,	1 00	Danvers, Elijah Upton,	5 00
William Eaton,	1 00	Deerfield, Dr. Joseph Goodhue,	1 00
Six others,	3 10—12 10	Rev. H. Seymour,	1 00
Bradford, Samuel Lovejoy,	10 00	Cash,	1 00

Henry Stebbins,	3 00	Mrs. M. E. Kittridge,	3 50
Cash,	3 00	Mrs. E. M. Ames,	1 00
Consider Dickinson,	4 70—13 70	Hon. James H. Duncan,	5 00
Deerfield, South, Rev. Samuel		Miss M. C. Howe,	1 00
Riddell,	30 00	Leonard White,	3 00
Writing paper,	2 37½—32 37½	Miss L. White,	5 00
Dracut, J. B. Varnum,	2 00	Dea. S. Chase,	1 00
J. Ames,	1 00	Cash, 50; Cash, 75;	1 25—26 75
Pascal Coburn,	1 00	Hinsdale, C. H. Plunkett,	5 0
Cash, 25; Cash, 25;	50—4 50	Edward Cheeseman,	2 00
Dunstable, Rev. Mr. Brigham's Soc.	1 50	Jacob Booth,	1 00
East Medway, Dea. Timothy Walker,	15 00	Dr. Abel Kittridge,	3 00—11 00
Enfield, Dea. A. Smith,	5 00	Holden, Col. J. S. Holt,	3 00
Mrs. Clarissa Smith,	5 00	Ipswich, Daniel Cogswell,	1 50
J. B. Woods,	3 00	Mrs. Sarah Choate,	3 00
O. Bryant,	1 00—14 00	Mrs. G. W. Heard,	6 00
Fairhaven, Capt. Samuel Bor-		Nathaniel Lord, Jr.,	15 00
den,	10 00	Mrs. Col. Kimball,	5 00
Dea. Tripp,	1 00—11 00	Mrs. Mary Burgham,	1 50
Fall River, Capt. Richard Bor-		Mrs. Mary Farley,	2 00
den,	10 00	Miss Anna Dana, by I. T.	
Dr. N. Durfee,	10 00	Dana,	30 00—64 00
William Cogswell,	5 00	Ireland, Edward Smith,	5 00
Mrs. Mary Durfee,	3 00	Cash, 50; Cash, 43;	93—5 93
John Haskell,	2 00	Lancaster, Jonas Lane,	5 00
Joseph Durlee,	1 00	Mrs. Mary Lane,	1 00—6 00
John Cotton,	1 00—32 00	Lee, Dr. A. G. Welch,	1 00
Fitchburgh, Dr. T. R. Boutelle,	2 00	Dr. C. Guiteau,	1 00
J. T. Farwell,	30 00—32 00	William Porter, Jr.	3 00
Georgetown, Rev. I. Braman		Leonard Church,	1 50
and wife,	5 00	P. H. Bullard,	1 00
G. J. Tenney,	2 00	H. Garfield,	1 00
Joseph Little,	2 00	Abner Taylor,	1 00
Dea. John Platt,	1 00	John P. Ball,	1 00
Rev. J. C. Hartshorn,	1 00	William Taylor,	1 00—11 50
Jacob Searle,	1 00	Leicester, John Clapp,	5 00
Mrs. Aphia Tenney,	1 00	Isaac Southgate,	5 00
J. P. Stickney,	1 50	J. A. Denny,	3 50
G. M. Nelson,	1 00	Cheney Hatch,	1 00
Rev. J. M. Prince,	5 00	Mrs. Denny,	1 00
Charles S. Tenney,	1 00	Rev. I. R. Worcester,	5 00
J. Russell,	1 00	John Woodcock,	2 00
Caleb Jackson,	1 00	Cash,	50
Sarah H. Jackson.	1 00	Danforth Rice,	1 00
Cash, 50; Cash, 50; Cash, 12,	1 62	Dwight Biscoe,	2 00
Isaac Adams,	1 00—26 62	Alonzo White,	1 00
Gloucester, John Reynolds, Jr.	5 00	Hiram Knight,	1 00
William Robson,	1 00	J. Q. Lamb,	1 00
Samuel Giles,	5 00	Elizabeth Holmes,	1 00
Gorham P. Lowe,	4 00	D. H. Fitch,	1 00—31 00
Elias Davis,	3 00	Leominster, Dr. C. W. Wilder,	5 00
Samuel Pearson,	1 00	J. T. Darling,	1 00
George Garland,	1 00	Mrs. Mary Lincoln,	1 50
Rev. C. M. Nickels,	1 00	W. H. Colton,	1 00
B. K. Hough,	3 00—24 00	L. Burrage,	3 00
Grauby, Rev. James Bates,	1 00	Misses S. and M. R. Lincoln,	1 00
Col. William Belcher,	1 00	Mrs. S. Wilder,	1 00
Benoni Preston,	1 00	Abel Richardson,	3 00
Adolphus Smith,	1 00	Jonas Colburn,	1 00
J. W. Nash,	1 00	Cash, 50; Cash, 50;	1 00—13 50
Luke M. Clarke,	1 00	Lexington, Eliab Brown,	1 00
William Dickinson,	1 00	John Davis,	1 00
Joel Preston,	1 00	Mrs. E. Muzzy,	1 00—3 00
R. R. Eastman,	1 00	Lexington, E., Ambrose Morrill,	10 00
Augustus Eastman,	1 00	Lowell, O. M. Whipple,	10 00
Col. Benjamin White,	3 00	Hon. Joseph Locke,	2 00
William Patrick,	1 00	G. H. Carlton,	1 50
Ten others,	4 29—13 29	Homer Bartlett,	2 00
Hadley, Russell Benev. Society,	13 74	Benjamin Greene,	3 00
Hardwick, Rev. Asa Mann,	2 00	Miss Rebecca Kittredge,	10 00
Cash, 50; Cash, 50;	1 00—3 00	A. Wright,	5 00
Haverhill, David Marsh,	5 00	John O. Benthall,	5 00—33 50
John Marsh,	1 00	Manchester, Mrs. A. H. Trask,	1 00

Ebenezer Tappan,	2 00	Cash, 50; Cash, 50;	1 00
Miss Hannah Caldwell,	1 00	Miss Mary Emery,	1 25—3 25
Mrs. M. Lee,	1 00	Newburyport, Ladies' Col. Soc.,	
John Knight,	1 00	by Mrs. H. Sanborn,	50 00
L. Woodbury,	1 00	Newton Corner, T. S. Williams,	5 00
J. P. Allen,	1 00	North Adams, J. E. Marshall,	5 00
Charles Lee,	1 00	Harvey Arnold,	3 00
A. P. Burnham,	1 00	Maj. L. Rice,	2 00
T. P. Gentlee,	1 00	D. C. Rogers,	1 00
Mrs. Mary Carter,	1 00	H. Chickering,	1 00
Seven others, 50 cts. each,	3 50—15 50	E. Childs,	1 00
Marlboro', Caleb Wetherbee,	2 00	Dr. A. T. Brayton,	1 00
J. S. Wetherbee,	1 00	S. W. Brayton,	1 00
Dea. S. R. Phipps,	5 00	Cash, 50; Cash 50;	1 00
Mrs. Phipps,	5 00—13 00	Dr. R. M. B. McLelland,	2 50
Medford, Paul Curtiss,	6 00	Mrs. E. M. Crawford,	2 50
Dr. Daniel Swan,	5 00	Dr. Hawks,	3 00
Dr. S. Kidder,	5 00	Mr. Thompson,	1 00—25 00
George W. Porter,	5 00	Northampton, A. Lyman,	10 00
Dea. Samuel Train,	4 00—25 00	Joseph Lathrop,	10 00—20 00
Methuen, John Tenney,	3 00	Northborough, Isaac Davis, Esq.	2 00
J. F. Ingalls,	1 00	Three others,	1 25—3 25
Rev. J. C. Phillips,	3 00	North Chester, John J. Cooke,	3 50
G. W. Phillips,	1 00	Mrs. Melinda Elder,	2 00—5 50
Charles Davis,	1 00	Phillipston, Capt. C. C. Bassett,	3 00
Henry Spencer,	1 00	J. Bowker,	1 00
William S. B. Greene,	2 00	Capt. J. Caruth,	1 00
G. W. Colburn,	1 00	Russell Caruth,	1 00
Charles Ingalls,	3 00	D. G. Caruth,	1 00
Abel Stephens,	2 00	Joel Parker,	1 00
Abel Stephens, Jr.	3 00	C. Sanderson,	1 00
Dea. E. Carlton,	1 00	P. P. Gould,	1 00
Mrs. Joseph Howe,	2 00	Rev. A. E. P. Perkins,	1 00
Christopher Howe,	1 00	Jason Goulding,	3 00
Ten others,	3 85—28 85	Dr. James Stone,	3 00
Middleboro', Finkham & Pickens,	2 00	O. Powers,	3 30
Cash,	1 00—3 00	Peter Sanderson,	3 00
Middlefield, Uriah Church,	6 00	Daniel Thompson,	2 00
Milton, Joseph Rowe, Esq.	20 00	Twelve others,	4 75—30 05
Monson, Rev. A. Ely, D. D.	3 00	Pittsfield, Rev. Mr. Tyler,	2 00
Dea. A. W. Porter,	15 00—18 00	Walter Laffin,	1 00—3 00
Natick, Dea. Samuel Fisk,	10 00	Quincy, Elisha Marsh,	1 00
Dea. John Travers,	2 00	Joseph Brigham,	5 00
D. M. Whitney,	1 00	Dr. E. Woodward,	1 00
Dr. Hoyt,	1 00	Lemuel Brackett,	5 00
Jonathan Walcott,	2 00	G. W. Beals,	5 00
Several others,	7 75—23 75	Daniel Greenleaf,	5 00
New Bedford, R. D. Greene,	20 00	Thomas Greenleaf,	5 00
T. G. Coffin,	5 00	Daniel Baxter,	1 00
Mrs. A. Gibbs,	1 00	William Torrey,	5 00—33 00
George Howland,	25 00—51 00	Rockport, Dea. J. R. Gott,	3 50
Newbury and Newburyport,		Capt. Josiah Haskell,	3 00
John Harrod,	5 00	James Haskell,	1 00
William B. Banister,	5 00	M. S. Gales,	1 00
J. H. Cushing,	1 00	Daniel Lowe,	1 00
Dr. Ebenezer Hale,	10 00	David Brooks,	1 00
Capt. P. Simpson,	2 00	Miss Polly Rowe,	1 00
George Greenleaf,	1 00	Mrs. Susan Haskell,	1 00
Perley Tenney,	2 00	William P. Burns,	2 00
E. S. Rand,	5 00	Rev. Wakefield Gale,	1 10
Moses Emery,	2 00	Reuben Brooks,	1 00
Capt. M. Lunt,	10 00	Ten others,	4 25—20 85
Mrs. Betsey Lunt,	2 00	Royalston, Rufus Bullock,	5 00
Ebenezer Stone,	1 00	Salem, William Pickman,	10 00
A. W. Miltemore,	2 00	Michael Shepard,	10 00
Mrs. T. Hale and Daughters,	5 00	Dea. N. Appleton,	1 00
Mrs. Jacob Greenleaf,	50 00—103 00	John Dike,	1 00
Newbury, W., Dr. D. Robinson,	1 00	J. G. Sprague,	3 00
Rev. H. Merrill,	1 00	Miss L. R. Pickman,	3 00
Miss H. Emery,	1 00	Hon. D. A. White,	5 00
Thomas Elliot,	1 00	John Chapman,	2 00
Joshua Ordway,	1 00	Nathaniel Silsbee,	5 00
Benjamin Poor,	1 00	B. P. Chamberlain,	3 00

Mrs. Pickering Dodge,	10 00	Dea. J. Draper,	3 00
Mrs. N. Saltonstall,	3 00	William Bridge,	2 00—7 00
Mrs. L. Saltonstall,	3 50	Westborough, Mrs. J. G. Fisher,	10 00
William D. Pickman,	15 00	Dr. B. Pond,	1 00
Pickering Dodge,	3 00	Cash,	50—11 50
J. W. Pele,	5 00	Westminster, Reuben Fenno,	1 50
Rev. S. M. Worcester,	2 00—84 50	Joshua Cummings,	2 00
Saxonville, William H. Knight,	2 00	John Merriam,	1 00
Mrs. Fiske,	1 00	W. S. Bradbury,	1 00
Mrs. Snowdon and Mrs. Thompson,	2 25	Ten others,	3 67—9 17
Cash, 50; Cash, 25;	75—6 00	Weston, Mrs. M. A. Bigelow,	10 00
Sekonk, Congregational collection,	8 00	Weymouth Landing, Maj. Stetson,	1 00
Shelburne Falls, Dea. Nathaniel Lamson,	10 00	Cash, 25; Cash, 75;	1 00
J. S. Brown,	2 00—12 00	Joseph Richards,	5 00
South Reading, Rev. Reuben Emerson,	5 00	Samuel Newcomb,	2 00
Springfield, Cash,	50	Dea J. Newcomb,	2 00
Thomas Bond,	3 00	Caleb Stetson,	5 00—16 00
John Howard,	3 00	Wheateley, S. Sanderson,	1 00
Miss Betsey Brewer,	3 00—9 50	Rev. J. S. Judd,	1 00
Springfield, West, Justin Ely,	10 00	Dea. D. Brown,	1 00
Dea. D. Merrick,	1 00	Stephen Clarke,	1 00
Rodney Day,	1 00	P. Frary,	1 00
Cash,	50	Timothy Billings,	1 00
Edward Southworth,	5 00	C. Billings,	1 00
Wells Southworth,	5 00—22 50	E. Smith,	1 00
Stockbridge, Congregational collection,	30 00	Rev. J. Ferguson,	5 00
Stockbridge, West, Benjamin Cone,	10 00	Dea. D. Sanderson,	4 00
Dea. S. Gates,	5 00—15 00	John White,	1 50
Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin,	1 00	Rodolphus Sanderson,	2 00
Sudbury, Six donors, by Thomas Dakin,	3 25	Levi Graves,	2 00
Taunton, J. W. Crossman,	2 00	Foster Warren,	2 00
Joseph Wilber,	1 00	Asahel Sanderson,	2 00
Samuel L. Crocker,	3 50	Six others,	3 25—30 75
G. A. and W. A. Crocker,	10 00	Whitinsville, Dea. Paul Whitin,	5 00
Cash,	75—17 25	James P. Whitin,	2 00
Topsfield, W. C. Cleaveland,	1 00	Dea. S. F. Bachelder,	2 00
Mrs. L. B. Emerson,	1 00	J. C. Whitin,	5 00
Capt. John Lamson,	1 00	W. Kendall,	1 00
B. C. Perkins,	1 00	Jonathan Smith,	1 00
John Wright,	1 00	Cyrus Taft,	1 00
C. Herrick,	1 00	Lucinda M. Taft,	1 00
Rev. A. McCloud,	1 00	Charles P. Whitin,	5 00
Abigail Perkins,	1 00	Samuel Fletcher,	1 00
Eight others,	4 25—12 25	Joel Smith,	1 00
Townsend, Daniel Adams,	2 00	Lydia Fletcher,	1 00
John Brooks,	1 00	Caleb T. Chapin,	1 00
Dea. D. Giles,	3 00	Mrs. Betsey Whitin,	5 00
F. A. Worcester,	1 00	Israel Plummer,	5 00
Charles Bowers,	2 00	Josiah Hopkins,	1 00
Noah Adams,	1 00	Rev. L. F. Clarke,	1 00
S. Haynes and family,	1 63	Cash, 25; Cash, 50; Cash, 25;	1 00—40 00
Capt. Davis,	1 00	Williamsburgh, Elisha Hubbard,	3 50
Capt. Brooks,	1 00	Dr. Daniel Collins,	3 50
Ephraim Spaulding,	2 00	S. D. Graves,	1 25
Nathan Farrar,	1 00	Erastus Graves,	2 25
Eight others,	2 92—19 55	William A. Nash,	1 50
Waltham, J. S. C. Greene,	10 00	Elijah Nash,	1 00
L. M. Mullikin,	2 00	Nathaniel Sears,	1 00
J. W. Thaxter,	1 00	Dea. W. Pomeroy,	1 00
Henry Tunnius,	10 00	J. L. Bodman,	1 00
Francis C. Lowell,	5 00	Erastus Bodman,	1 00
Dr. E. Hobbs,	3 00	Lewis Bodman,	1 00
Isaac Farwell,	1 00	Dennis Morton,	1 00
Lewis Smith,	1 00	B. P. Clapp,	1 00—20 00
Horatio Moore,	2 00—35 00	Winchendon Village, Reuben Hyde,	1 00
Warren, Baxter Ellis,	1 00	Woburn, Congregational Collection,	12 32
Cash,	50—1 50	Worcester, Hon. J. G. Kendall,	
Watertown, Cash,	2 00	June, 1846, \$20; May,	40 00
William Harrington,	1 00—3 00	1847, \$20;	40 00
Wayland, James S. Draper,	2 00	Miss Sarah Waldo,	50 00
		S. Salisbury, Esq.	10 00
		Mrs. Bangs,	3 00—103 00

L I F E M E M B E R S

Of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, by the payment of \$30 or more,
by themselves, or by others on their behalf.

N. B. This list does not include Life Members of the *American* Colonization Society, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss.

Beverly, Rev. G. T. Dole.

Rev. C. T. Thayer.

Boston, Rev. N. Adams.

Hon. Peter C. Brooks.

Hon. Martin Brimmer.

Henry Codman.

James C. Dunn.

Henry Edwards.

Albert Fearing.

Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.

James Hayward.

Eliphalet Kimball.

T. R. Marvin.

William Ropes.

Robert G. Shaw.

W. W. Stone.

Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.

Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith.

Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.

East Medway, Dean Walker.

Fitchburgh, Rev. E. W. Bullard.

Framingham, Rev. I. N. Tarbox.

Granby, Samuel Ayres, Esq.

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Nathaniel Lord, Jr.

Manchester, Rev. O. A. Taylor.

Medway Village, Capt. John Cole.

Monson, Dea. A. W. Porter.

New Bedford, George Howland.

David R. Greene.

Newburyport, Hon. William B. Banister.

Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins.

Phillipston, Rev. A. E. P. Perkins.

Quincy, Rev. William P. Lunt.

Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale.

Sudbury, Rev. Josiah Ballard.

Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb.

Uxbridge, Rev. Samuel Clarke.

Rev. John Orcutt.

Williamsburgh, Rev. M. G. Wheeler.

Worcester, Hon. J. G. Kendall.

Hon. S. Salisbury.

Miss Sarah Waldo.

APPENDIX.

I. REDEMPTION OF SLAVES.

The redemption of slaves was one of the purposes to which the early Christians devoted the funds raised by contribution on the Sabbath. Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, raised contributions amounting to more than four thousand dollars, to assist the Numidian Christians in redeeming some of their number who had been reduced to slavery by the neighboring barbarians. In a letter accompanying the remittance, he says: "And when the same apostle, (Paul,) tells us that 'as many of you as are baptized, have put on Christ,' we are bound, in our captive brethren, to see Christ, and to redeem him from captivity, who has redeemed us from death; so that he who delivered us from the jaws of Satan, and who now himself dwells and abides in us, may be rescued from the hands of barbarians; and he be ransomed for a sum of money, who has ransomed us by his blood and cross." The idea, then, that redemption from slavery and redemption by the blood of Christ have in some respects a common nature, so that we may reason from one to the other, was recognized in the time of Cyprian, who suffered martyrdom in A. D. 258. Still earlier, Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, wrote to Polycarp of Smyrna, concerning Christian slaves: "Let them not be anxious to be redeemed at the expense of the Church, lest they be found slaves of their own lusts." It would seem, therefore, that in Western Asia, it was not uncommon for churches to redeem such of their members as were slaves in their own neighborhood. The thought of thus redeeming *heathen* slaves, generally, seems never to have occurred to them; as the task would have been immeasurably beyond their ability. See *Neander's History of the Christian Religion and Church*, Vol. 1, pp. 255, 256, 269.

II. LETTERS FROM COLONISTS.

Extracts of a Letter from Mr. E. J. Royce, dated New York, May 25, 1847.

MR. TRACY,

SIR,—You request me, through Capt. Barker, "to make some statements about business in Liberia, and Liberia generally." * * * As briefly as possible, I will delineate.

Business of every description is remarkably good in that country, better than in this. If those engaged in them will persevere to make them so, prudent men, engaged in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, may hope very soon to grow rich; both of which have been too much neglected, because it was so easy to make a handsome living at something else. Our honorable Governor and some other gentlemen have gone extensively into agriculture. The late successes of some of our citizens in the producing and exporting to advantage some coffee, ginger, arrow-root, and Guinea pepper, together with a herd of other things, have induced and are inducing many to engage in farming. * * * Mechanics of various orders were wanted last fall in Monrovia at \$2 50 and \$3 per day, and could not be found to answer the demand. Our currency is camwood, worth \$60 per ton on the coast, the basis of our paper money. Palm oil and ivory, too, are staple products, and will bring the cash when we get hold of them, either to export or sell on the coast. Which products are abundant, particularly the former of the last two mentioned. It is doubtlessly known that every man gets a farm, with an addition to it if he have a family. * *

Sir, I have been opposed to Colonization most of my life, (not having considered the merits of so many good men, too intelligent to be duped, and too noble and rich in money and virtues to engage in an artifice, or be deceitful,) because I believed evil men selfishly concocted the plan, that the slaves might be more contented, and the future possession more secure to the masters, by sending away a surplus free population to Africa under the guise of philanthropy. * * * I have, steadily, had my mind fixed upon a foreign land, since my early youth; a land of African government; for there I believed our elevation would take place. But you would ask, how did it happen that I went to Liberia, when so great an aversion and objection towards the Colonization scheme existed? I answer: after losing my wife, and selling property on note and mortgage, &c., I went to acquire a knowledge of the French language, preparatory to going to St. Domingo. During my stay, I became acquainted with a fellow boarder, who by some means learned that I had some money. He said, if he were I, he would go to Liberia, for he could make so much and so much by an investment in such and such things which he told me. I informed him that I would never turn traitor to my people for gain; having reiterated what I have already told you as to my objections. But further, I told him I could not live there. But he said he had lived there three years; and many other things, which I believed. Afterwards I came to this city, saying that I would take a little adventure to Liberia. If I thought that I could not live there, I would return, to go to St. Domingo. But the longer I staid, the better pleased I became with the country. And, no matter what my former opinions were, or those of others, I saw that Africa presented more inducements than any other land for the general amelioration of the African race. In natural resources and beauty, it is second to none. About health, abstemiousness is, in my opinion, in all things, a very sure guaranty of life and health. In proof of my believing that others can live, I have just returned from the West with my two children, bound for Liberia. There we shall be patriots; for patriotism is fostered by so many causes. May heaven's blessing rest upon the best of human agencies for our elevation in the scale of intellectual, moral and religious virtues.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

E. J. ROYE.

We subjoin extracts from another letter. Its author, Mr. S. S. Herring, emigrated from Virginia, in 1833, aged 12 years; his father, mother, and five children having been emancipated for that purpose. His education,

therefore, must have been acquired in Liberia. The letter is dated "New York, May 25, 1847."

To me, Liberia is an endeared home, and one which I would not give in exchange for any other place with which I have any acquaintance. This, however, I confess, is attributable to the peculiar advantage and privilege which the colored man may enjoy there, together with its adaptedness to the accommodation of our race, having been the home of our forefathers, and now the happy abode of all who appreciate an impartial freedom, the which, I find, and have often been told, is not to be enjoyed by the people of color this side the Atlantic.

I am happy to say that I think any man who appreciates freedom and liberty, and who has any patriotism, esteem for his race and love of country, could not fail to be satisfied in becoming a citizen of Liberia. For he would find that a great many of the reports that are now in circulation in this land are totally spurious and false, such as an intense and burning heat, bidding defiance to circulation a certain part of the day; and the dreadful effects of the acclimating fever, scarcely allowing one to escape death. All this is absolutely false. The deaths during acclimation are about ten to twelve per cent., as Dr. McGill said at the Colonization anniversary; and that is mostly in broken constitutions. Our thermometer is seldom, if ever, over 85, raging generally from 75 to 80. You can therefore judge very correctly of the amount of heat. A more pleasant climate could not be desired as to my part, and I have resided there fourteen years.

I will not fail to notice one very distinguished advantage which we have; that is, we raise two complete crops a year, consisting of rice, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, yams, &c., also a great variety of vegetables. Agriculture, however, has been too little attended to; a lucrative and profitable trade having occupied the attention exclusively of such men as were able to engage in agriculture so as to make a development, and therefore make it interesting. Otherwise, we might now have been able to export African coffee, which is equal to the best in the world, by ship loads. An interest in the agricultural pursuit, however, has been waked up throughout the Colony, and every merchant especially, and citizens in general, have turned their attention to coffee planting, and the growing of such other products as answers immediate use; so that I flatter myself that we will be able to export coffee within the next five years.

I regret much, Sir, that our brethren in America do not make it an object to get to Liberia now, while there are vacancies and enterprizes unexecuted, so that they might assist in erecting the great edifice of a republic, while there is opportunity for them to do signal honor to their race. I am seriously apprehensive that there will be much regret experienced by them in future, and that their offspring will complain of their inattention to their future welfare. In fact, I have heard these serious complaints made since I have been here; and I conceive it to be an awful one. We are desirous to have an increase of population, not that we are not able to defend ourselves against the ingress of natives or aborigines of the country, but because we are anxious to swell Liberia into distinguished importance, or say, our race into importance, which I fear abolitionism will be a long time accomplishing, if ever. I am an abolitionist in principle, but not precisely in policy; thinking, as I do, that colonization promises more and has done more than any other system gotten up in America, for the benefit of the colored man. The least proof which we can offer to substantiate this fact is, that no Liberian ever returns to this country to reside, though all could do so were it their choice.

Yours, respectfully,

SAMUEL S. HERRING.

ANOTHER MAN WHO KNOWS.

Mr. Benjamin Van Rensselaer James, a colored man, born in Elizabethtown, N. Y., sailed from Baltimore, October 31, 1836, and arrived at Cape Palmas December 25. He went out in the service of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, as a missionary printer. The Report of the Board for 1837, states that "Mr. James, without much suffering or apparent danger, had been carried through the fever, which seems to be the inevitable lot of the stranger, and had before him a fair prospect of life and usefulness." He remained at Cape Palmas, superintending the mission press, and at times employed also in teaching, till January, 1844, when he removed to the new station at the Gaboon river. His health having declined, he returned to the United States, and arrived at Providence, with his family, in May, 1845. He was at Cape Palmas during all the difficulties between certain missionaries and the government of that Colony, and was one of the colored men in the service of the Board, whom the laws of that Colony subjected to enrolment in the militia; though as a foreign resident and not a citizen, he was excused from training. He has had a good opportunity, therefore, to understand many things, and his judgment is of some value. Our last news from him is in the *Liberia Herald* of March 19, 1847, and is as follows:

Notice.

The second term of the *School* under the patronage of the New York Ladies' Society for the promotion of education in Africa, will commence the second week in March.

The patronage received from the friends of this Institution, during the past term, has been peculiarly gratifying to the Principal, for which he tenders them his sincere thanks; he would also improve this opportunity to acknowledge the sum of \$20 contributed in cash, work and plank, by the parents and guardians of the scholars, for fitting up the school room.

Course of studies,—Spelling and Defining, Reading, Writing, Geography, 1st and 2nd Book, (Goodrich); Arithmetics, written and intellectual, (Smith and Colburn's); Grammars, History, Composition and Declamation. Instruction in Needle Work twice a week by Mrs. James.

Terms, \$1,00 per quarter.

N. B. This very low charge is only to defray the expenses of the buildings.

The school is open at all times for inspection of those who feel disposed to give us a call.

B. V. R. JAMES.

Monrovia, Feb 9th, 1847.

III. COLONIZATION AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

It is well known that Colonization has broken up a multitude of slave factories, and suppressed the exportation of slaves on some hundreds of miles of the coast of Africa. The agency of the Society in stopping the *importation* of slaves into the United States is not so generally remembered, though equally certain. It seems to be generally taken for granted that the act of 1807, forbidding the importation of slaves after the end of that year, was immediately enforced, so that few or none were afterwards imported. But under various pretexts, the law was evaded, and newly imported Africans continued

to be made slaves for life. It was not till April 20, 1818, that an act was passed, requiring the importer to prove the legality of the importation. Up to that time, the prosecuting officers were obliged to prove its illegality, which must have been usually difficult, and often impossible; and in such cases, the law became a dead letter, and traders might sell their slaves openly. It was also customary to smuggle them on shore, and then their slavery for life was easily secured.

May 22, 1817, the collector of Savannah wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, that it *had become* a practice to smuggle slaves into Georgia from Florida. In the same month, a court in Louisiana decided that five negroes in custody of the U. S. officers, should be delivered up to certain Spaniards who had set up a sham claim to them, and that the persons who seized them should pay half the costs, and the State the other half. This decision had such an effect that the U. S. officers found it almost impossible to obtain assistance in making seizures.

A letter from the collector at Mobile, October 7, 1818, states that three vessels, their cargoes, and more than 100 slaves, had been seized; that the Grand Jury had found true bills against the owners, masters and supercargo; that the proof was ample for their conviction; but that the persons indicted had all been discharged by the court, and the vessels delivered up to their owners, and the slaves to three other persons, on their bonds to produce them when legally demanded.

A letter from the collector of Darien, Ga., March 14, 1818, states that "African and West India negroes are almost daily illicitly introduced into Georgia, for sale or settlement, or passing through it into the territories of the United States for similar purposes. These facts," he adds, "are notorious; and it is not unusual to see such negroes in the streets of St. Mary's; and such, too, recently captured by our vessels of war, and ordered to Savannah, were illegally bartered by hundreds in that city; for this bartering, or bonding, (as it is called, but in reality, *selling*,) actually took place before any decision had been passed by the court respecting them." The bonds here referred to were given by order of the State court, "for the restoration of the negroes, when legally called on to do so; which bond, it is *understood*, is to be *forfeited*, as the amount of the bond is so much less than the value of the property;" or perhaps they would never be called on to produce the negroes. He says further:—"There are many negroes recently introduced into this State and the Alabama territory, and which can be apprehended."

The same letter mentions another mode of evading the law. An act of the Legislature of Georgia of December 19, 1817, authorized the Governor to sell all slaves unlawfully introduced, at public auction, for the benefit of the State treasury. The surveyor of the port of Darien had seized 88 slaves. For some weeks, the Governor had known that these slaves, unlawfully introduced, were within 60 miles of his residence, but no notice was taken of them by him, or any of his subordinates. But as soon as he learned that an officer of the United States had seized them, he demanded them to be delivered up to him under this act of the State Legislature. In view of all these modes of evasion, the collector concludes that "it requires the immediate interposition of Congress to effect a suppression of this traffic." A similar law was enacted in Louisiana about the same time; and in both States considerable numbers were sold, and the avails received into the State treasuries. The collector of New Orleans wrote, April 17, 1818, transmitting the act of Louisiana, and adding:—"Vast numbers of slaves will be introduced to an alarming extent, unless prompt and effectual measures are adopted by the General Government."

But there were constitutional difficulties in the way of any measures which the General Government might adopt for their protection in this country. In the words of the Secretary of State, November 2, 1818, "The condition of the blacks being, in this Union, regulated by the municipal laws of the separate States, the government of the United States can neither guaranty their liberty in the States where they could only be received as slaves, nor control them in the States where they would be recognized as free." The Government could only turn them loose, in all their barbarism and ignorance, in the free States, without that provision for their guardianship and education which their welfare would indispensably require. Ignorant of our language and of every thing pertaining to civilization, in the midst of a nation of strangers, they would be wretched, and would remain so. And besides all this, some of the free States would, and all of them might, prohibit their introduction by law.

In view of such facts, Congress passed the act of March 3, 1819. Besides making more effectual provision for the seizure of slavers, that act authorizes the President to make arrangements for the safe keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such slaves; and to appoint an agent or agents on the coast of Africa for receiving them. A sum, not exceeding \$100,000, was appropriated for carrying this law into effect.

About a month after the date of this act, the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford communicated to the Managers of the Colonization Society, a newspaper, published at Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, containing an advertisement of the sale of 34 unlawfully imported slaves, by the authority and for the benefit of the State, to take place on the 4th of May. That Society had been organized in December, 1816. The act of Georgia, under which these negroes were to be sold, provided that if, previous to the sale of such negroes, the Society would undertake to settle them in Africa at its own expense, and would likewise pay all expenses which the State might have incurred on their account, the Governor might aid in promoting the benevolent views of the Society in such manner as he might deem expedient. It does not appear that any provision was made for informing the Society of the existence of such cases, or that the State ever gave any such information.

April 7, the Managers appointed the Rev. Wm. Meade, now Bishop Meade, of Virginia, to proceed to Georgia and endeavor to prevent the sale. In this he was successful; but certain Spaniards claimed the negroes as their property, and it was not till the spring of 1822, that eighteen of them were delivered, as freemen, into the care of the Society. Mr. Meade also ascertained that there were several hundreds of slaves in Georgia similarly situated; many of them being "bonded," as described by the collector of Darien, with insufficient security.

The Government immediately made arrangements for keeping all recaptured Africans in its own custody, till they could be sent to Africa. The President, Monroe, could find no suitable person on the coast of Africa, to appoint as Agent for recaptured Africans. He therefore determined to send out a ship of war, with two agents, and the necessary means of preparing a suitable residence for the objects of their care. A contract was made with the Colonization Society, for the erection of suitable buildings and other facilities; and in 1820, the first colonists went out, under obligations to fulfil this contract. In the spring of 1822, the negroes from Georgia went out, under the care of Mr. Ashmun.

Thus it appears, from official documents, that the importation of slaves into the United States continued for nearly twelve years after it had been forbidden by act of Congress; and that no effectual means of stopping it

were found, till Colonization came to the aid of the government, by affording a refuge for recaptured Africans.

Was it right, or wrong, to form such a Society, and found such a Colony?

IV. OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Objection 1. "Colonization is a device of the slave holders, to get rid of the free negroes, in order that they may hold their slaves more securely."

Answer. The Colonization Society and its plan are not the result of any one cause, agency or effort. The idea existed, in various stages of development, and divers attempts were made to realize it, long before the Society was formed.

In 1645, as we are informed in Holmes's Annals, Vol 1, p. 278, a negro, who had been "fraudulently and injuriously taken and brought from Guinea and sold to Mr. Williams of Piscataqua, was demanded by the General Court (of Massachusetts), that he might be sent home to his native country." The feeling that dictated this resolve, doubtless always subsisted in the country, and constituted a predisposition to look with favor on any plan for sending home the victims of the slave trade, or their posterity. A presentiment of such a restoration is known to have existed also in Africa, more than a century ago.

In 1751, the Rev. Thomas Thompson went to Cape Coast Castle, as a missionary to the natives. He had labored in New Jersey, as a missionary of the English Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for five years, including the time of David Brainerd's labors among the Indians. In Africa, his health failed, and he returned in 1756; but meanwhile he had sent three natives to England to be educated for the ministry; one of whom, Philip Quaque, received orders in 1765, returned to Africa, and was chaplain of Cape Coast Castle till his death in 1816. This idea of sending natives to England to be educated, as a means of converting and civilizing their countrymen, has been acted upon by others, since that time; as natives of the Sandwich Islands, American Indians, and others, have been educated in the United States with similar views. But such attempts have, with very few exceptions, proved unsuccessful. The young men thus educated among foreigners almost never make good missionaries, or assistants.

The idea of attempting the Christianization and civilization of Africa by promoting the return of emancipated slaves, fitted for such labors, seems to have been first clearly developed by the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D. D., the celebrated theologian. Before the Declaration of American Independence, he had become convinced of the wrongfulness of slavery and the slave trade. Having formerly owned and sold a slave, he appropriated the price of that slave, and a considerable amount besides, to the work of educating natives of Africa, to be sent back as missionaries. Among his correspondents on this subject were Philip Quaque, the negro chaplain at Cape Coast Castle, and Granville Sharpe, the celebrated English philanthropist and friend of Africans. In August 1773, he and the Rev. Dr. Stiles, afterwards president of Yale College, issued a circular, inviting contributions; in reply to which, funds were received to the amount of more than a hundred pounds, and several ecclesiastical bodies expressed their approbation. These efforts were interrupted by the war of Independence, and though afterwards resumed, were never brought to a successful issue. Yet two of his "promising young men" were permitted to visit Africa in their old age. These were Deacon Newport Gardner, aged 75, and Salmur Nubia, aged 70, who arrived at Monrovia in February, 1826, and died of the fever the same year.

The Encyclopedia Americana states that "so early as the year 1777, the plan was proposed by Jefferson, in the legislature of Virginia, of emancipating all slaves born after that period, educating the males to the age of twenty-one, the females to that of eighteen, and establishing colonies of them in some suitable place." This was a plan to get rid of slavery, in connection with Colonization; but nothing came of it.

After the war of Independence, Dr. Hopkins's English correspondent, Granville Sharpe, advanced another step. He conceived, and in 1787 executed, the idea of planting in Africa, a colony of emancipated slaves and their descendants. His colony was planted at Sierra Leone. It now contains some 50,000 inhabitants. Here, Christian missions first found a permanent location in Western Africa. The object of this movement was, to promote the welfare of the colonists and of Africa. Some give the credit of first suggesting this enterprise to Dr. Smeathman, and others to Dr. Fothergill; but beyond all question, the plan was matured and executed by Granville Sharpe.

The labors of Granville Sharp excited in Dr. William Thornton, then a young man, an ardent desire to engage in a similar enterprise. He visited Boston and Providence, and engaged a considerable number of colored people to accompany him to Africa, to found a colony; but for want of funds, the undertaking was deferred.

December 31, 1800, the House of Delegates of the Virginia Legislature, *in secret session*, passed a resolution, directing the Governor to correspond with the President of the United States about a place, beyond the limits of Virginia, to which people of color whose presence was dangerous to the State, might be transported. In January, 1802, an explanatory resolution was passed, declaring that the former resolution had reference, not to ordinary criminals, for whose restraint and punishment the tribunals of the State had always proved adequate, but to those concerned in "conspiracy, insurgency, treason and rebellion, among those particular persons who produced the alarm in this State in the fall of 1800." The correspondence between the Governor and the President commenced in 1801, and continued to 1805. It then ended in nothing; and the resolutions and correspondence slept in the secret archives of the State, till *after* the formation of the Colonization Society.

The next movement had a purely religious origin. It commenced among those young men, whose zealous benevolence led, directly or indirectly, to the formation of most of our missionary and kindred institutions. The information which Samuel J. Mills and others obtained by travelling and correspondence, concerning the colored population of the United States, produced a strong conviction that something must be done for them. One oft repeated remark of Mills was, "We *must* save the negroes, or they will ruin us." From about the year 1810, or 1812, their condition was made a subject of anxious and habitual deliberation and prayer by that circle at Andover of which Mills was a prominent member. A committee was appointed to call public attention to this subject through the newspapers. It consisted of Mills and two others, whom, as they are still living, we do not feel at liberty to name. How far these young men, or any of them, advanced in maturing a plan of operations, is very uncertain, and is likely to remain so. It was their practice, in all their movements, to induce older and wiser men to mature plans and take the lead in executing them, while they themselves fell quietly into subordinate stations. They were fully convinced of the importance of forming a settlement of colored people in some region where they would be free from the depressing influence of white neighbors. Mills thought of a location north of the Ohio, but others objected, that there the whites would soon surround and overshadow them.

A passage in Gurley's Life of Ashmun intimates that a religious move-

ment among some pious women in Virginia, perhaps still earlier, may have been the true spiritual origin of the Colonization Society. It is possible that the zeal of Mills may have been enkindled from such a source, during his journeyings at the South; but we have seen no proof of such a connection. It is only certain that substantially the same feelings existed among the pious, both at the North and South.

Before either of these movements came to any result, Capt. Paul Cuffee, a colored native of New Bedford, carried thirty-eight colored persons, in his own vessel, from Boston to the British Colony at Sierra Leone; none of whom were disposed to return. He believed that the greater part of the colored people here might have been persuaded to emigrate. This was the first emigration of colored people from the United States to Africa.

After Mills had resided for some time in New Jersey, where, it is well known, his influence was extensively and deeply felt, the plan of the American Colonization Society and of a colony in Africa became clearly developed in the mind of the Rev. Robert Finley, of Baskinridge. After some preparatory movements in New Jersey, he arrived at Washington, December 1, 1816, and made known his views to eminent men from different parts of the country. He was warmly seconded by Dr. Thornton, who, as already stated, had attempted a similar enterprise in 1787; by E. B. Caldwell, Esq., who had for some time entertained a similar design; by Gen. Mercer and Chief Justice Marshall, of Virginia, and by other distinguished men, both of the North and the South. The Society was formed on the 28th of that month; and Samuel J. Mills was one of its original members. He believed it to be formed for the objects which he had in view, or he would not have joined it. The Society employed him to find an associate and proceed to Africa on a voyage of exploration. He chose his friend Burgess, now of Dedham. In his letter inviting him, he states the object of the enterprise—"to make free-men of slaves; to lay the foundation of a free and independent empire on the coast of poor, degraded Africa;—eventually to redeem and emancipate a million and a half of wretched men;—to transfer to the coast of Africa, the blessings of religion and civilization." In visiting Capt. Paul Cuffee, just before his departure on this voyage, Mills took a cold, which settled on his lungs, and from which he never recovered. He died on his passage home.

About two weeks after its formation, the Society presented a memorial to Congress, in which they set forth as their principal objects, the elevation of the free people of color, by removing them to a more favorable location; the securing, to "conscientious or benevolent proprietors," of the right of emancipating their slaves, which had already been greatly abridged, and was in danger of being wholly taken away, by the legislation of the slave States; and the evangelization and civilization of Africa.

That the Society grew out of such motives, is most abundantly proved. That it *did not* grow out of the Virginia proceedings of 1800-1805, is certain, from the fact that those proceedings were in secret session; that the movement had been dead and buried for eleven years; and that all knowledge of it had been effectually locked up in the secret archives of the State. *After the Society was formed*, Gen. Mercer learned the existence of those resolutions, and brought them out, as a means of gaining support for it among Virginians. Some agents of the Society have used them for the same purpose. Very possibly, some Virginians who were concerned in the movement of 1800-1805, may have thought that it would promote the object which the legislature of that State then had in view, and may have favored it for that reason. And in such ways, opportunity has been furnished for an error, which has been extensively diffused, concerning the origin of the Society.

Objection 2. "Colonization is a plan of the slaveholders, to get rid of their superannuated and worn out slaves, by emancipating them and sending them to Africa."

Answer. What we have already said, shows that the plan had a different origin. Consider, too, what Liberia is, and what she has done. Does all that look like the work of "superannuated and worn out slaves," whom their masters have sent away to avoid the expense of supporting them? But, happily, we know the ages of the slaves who have been emancipated and sent out. Beginning in 1843, and looking backward over the list of those from Virginia, we find as follows:

William B. Lynch emancipated 18 slaves, aged from 41 down to two years. Average, 15 7-9 years.

Thomas Hall emancipated 16, aged 60, 50, 42, 40, and from that down to one year. Average, 25 5-8 years.

J. McFail emancipated seven, aged from 45 down to three years. Average, 24 1-7 years.

Mr. Atkins emancipated 11, aged 50, 48, and from that down to five years. Average, 17 9-11 years.

John Smith, senior, emancipated 60, aged 75, 56, 55, 55, 51, and so down to infancy. Average, 19 9-10 years, nearly.

John Stockdale emancipated 32, aged 62, 60, 52, 50, 50, 45, 40, and so down to 4 years. Average, 24 5-8 years.

Of these 144 emancipated slaves, only fourteen,—less than one in ten, were 50 years old or upwards. The average age of the remainder was 17 4-13 years.

These six emancipations are taken just as they come on the census. If we should go over the whole roll of emigrants, the results would be just about the same. The reasons why any old people are sent out are, First, to avoid the hardship of separating families; and Secondly, because their masters wish to emancipate *all* their slaves.

SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 31, 1848.



BOSTON :
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 24 CONGRESS STREET.
1848.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Seventh Annual Meeting, according to appointment, at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, May 31, 1848, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The President being absent on account of ill health, the Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D., one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair, and, after prayer by the Rev. Dr. WATERBURY, of Boston, opened the meeting with appropriate remarks.

Extracts from the Annual Report were read by the Secretary.

The Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, then delivered an eloquent address in support of the claims of Colonization on Christians and Philanthropists.

After the benediction, by the Rev. G. W. BLAGDEN, the members of the Society were called to order for business.

The Treasurer's Report was presented and accepted.

The Report of the Board of Managers, of which extracts had been read, was accepted, and ordered to be printed under the direction of the Board.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.

PRESIDENT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.	REV. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.
REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	REV. WILLIAM HAGUE.
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.	REV. CHARLES BROOKS.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	REV. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

AUDITOR.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL.

MANAGERS.

REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.	T. R. MARVIN.
REV. G. W. BLAGDEN.	JAMES HAYWARD.
DR. J. V. C. SMITH.	JAMES C. DUNN.
HENRY EDWARDS.	HON. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.
ALBERT FEARING.	

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the great cause of Colonization generally, the year now ending has been a season of unexampled prosperity. To this auxiliary society it has been a time of affliction, and of embarrassment. Early in the year, it pleased God to take from us our excellent agent, the Rev. CALEB J. TENNEY, D. D., who, on the 28th of September, after a short illness, was removed to a better world. His agency for the American Colonization Society commenced in 1840, while engaged in other agencies. His commission from this Society was dated June 11, 1843; and from that date, he devoted himself exclusively to our service. It is not too much to say that during his term of service, and in a great measure by the influence of his labors, public sentiment in respect to Colonization was revolutionized; from being decidedly adverse, it became favorable; and that not only in Massachusetts, but extensively in other States. His laborious faithfulness, his sound judgment, and his truly Christian spirit, are well known; but few know the amount of his silent influence in disarming prejudice, in extricating our cause from controversies in which it ought never to have been engaged, and inducing men to consider it in the light of its own merits. In this respect, his example, advice and influence in various forms were beneficially felt throughout the nation; and the result has been, a degree of favorable opinion and kind feeling otherwise unattainable. Among his last labors, was his attendance on the annual meeting of the "General Association of Massachusetts," where he was cordially received, and where, at their session on the 23d of June, the following resolutions were adopted:—

"Whereas, the American Colonization Society has established, on the western coast of Africa, the Colony of Liberia, which, notwithstanding some errors of management and some unavoidable calamities, has been, on the whole, successful and useful, furnishing a satisfactory home to several thousands of free colored people and emancipated slaves, excluding slavery from the soil which it occupies, expelling the slave trade from several hundred miles of coast, preventing

wars, and promoting the extension of civilization and Christianity among the natives ;

“And whereas, though the free people of color in the United States have an undoubted right to remain in this their native land, and to receive kind, courteous and Christian treatment, yet, as their actual condition is in many respects disadvantageous, and, notwithstanding all that they or we can do, is likely to remain so for an indefinite time to come, while such of them as are of suitable character may improve their condition and increase their usefulness by emigrating to the land of their fathers—

“*Resolved*, That such of them as desire to emigrate ought to be encouraged, and, if they need it, aided in their enterprise.

“And whereas we are informed that several hundreds of slaves have the offer of freedom on condition of emigrating to Liberia, and that the said slaves are desirous to avail themselves of that offer—

“*Resolved*, That while we re-affirm all that we have said in former years, condemning the institution of slavery and deprecating its continuance ; and while we do not admit that any condition ought to be annexed to the offer of freedom ; yet, in the judgment of this Association, such slaves as have the said conditional offer and choose to accept it, ought to receive such assistance as they need for that purpose.

“*Resolved*, That it be suggested, as heretofore, to pastors and churches friendly to this work, to aid it by taking up collections in behalf of the funds of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, on or near the anniversary of our National Independence, or in such other way, or at such other time, as each may find most convenient.”

The Board were not long in selecting the Rev. M. G. WHEELER as successor to Dr. Tenney : but it was some months before he could so far release himself from other engagements as to accept the appointment, and not until after the close of our financial year, that he was able to enter fully upon the duties of his office. Thus, except for about one quarter, which, for various reasons, might be expected to be the least productive portion of the year, we have had no collecting agent. Owing to this deficiency ; to the severe pecuniary pressure, which, for several months, has diminished the ability of our friends to give ; and to the delay in the settlement of the estate of Oliver Smith, which has made it impracticable yet to realize his last subscription of \$500 ; the whole amount of our available means for eleven months, ending on the last day of April, was only \$2,449 32. The financial year commencing on the first of the present month, has opened upon us with brighter prospects. During the last half of the month, Mr. Wheeler has collected about \$300. From \$100 to \$200 is known to be in the hands of local agents and auxiliaries. The \$500 due from the estate of Oliver Smith will probably be paid during the year. A legacy of \$1,000 will also become due, of the payment of which there is no doubt. We have already, therefore, in cash and available claims,

nearly \$2,000 towards the next annual account. We have also in our favor, the results of another year's influence on public sentiment, increasing, by at least 100 per cent, the amount of desire in the community to afford us effectual support.

Meanwhile, there have been changes in the affairs of the Parent Society, and of Liberia, which demand and encourage a great increase of effort.

The fund of \$20,000 for the purchase of territory having been previously raised, the negotiations for purchase have been carried forward with energy, and with gratifying success. The Grand Cape Mount territory, the northernmost which we wish to acquire, has not yet been secured. All the rest has been purchased, except six small tracts, belonging to different tribes, and amounting in all to about forty miles of coast. Of these six tribes, four have, by treaty, put themselves, under the protection of the Republic; and with two of them, negotiations for the purchase of their lands are in progress. Among the last purchases was New Sesters, the only remaining slave mart on more than 400 miles of coast. Notwithstanding all the costly vigilance of the British and American cruisers, hundreds of slaves had been shipped from that port within a year. A thousand dollars a month would not pay the expense of blockading the port with the smallest vessel in our squadron. By the payment of two thousand dollars, we have extinguished the slave trade there forever.

The slave traders here, however, though they profess to have given up the traffic, appear to be acting with bad faith. In the latter part of March, a cargo, estimated at 450, was shipped from Tradetown, doubtless by these very men. Tradetown is a place yet unpurchased, only five or six miles south of New Sesters. It was formerly a notorious slave mart; but it is not known that any slaves have been shipped there for more than twelve years, till now. The British sloop *Rapid* had for some time been blockading this port, and had three times driven away this very schooner, and when the schooner sailed with the slaves on board, she was so near that she received information of the fact and sailed in pursuit in about three hours. These facts are instructive. They show that slavers can elude any blockade that is likely to be established, and that the natives will trade with them whenever they can. And they can do it, wherever the restraining influence of Liberia does not prevent. These traders had been allowed to remain at New Sesters, to settle their affairs, on condition of abstaining from the slave trade. They will now be broken up, and Tradetown must be brought under Liberian jurisdiction.

But the great event of the year has been, the organization of the **REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA**, under its new constitution. Of the measures

leading to this result, and the reasons for them, an account has been given in former Reports. On the 26th of July, after a laborious session of 21 days, the Convention chosen for that purpose completed and signed the new Constitution of the Republic, and a Declaration of National Independence; and on the 24th of August, the Flag of the Republic was raised, with appropriate religious ceremonies and public rejoicings. On the 3d of January, 1848, the legislature, elected under the new constitution, convened; His Excellency J. J. Roberts, who had been Governor for six years under the former constitution, delivered his inaugural address as First President of the Republic, and the new Government was fully organized.*

We have looked forward to this event with some solicitude, but without fear as to the final result. The government, being human, will doubtless commit errors, and involve the nation in difficulties. The errors of government will produce suffering among the people, and that suffering will lead to their correction. That they know enough to govern themselves, has been proved by experience. For the last seven years, under their former constitution, they did govern themselves, making and executing all their own laws; and though the Directors of the Colonization Society had a legal right to veto all their acts, it was not found necessary to exercise that right in a single instance. They are numerous enough to constitute a nation. There are in Germany, eighteen sovereign states, neither of which has so large a population, and four sovereign states which, all put together, have only about the same number of inhabitants.

The religious condition of Liberia is highly encouraging. According to the census of 1843, there were then in the colony 1,483 communicants, of whom 116 were recaptured Africans, and 353 other converted natives. Of these last, 224 were at the Methodist missionary stations at Hedderington and Robertsville, where there had recently been a very general religious excitement. The greater part of these have since fallen away; and the Methodist brethren there have become convinced that many of them were admitted prematurely and injudiciously. This gave rise to the statement, which has been somewhat extensively circulated, that the accounts of the conversion of natives had been found to be false. It does not appear, however, that the apostasy extended to the other Methodist congregations, or to the Baptist churches, nearly all of which had some native members. Some two or three years ago, the Baptist churches, especially in Bassa county, were considerably strengthened by the addition of new converts. And since last September, an interesting revival has been going on, as the result of which 123 members were added to six Baptist churches in five months. The number

* See Appendix I.

added to the Methodist and Presbyterian churches has not yet been reported to us, but is probably equally great. Among these converts, are many of the "Recaptives" of the slave ship "Pons." We have no doubt, therefore, that without counting the increase of pious persons by immigration since the census, the number of communicants is now greater than in 1843; and the accounts which have reached us, indicate greater caution than formerly in the admission of converts, and thus encourage the hope that fewer of them will fall away.

As these recaptives do not constitute a heathen community by themselves, but are individual inmates of Christian families, the labor that has resulted in their conversion will not be counted, by some, as "missionary labor." But, by whatever name it may be called, it is labor that extends the good influence of Christianity, that increases the number of Christians, and diminishes the number of heathen in the world. It is a kind of labor which must increase and spread as the work of Colonization advances, and which, if carried far enough, must in the end Christianize all Africa.

The emigrants sent out during the year have been 450. Of these, 40 sailed from Baltimore, in the Liberia Packet, September 3, 1847; 129 from New Orleans, in the Nehemiah Rich, January 7, 1848; in the Amazon, from Baltimore, February 5, 44; in the Liberia Packet, from Baltimore, April 11, 138; and in the Col. Howard, from Savannah, May 6, 99. Of these, about 350 were slaves, emancipated for colonization.

Thirty-five of them were emancipated by Henry Patterson, Esq., of Baltimore, who not only gave them their freedom, but paid the expense of their emigration. To most of the others, freedom had been bequeathed on condition of their emigrating, with some provision for the expense of their emigration and settlement in Liberia. But in respect to the greater part of them, the provision has proved insufficient, or has been absorbed in lawsuits, or otherwise squandered by those who had charge of the estates, and the burden has been mostly or wholly thrown upon the Society.

It will be seen that nearly all this expense has been incurred by the Parent Society since the commencement of this present year, 1848; and there are 285 others, to whom a passage is promised before its close. These are, nearly all, slaves whose freedom depends on emigration. About 200 of them have been entitled to their freedom, and to have all the expenses of their emigration and settlement in Africa paid, for more than ten years; but they have been kept out of it till the present time, and the property which should have defrayed their expenses is irrecoverably gone.

There are nearly 300 others, to whom freedom has been bequeathed,

but who are detained in like manner by lawsuits, and for whom the Society is liable to be called upon to provide at any time. And it is highly probable that other demands for aid will be presented before the close of the year.

The emigration of emancipated slaves for the year 1848, counting only those already gone and those to whom a passage has been promised, will be much greater than that of any former year. This arises, in part, from the release of about 230 who have long been detained by litigation. But leaving those out of the account, the number is still greater than that of any former year, and will doubtless be increased before the year ends. There is evidently, among masters who regard Colonization with any favor, an increased disposition to emancipate. This is not only indicated by the facts already stated, but is conclusively proved by numerous other facts which are in our possession, but which would be out of place in this Report. Among the causes of this change in the South, is the information they have received, of a change in favor of Colonization at the North. The impression has been extensively made, that if a southern man, instead of selling a slave for three or four or five hundred dollars, will give him his freedom, the North will do its part towards raising fifty dollars, to be expended in placing him where freedom will be more valuable to him than any where else on earth. There are many who do not *feel* able, after giving up all their slaves, to give also the cost of colonizing them; and there are some whose whole property is not enough to defray that expense. There are others, whose hearts are moved by learning that some friends of freedom at the North are willing to do a tenth part as much as they ask the slave holder to do. Other causes, we know, are in operation; but we know that this new born expectation of help from the North has had an important influence. The correspondence concerning some of those sent out this year, proves it. But for the increased favor shown to Colonization at the North, they would still have been slaves.

If the emancipation of all slaves is so desirable as every northern man believes it to be, the emancipation of 500 or 1,000 a year is in itself a great good. It is worth 500 or 1,000 times as much as the freedom of one man; or rather, of one man and his posterity. This great good we achieve, not by force, or by stealth, or by any method which excites malignant passions. The slave gets possession of his freedom by the free act of the master; and whether the master, in bestowing it, acts from his sense of justice, or from the impulses of generosity, or from both combined, the transaction is well adapted to establish amicable relations between them,—to excite in both, feelings which will make them better men. It violates no law, just or unjust. It inter-

feres with no rights, real or pretended. Occurring in the midst of slave holders, it presents emancipation before them as an act in every way amiable and of happy tendency. It does this, 500 or 1,000 times over, annually. The North and the South unite in doing it, and are thereby put into better relations to each other. In every way, and on all parties, its influence is beneficial; and though it accomplishes but a small part of the work that ought to be done, yet that small part is of vast importance in itself, and a state of feeling is promoted highly favorable to the best accomplishment of the whole.

It is of the first importance, that this growing spirit of emancipation be not checked by discouragement. These expectations of help from the North must not be disappointed. The Society must be enabled to fulfil its promise to the hundreds of slaves, whose freedom must be secured or lost before the end of this year. To them, the question, what we shall contribute, is a question of unspeakable importance. Their freedom is in our hands, and they await our decision. If we enable the Society to redeem its pledges, they will be free, and a state of mind will be sustained and nourished at the South, which will ensure the cheerful emancipation of other hundreds and thousands.

Who will decide this question in favor of the perpetual, hopeless slavery of these suppliants? Who will force the Society to forfeit its pledge, and from the stern necessity of a bankrupt treasury, to look on and see them sold at auction to settle up estates? Who will throw a death-chill over the kind thoughts tending to emancipation in the heart of the master, by telling him to keep his slaves, for we will not help to better their condition? Master and slave both ask our aid; and our duty is the same as it would be, if both were personally before us, and we heard the master's offer of freedom with our own ears, and with our own eyes saw the anxious countenance and falling tear of the supplicating slave.

DONATIONS

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society, for eleven months, ending
April 30, 1848.

<i>Amherst</i> , L. Sweetser,	6 00	Friend,	2 00
Rev. Dr. Hitchcock,	2 00	Stephen W. Marsh,	2 00
W. S. Tyler,	2 00	Rev. S. H. Riddell,	2 00
Rev. Joel Tyler,	1 00	Dea. J. Bumstead,	2 00
E. Dickinson,	1 00	Isaac Means,	2 00
J. Ayres,	1 00	Cash,	1 00
William Kellogg,	50	N. C. Keep,	3 00
A. M. Colton,	1 00	George Colton,	2 00
S. F. Cutter,	2 00	R. N. Holman,	3 00
John Leland,	2 00	Cash,	1 00
John Rankin,	50	T. R. Marvin,	15 00
E. D. Hubbard,	1 00—20 00	Francis C. Lowell,	5 00
<i>Berlin</i> , Mrs. N. Babcock,	10 00	S. P. Fuller,	5 00
Henry Bliss,	1 00	Robert Hooper,	5 00
Dea. O. Sawyer,	5 00	William Gray,	5 00
Josiah Bride,	1 00	P. T. Homer,	5 00
A. B. Sawyer,	1 00	T. B. Wales,	5 00
Rev. Henry Adams,	50	Jonathan French,	5 00
Mrs. Sophia Adams,	1 00	James W. Smith, Jr.	5 00
Rebecca Whiteomb,	1 00—20 50	P. R. Southwick,	5 00
<i>Beverly</i> Rev. Mr. Flanders,	1 00	Moses Grant,	5 00
Capt. James Bryant,	20 00	Three others,	5 00
Contributions,	19 37	Anonymous,	10 00
Edward Stone,	2 00	A Lady,	1 25
Capt. Pickett,	2 00	James Hayward, Esq.	50 00
Mrs. Sarah Hooper,	10 00—51 37	A Lady,	5 00
<i>Bolton</i> , J. Forbush, of Boston,	5 00	A Non-resident,	10 00
James Fry,	2 00	Miss — Titcomb,	50
J. E. Fry,	1 00—\$ 00	Elizabeth Hamilton,	25
<i>Boston</i> , F. Jones,	2 00	Mrs. — Wheeler,	25
P. Frothingham,	2 00	Mrs. — Lord & Mrs. — Lord,	3 00
J. T. Brown,	2 00	Mrs. — Davis,	3 00
Alexander Fullerton,	5 00	Mrs. — Smith,	1 00
J. H. Wilkins & Co.	5 00	Six others,	2 00
I. Reed,	5 00	Dr. A. Southard, in med. b'ks,	15 00
William H. Prescott,	5 00	F. W. Newton,	10 00
Edward Craft,	5 00	James C. Dunn, Esq.	25 00
J. Davis,	2 00	A Clergyman's Widow, non-	
Charles A. White,	5 00	resident,	50 00
A Friend,	5 00	E. A. Pearson, Esq.	20 00
Cyrus Alger,	5 00	Anonymous,	10 00—118 25
John Rayner,	5 00	<i>Canaan, Ct</i> Mrs. S. F. Cowles,	1 00
A Friend,	5 00	<i>Chatham</i> , S. S. in Cong. ch.,	
Jacob Sleeper,	5 00	Books for Liberia,	18 00
T. Wetmore,	5 00	<i>Concord</i> , N Brooks,	1 00
C. Caruth,	5 00	D. Shattuck,	2 00
Edward Crane,	5 00	N. Ball,	1 00
Nathaniel Francis,	5 00	J. M. Cheeney,	1 00
E. H. Robbins,	5 00	William Munroe,	5 00
Addison Gilmore,	5 00	Reuben Brown,	5 00
P. Clarke,	5 00	Elisha Tolman,	2 00
Hon. Daniel Safford,	5 00	John S. Keyes,	1 50
W. W. D.	2 00	Rev. B. Frost,	2 00
Wm. L. R.	2 00	Hon. S. Hoar,	10 00—30 50
H. D.	2 00	<i>Easthampton</i> , E. M. Wright,	5 00
H. H. Jones,	3 00	Edward Smith, Esq.	25 00—30 00

<i>Essex, S.S.</i> in books for Liberia,	30 00	Mrs. M. M. Haywood,	1 00
<i>Fryeburg, Me.</i> John W. Dana,	5 00	D. J. G. Metcalf,	1 00
Henry C. Buswell,	5 00	Nathan George,	2 00
Edward L. Osgood,	5 00—15 00	H. A. Aldrich,	1 00—9 50
<i>Granby.</i> Samuel Ayres, Esq.	5 00	<i>Milford.</i> Rev. Preston Pond,	1 00
<i>Great Barrington.</i> Rev. I. W.		W. M. Haywood,	50
Turner,	2 00	D. S. Godfrey,	1 00
Mrs. — Ives,	1 00	A. C. Mayhew,	50
Miss Mary Kellogg,	10 00	Clark Sumner,	1 00
Mark Rosseter,	1 00	Nancy Godfrey,	2 00
— Hopkins,	1 00	Mrs. Thayer,	35
C. Laflin,	2 00	P. Parkhurst,	1 00
A. C. Russell,	2 00	J. D. Seagrave,	1 60
— Newman,	1 00	W. C. Perry,	1 00
Dr. Hollenbeck,	50 00	Dr. Leland,	50
Cash,	1 00	Dexter Walker,	1 00
Col. — Ives,	2 00	E. Rockwood,	25
Dea. — Whiting,	1 00	S. Haynes,	25
Cash,	1 00	W. Miller,	25
— Sedgwick,	1 00	E. Alexander,	22
L. Manvel,	1 00—27 50	E. Chapin,	1 00
<i>Hatfield.</i> Levi Graves,	2 00	R. A. Cleaveland,	1 00—14 42
Dexter Allis,	1 00—3 00	<i>Millbury, West.</i> Simeon Waters,	30 00
<i>Haverhill.</i> Miss Lydia White,	10 00	Esq.	30 00
<i>Hinsdale.</i> E. T. Nash,	1 00	<i>Milton.</i> Moses Webster, Esq.	35 00
Hon. C. H. Plunkett,	10 00	Joseph Rowe, Esq.	5 00—40 00
Lyman White,	1 00	<i>Newburyport.</i> Hon. W. B. Banister,	5 00
P. Emmons,	1 00	<i>Northampton.</i> A. Lyman, Esq.	10 00
N. Emmons,	1 00	<i>North Brookfield.</i> Thomas Snell, Jr.	1 50
— Parrish,	1 00	<i>North Danvers.</i> Mrs. J. Adams,	5 00
C. L. Kittredge,	1 00	Mrs. L. W. Preston,	1 00
Henry Putnam,	1 00	Mrs. S. Putnam,	50
Joseph White,	1 00	Mrs. E. P. Kettelle,	1 00
Robert Millikan,	1 00	Mrs. L. A. Swan,	50
Dea. — Hinsdale,	1 00	Mrs. B. F. Putnam,	1 00
— Loomis,	50	Mrs. M. P. Braman,	1 00—10 00
— Miller,	50	<i>Plymouth.</i> Coll. in Pilgrimage ch.	21 59
Bial Cady,	1 00	<i>Rockport.</i> Rev. Wakefield Gale,	2 00
Otis Jones,	1 00	Dea. Jabez R. Gott,	3 50
John Putnam,	1 00—24 00	Josiah Haskell,	4 00
<i>Hopkinton.</i> Samuel B. Wolcott,	5 00	James Haskell,	1 00
Cromwell Gibbs,	50	John W. Hadlock,	50
Aaron Smith,	50	Alfred Giles,	50
Col. A. Ellis,	2 00—8 00	Joshua Webster,	50
<i>Ipswich.</i> in books for Liberia,		Matthew S. Giles,	50
Augustine Heard, Esq.	20 00	John O. Drown,	50
Rev. C. Kimball,	20 00	Ebenezer Blatchford,	50
Individuals,	15 00	George Gott, Jr.	50
Sabbath School. North Soc.	20 00—75 00	Charles Tarr, Jr.	50
<i>Lancaster.</i> A Friend,	5 00	Charles Tarr, 3d,	50
<i>Lee.</i> Rev. T. A. Hall,	50	S. H. Brooks,	50
S. A. Hulbert,	1 00	Dudley Choate,	1 00
George W. Platner,	2 00	Newell Giles,	50
Elizur Smith,	2 00	Dea. Benjamin Giles,	50
A. G. Hulbert,	1 00	Nathaniel Tarr,	50
Henry Sabin,	50	Jabez Rowe,	1 00
Abner Taylor,	1 00	William P. Burns,	1 00
Hubbard Bartlett,	1 00	Daniel Low,	1 00
Cornelius Barlow,	1 00	Reuben Brooks,	1 00
Cash,	50	Polly Rowe,	50
H. Garfield,	1 00	Eben Oakes,	1 00
Beach & Royce,	2 00	Dea. William Whipple,	1 00
Henry Smith,	1 00	Thomas Thompson,	25—24 75
J. Bradley,	1 00	<i>Rockville.</i> Dea. Timo. Walker,	15 00
William Porter,	2 00	A. & E. Clarke,	2 00—17 00
Cash,	50	<i>Salem.</i> Dea. Ebenezer Dodge,	10 00
Cash,	50	Rev. S. M. Worcester,	5 00
E. Bostwick,	50	William Pickman,	10 00
L. Crocker,	1 00	Michael Shepard,	10 00
L. L. Mills,	1 00	N. Appleton,	1 00
Stephen Bradley,	50—21 50	John Dike,	3 00
<i>Mendon.</i> C. C. P. Hastings,	3 00	J. G. Sprague,	3 00
Holland Allbee,	1 50	Miss L. R. Pickman,	3 00

Miss M. T. Pickman,	2 00	Elijah Warren,	2 00
Hon. D. A. White,	5 00	Maj. Eli Warren,	5 00
Nathaniel Silsbee,	5 00	William Knowlton,	2 00
B. P. Chamberlain,	2 00	William Legg,	1 00
John Chapman,	2 00	Mrs. Electa Sanders,	50—43 03
Rev. S. M. Worcester,	10 00—71 00	Ware Village, J. & J. A. Cum-	
Southbridge, Rev. Eber Car-		nings,	1 50
penter,	1 00	Rev. Nahum Gale,	1 00
Dr. C. M. Fay,	1 00	James Tolman & Sou,	1 00
S. M. Lane,	2 00	John Tolman,	1 00
M. Leonard,	2 00	S. C. Hudson,	1 00
Luther Amidown,	50	Otis Lane,	2 00
Dea. G. Sumner,	1 00	Dr. Goodrich,	1 00
William Healey,	1 00	Lorenzo Damon,	2 00
A. Healey,	1 00	G. H. Gilbert,	3 50
Harvey Hartshorn,	2 00—11 50	Theodore Field,	2 00
South Hadley, Moses Montague,	1 00	C. A. Stevens,	5 00
G. A. Smith,	1 00—2 00	Avery Clark,	5 00
Stockbridge, Col. Soc. annual collection,	16 34	William Hyde,	5 00
Stowe, W. Dr. Daniel Washburn,	10 00	Mrs. C. Woodbury,	25—31 25
Sturbridge, Two Ladies,	3 00	Westborough, Benjamin Fay,	5 00
Dea. Zenas Dunton,	2 00	West Stockbridge, Dea. S. Gates,	1 00
H. & M. Haynes,	2 00	Norman Sheldon,	1 00
C. D. Mason,	25	— Campbell,	50
F. A. Cooper,	25	Benjamin Cone,	10 00
Dea. G. Davis,	1 00	S. C. Buel,	1 00
Dea. E. Holbrook,	50	Russell Smith,	50
Daniel Wight,	2 00	I. H. Spencer,	50
Gen. E. Holbrook,	50	Nathan Shaw,	50
L. Holbrook,	25	Cash,	48—15 43
J. Smith,	50	Williamstown, John Tatlock,	5 00
N. Walker,	50	J. Alden,	3 00
Perez Walker,	5 00	Rev. M. Hopkins, D. D.,	3 00
Dr. W. S. Sanders,	2 00	Mrs. Lucy Whitman,	5 00
Dea. P. Allen,	50	Rev. A. Peters, D. D.,	1 00
Mrs. L. N. Bullock,	1 00	Samuel Bridges,	1 00
Rev. D. R. Austin,	1 00—22 25	Mrs. R. Benjamin,	50
Upton, Dea. William Hale,	5 00	A. Starkweather,	50
Stephen Rawson,	1 00	N. H. Griffin,	2 00
E. B. Fisk,	1 00	E. Sherman,	1 00
Hartford Stoddard,	5 00	B. F. Mather,	1 00
Ruth E. Fisk,	2 00	Levi Smedley, Jr.	2 00
Friend,	1 00	Asabel Foot,	2 00
Lorin Johnson,	1 00	Caleb Brown,	1 00
Mrs. J. Wood,	1 00	S. Southworth,	1 00
Dea. William Fisk,	2 00	— Hosford,	50
Aaron Leland,	1 00	James Meacham,	50
Timothy Leland,	1 00	Cash,	25
Six Individuals,	3 00	Cash,	25
Eight do.	2 43	— Graves,	50
Mrs. Rev. B. Wood,	50	A. Beers,	50
Mrs. Asa Wood,	3 00	S. Bartlett,	1 00—32 50
Her Grandchild,	10	Worcester, C. Washburn,	5 00
Mrs. Dulcinea Rice,	50	C. C. Prentiss,	10 00
E. B. Stoddard,	1 00	Miss Sarah Waldo,	100 00—115 00
D. A. Corey,	1 00		

N. B. The \$30 subscribed in Williamsburgh, and other amounts in other places, not having been paid into the treasury till after April 30, will appear in the next year's account.

LIFE MEMBERS

Of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, by the payment of \$30 or more,
by themselves, or by others on their behalf.

N. B. This list does not include Life Members of the *American* Colonization Society, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss.	Harvard, Edward A. Pearson, Esq.
Auburn, Rev. M. G. Wheeler.	Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana.
Beverly, Rev. G. T. Dole.	Rev. Daniel Fitz.
Rev. C. T. Thayer.	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.
Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D.	Manchester, Rev. O. A. Taylor.
Hon. Peter C. Brooks.	Medway Village, Capt. John Cole.
*Hon. Martin Brimmer.	Millbury, Simeon Waters, Esq.
Henry Codman.	Monson, Dea. A. W. Porter.
James C. Dunn.	New Bedford, George Howland.
Henry Edwards.	David R. Greene.
Albert Fearing.	Newburyport, Hon. William B. Banister.
Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.	Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins.
James Hayward.	Asahel Lyman, Esq.
Eliphalet Kimball.	Phillipston, Rev. A. E. P. Perkins.
T. R. Marvin.	Quincy, Rev. William P. Lunt.
William Ropes.	Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale.
Robert G. Shaw.	Rockville, Dea. Timothy Walker.
W. W. Stone.	Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin.
Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.	Sudbury, Rev. Josiah Ballard.
Cambridge, William Cranch Bond.	Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb.
Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith.	Uxbridge, Rev. Samuel Clarke.
Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.	Rev. John Orcutt.
East Medway, Dean Walker.	Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox.
Fitchburg, Rev. E. W. Bullard.	Worcester, Hon. J. G. Kendall.
Framingham, Rev. I. N. Tarbox.	Hon. S. Salisbury.
Granby, Samuel Ayres, Esq.	Miss Sarah Waldo.
Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard.	

APPENDIX.

I.

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

IN CONVENTION.—DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

WE the representatives of the people of the Commonwealth of Liberia, in Convention assembled, invested with authority for forming a new government, relying upon the aid and protection of the Great Arbiter of human events, do hereby, in the name and on behalf of the people of this Commonwealth, publish and declare the said Commonwealth a FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATE, by the name and title of the REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

While announcing to the nations of the world the new position which the people of this Republic have felt themselves called upon to assume, courtesy to their opinion seems to demand a brief accompanying statement of the causes which induced them, first to expatriate themselves from the land of their nativity, and to form settlements on this barbarous coast, and now to organize their government by the assumption of a sovereign and independent character. Therefore we respectfully ask their attention to the following facts:

We recognize in all men certain natural and inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the right to acquire, possess, enjoy and defend property. By the practice and consent of men in all ages, some system or form of government is proven to be necessary to exercise, enjoy and secure these rights; and every people has a right to institute a government and to choose and adopt that system or form of it, which, in their opinion, will most effectually accomplish these objects, and secure their happiness, which does not interfere with the just rights of others. The right, therefore, to institute government, and to all the powers necessary to conduct it, is an inalienable right, and cannot be resisted without the grossest injustice.

We, the people of the Republic of Liberia, were originally the inhabitants of the United States of North America.

In some parts of that country, we were debarred by law from all the rights and privileges of men—in other parts, public sentiment, more powerful than law, frowned us down.

We were every where shut out from all civil office.

We were excluded from all participation in the government.

We were taxed without our consent.

We were compelled to contribute to the resources of a country which gave us no protection.

We were made a separate and distinct class, and against us every avenue to improvement was effectually closed. Strangers from all lands, of a color different from ours, were preferred before us.

We uttered our complaints, but they were unattended to, or only met by alleging the peculiar institutions of the country.

All hope of a favorable change in our country was thus wholly extinguished in our bosoms, and we looked with anxiety abroad for some asylum from the deep degradation.

The Western coast of Africa was the place selected by American benevolence and philanthropy, for our future home. Removed beyond those influences which depressed us in our native land, it was hoped we would be enabled to enjoy those rights and privileges, and exercise and improve those faculties, which the God of nature has given us in common with the rest of mankind.

Under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, we established ourselves here, on land acquired by purchase from the lords of the soil.

In an original compact with this Society, we, for important reasons, delegated to it certain political powers; while this institution stipulated that whenever the people should become capable of conducting the government, or whenever the people should desire it, this institution would resign the delegated power, peaceably withdraw its supervision, and leave the people to the government of themselves.

Under the auspices and guidance of this institution, which has nobly and in perfect faith redeemed its pledges to the people, we have grown and prospered.

From time to time, our number has been increased by emigration from America, and by accession from native tribes; and from time to time, as circumstances required it, we have extended our borders by acquisition of land by honorable purchase from the natives of the country.

As our territory has extended and our population increased, our commerce has also increased. The flags of most of the civilized nations of the earth float in our harbors, and their merchants are opening an honorable and profitable trade. Until recently, these visits have been of a uniformly harmonious character; but as they have become more frequent and to more numerous points of our extending coast, questions have arisen, which, it is supposed, can be adjusted only by agreement between sovereign powers.

For years past, the American Colonization Society has virtually withdrawn from all direct and active part in the administration of the government, except in the appointment of the Governor, who is also a colonist, for the apparent purpose of testing the ability of the people to conduct the affairs of government; and no complaint of crude legislation, nor of mismanagement, nor of mal-administration has yet been heard.

In view of these facts, this institution, the American Colonization Society, with that good faith which has uniformly marked all its dealings with us, did, by a set of resolutions in January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, dissolve all political connection with the people of this Republic, return the power with which it was delegated, and left the people to the government of themselves.

The people of the Republic of Liberia, then, are of right, and in fact, a free, sovereign and independent State, possessed of all the rights, powers and functions of government.

In assuming the momentous responsibilities of the position they have taken, the people of this Republic feel justified by the necessities of the case, and with this conviction they throw themselves with confidence upon the candid consideration of the civilized world.

Liberia is not the offspring of grasping ambition, nor the tool of avaricious speculation.

No desire for territorial aggrandizement brought us to these shores, nor do we believe so sordid a motive entered into the high considerations of those who aided us in providing this asylum.

Liberia is an asylum from the most grinding oppression.

In coming to the shores of Africa, we indulged the pleasing hope that we would be permitted to exercise and improve those faculties, which impart to man his dignity—to nourish in our hearts the flame of honorable ambition, to cherish and indulge those aspirations which a beneficent Creator had implanted in every human heart, and to evince to all who despise, ridicule and oppress our race, that we possess with them a common nature, are with them susceptible of equal refinement, and capable of equal advancement in all that adorns and dignifies man.

We were animated with the hope, that here we should be at liberty to train up our children in the way they should go—to inspire them with the love of an honorable fame, to kindle within them the flame of a lofty philanthropy, and to form strong within them the principles of humanity, virtue and religion.

Among the strongest motives to leave our native land—to abandon forever the scenes of our childhood, and to sever the most endeared connections, was the desire for a retreat where, free from the agitations of fear and molestation, we could, in composure and security, approach in worship the God of our fathers.

Thus far our highest hopes have been realized.

Liberia is already the happy home of thousands, who were once the doomed victims of oppression; and if left unmolested to go on with her natural and spontaneous growth; if her movements be left free from the paralyzing intrigues of jealous ambition and unscrupulous avarice, she will throw open a wider and yet a wider door for thousands, who are now looking with an anxious eye for some land of rest.

Our courts of justice are open equally to the stranger and the citizen for the redress of grievances, for the remedy of injuries, and for the punishment of crime.

Our numerous and well attended schools attest our efforts and our desire for the improvement of our children.

Our churches for the worship of our Creator, every where to be seen, bear testimony to our piety, and to our acknowledgment of His providence.

The native African, bowing down with us before the altar of the living God, declares that from us, feeble as we are, the light of Christianity has gone forth; while upon that curse of curses, the slave trade, a deadly blight has fallen as far as our influence extends.

Therefore, in the name of humanity, and virtue, and religion—in the name of the great God, our common Creator, and our common Judge, we appeal to the nations of Christendom, and earnestly and respectfully ask of them that they will regard us with the sympathy and friendly consideration to which the peculiarities of our condition entitle us, and to extend to us that comity which marks the friendly intercourse of civilized and independent communities.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

The end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying, in safety and tranquillity, their natural rights, and the blessings of life; and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity and happiness.

Therefore we, the people of the Commonwealth of Liberia, in Africa, acknowledging with devout gratitude the goodness of God, in granting to us

the blessings of the Christian religion, and political, religious and civil liberty, do, in order to secure these blessings for ourselves and our posterity, and to establish justice, ensure domestic peace, and promote the general welfare, hereby solemnly associate, and constitute ourselves a free, sovereign and independent State, by the name of the Republic of Liberia, and do ordain and establish this Constitution, for the government of the same.

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural inherent and inalienable rights—among which are the rights of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people; all free governments are instituted by their authority and for their benefit; and they have a right to alter and reform the same when their safety and happiness require it.

SEC. 3. All men have a natural and inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, without obstruction or molestation from others; all persons demeaning themselves peaceably, and not obstructing others in their religious worship, are entitled to the protection of law in the free exercise of their own religion, and no sect of Christians shall have exclusive privileges or preference over any other sect, but all shall be alike tolerated; and no religious test whatever shall be required as a qualification for civil office, or the exercise of any civil right.

SEC. 4. There shall be no slavery within this Republic. Nor shall any citizen of this Republic, or any person resident therein, deal in slaves, either within or without this Republic, directly or indirectly.

SEC. 5. The people have a right at all times, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble and consult upon the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the government or any public functionaries for the redress of grievances.

SEC. 6. Every person injured shall have remedy therefor by due course of law; justice shall be done without denial or delay; and in all cases not arising under martial law, or upon impeachment, the parties shall have a right to a trial by jury, and to be heard in person or by counsel, or both.

SEC. 7. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime, except in cases of impeachment, cases arising in the army and navy, and petty offences, unless upon presentment by a grand jury; and every person criminally charged shall have a right to be seasonably furnished with a copy of the charge, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have a speedy, public and impartial trial by a jury of the vicinity. He shall not be compelled to furnish or give evidence against himself, and no person shall, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

SEC. 8. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, property or privilege, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

SEC. 9. No place shall be searched nor person seized, on a criminal charge or suspicion, unless upon warrant lawfully issued, upon probable cause, supported by oath, or solemn affirmation, specially designating the place or person, and the object of the search.

SEC. 10. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor excessive punishments inflicted; nor shall the legislature make any law impairing the obligation of contracts; nor any law rendering any act punishable, in any manner in which it was not punishable when it was committed.

SEC. 11. All elections shall be by ballot, and every male citizen of twenty-one years of age, possessing real estate, shall have the right of suffrage.

SEC. 12. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

SEC. 13. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

SEC. 14. The powers of this government shall be divided into three distinct departments, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and no person belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any of the powers belonging to either of the others.—This section is not to be construed to include Justices of the Peace.

SEC. 15. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a State; it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this Republic.

The press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the rights thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 16. No subsidy, charge, impost or duties ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people, or their representatives in the legislature.

SEC. 17. Suits may be brought against the Republic in such manner and in such cases as the legislature may by law direct.

SEC. 18. No person can, in any case, be subjected to the law martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, (except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service,) but by the authority of the legislature.

SEC. 19. In order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life, and fill up vacant places, by certain and regular elections and appointments.

SEC. 20. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great; and the privilege and the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus shall be enjoyed in this Republic, in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious and ample manner, and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time, not exceeding twelve months.

ARTICLE II.—LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

SECTION 1. The Legislative power shall be vested in a Legislature of Liberia, and consist of two separate branches, a House of Representatives and a Senate, to be styled the Legislature of Liberia, each of which shall have a negative on the other; and the enacting style of their acts and laws shall be, "It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled."

SEC. 2. The representatives shall be elected by and for the inhabitants of the several counties of Liberia, and shall be apportioned among the several counties of Liberia, as follows: The county of Montserado shall have four representatives, the county of Grand Bassa shall have three, and the county of Sinoe shall have one, and all counties hereafter which shall be admitted in the Republic shall have one representative, and for every ten thousand inhabitants one representative shall be added. No person shall be a representative who has not resided in the county two whole years immediately previous to his election, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of

the county, and does not own real estate of not less value than one hundred and fifty dollars in the county in which he resides, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-three years.—The representatives shall be elected biennially, and shall serve two years from the time of their election.

SEC. 3. When a vacancy occurs in the representation of any county by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be filled by a new election.

SEC. 4. The House of Representatives shall elect their own speaker and other officers. They shall also have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 5. The Senate shall consist of two members from Montserado county, two from Bassa county, two from Sinoe county, and two from each county which may be hereafter incorporated into this Republic. No person shall be a senator who shall not have resided three whole years immediately previous to his election, in the Republic of Liberia, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the county which he represents, and who does not own real estate of not less value than two hundred dollars in the county which he represents, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years. The senator for each county who shall have the highest number of votes shall retain his seat for four years, and the one who shall have the next highest number of votes two years, and all who are afterwards elected to fill their seats shall remain in office four years.

SEC. 6. The Senate shall try all impeachments, the senators being first sworn, or solemnly affirmed, to try the same impartially and according to law; and no person shall be convicted but by the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present.—Judgment in such cases shall not extend beyond removal from office, and disqualification to hold an office in the Republic; but the party may still be tried at law for the same offence.

When either the President or Vice President is to be tried, the Chief Justice shall preside.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as conveniently may be after the adoption of this Constitution, and once at least in every ten years afterwards, to cause a true census to be taken of each town and county of the Republic of Liberia, and a representative shall be allowed every town having a population of ten thousand inhabitants; and for every additional ten thousand in the counties after the first census one representative shall be added to that county until the number of representatives shall amount to thirty—afterwards one representative shall be added for every thirty thousand.

SEC. 8. Each branch of the legislature shall be judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members. A majority of each shall be necessary to transact business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. Each house may adopt its own rules of proceeding, enforce order, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

SEC. 9. Neither house shall adjourn for more than two days without the consent of the other; and both houses shall sit in the same town.

SEC. 10. Every bill or resolution which shall have passed both branches of the Legislature, shall, before it becomes a law, be laid before the President for his approval. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it to the Legislature with his objections;—if the Legislature shall afterwards pass the bill or resolution by a vote of two-thirds in each branch, it shall become a law. If the President shall neglect to return such bill or resolution to the Legislature with his objections for five days after the same shall have been so laid before him—the Legislature remaining in session during that time—such neglect shall be equivalent to his signature.

SEC. 11. The Senators and Representatives shall receive from the Republic a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law; and shall be privileged from arrest, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace, while attending at, going to, or returning from the session of the Legislature.

ARTICLE III.—EXECUTIVE POWER.

SECTION 1. The Supreme Executive power shall be vested in a President, who shall be elected by the people, and shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He shall, in the recess of the legislature, have power to call out the militia, or any portion thereof, into actual service in defence of the republic. He shall have power to make treaties, provided the Senate concur therein by a vote of two-thirds of the senators present. He shall nominate, and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint and commission all ambassadors, and other public ministers and consuls, secretaries of State, of War, of the Navy, and of the Treasury, attorney general, all judges of courts, sheriffs, coroners, marshals, justices of the peace, clerks of courts, registers, notaries public, and all other officers of State, civil and military, whose appointment may not be otherwise provided for by the constitution, or by standing laws. And in the recess of the Senate, he may fill any vacancy in those offices, until the next session of the Senate. He shall receive all ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He shall inform the Legislature, from time to time, of the condition of the Republic, and recommend any public measures for their adoption which he may think expedient. He may, after conviction, remit any public forfeitures and penalties, and grant reprieves and pardons for public offences, except in cases of impeachment. He may require information and advice from any public officer, touching matters pertaining to his office. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature, and may adjourn the two houses, whenever they cannot agree as to the time of adjournment.

SEC. 2. There shall be a Vice President, who shall be elected in the same manner, and for the same term, as that of the President, and whose qualifications shall be the same; he shall be President of the Senate, and give the casting vote when the House is equally divided on any subject. And in case of the removal of the President from office, or his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Legislature may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of State shall keep the records of the State, and all the records and papers of the legislative body, and all other public records and documents not belonging to any other department, and shall lay the same, when required, before the President or Legislature. He shall attend upon them when required, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined by law.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury, or other person who may by law be charged with the custody of the public monies, shall, before he receive such monies, give bonds to the State, with sufficient sureties, to the acceptance of the Legislature, for the faithful discharge of his trust. He shall exhibit a true account of such monies when required by the President or Legislature; and no monies shall be drawn from the Treasury, but by warrant from the President, in consequence of appropriation made by law.

SEC. 5. All ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, the Secretary of State, of War, of the Treasury, and of the Navy, the Attorney General, and Postmaster General, shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the President. All justices of the peace, sheriffs, marshals, clerks of courts, registers, and notaries public, shall hold their office for the term of two years from the date of their respective commissions, but may be removed from office within that time by the President, at his pleasure; and all other officers

whose term of office may not be otherwise limited by law, shall hold their office during the pleasure of the President.

SEC. 6. Every civil officer may be removed from office by impeachment, for official misconduct. Every such officer may also be removed by the President, upon the address of both branches of the Legislature, stating the particular reasons for his removal.

SEC. 7. No person shall be eligible to the office of President who has not been a citizen of this Republic for at least five years, and shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years; and who shall not be possessed of unincumbered real estate, of not less value than six hundred dollars.

SEC. 8. The President shall at stated times receive for his services, a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected. And before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Republic of Liberia, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the constitution, and enforce the laws of the Republic of Liberia.

ARTICLE IV.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Judicial power of this Republic shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such subordinate courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish. The judges of the Supreme Courts, and all other judges of courts, shall hold their office during good behavior; but may be removed by the President, on the address of two-thirds of both houses for that purpose, or by impeachment and conviction thereon. The judges shall have salaries established by law, which may be increased, but not diminished during their continuance in office. They shall not receive any other perquisite or emoluments whatever, from parties or others on account of any duty required of them.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls, and those to which the Republic shall be a party. In all other cases the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Legislature shall from time to time make.

ARTICLE V.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. All laws now in force in the Commonwealth of Liberia, and not repugnant to this Constitution, shall be in force as the laws of the Republic of Liberia, until they shall be repealed by the Legislature.

SEC. 2. All judges, magistrates, and other officers now concerned in the administration of justice in the Commonwealth of Liberia, and all other existing civil and military officers therein, shall continue to hold and discharge their respective offices in the name and by the authority of the Republic, until others shall be appointed and commissioned in their stead pursuant to this Constitution.

SEC. 3. All towns and municipal corporations within this Republic, constituted under the laws of the Commonwealth of Liberia, shall retain their existing organizations and privileges, and the respective officers thereof shall remain in office, and act under the authority of this Republic, in the same manner and with the like powers as they now possess under the laws of said Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. The first election of President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives shall be held on the first Tuesday in October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven, in the same manner as elections of

members of the Council are chosen in the Commonwealth of Liberia, and the votes shall be certified and returned to the Colonial Secretary, and the result of the election shall be ascertained, posted, and notified by him as it is now by law provided in case of such members of Council.

SEC. 5. All other elections of President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives, shall be held in the respective towns on the first Tuesday in May, in every two years, to be held and regulated in such manner as the Legislature may by law prescribe. The returns of votes shall be made to the Secretary of State, who shall open the same, and forthwith issue notice of the election to the persons apparently so elected Senators and Representatives; and all such returns shall be by him laid before the Legislature at its next ensuing session, together with a list of the names of the persons who appear by such returns to have been duly elected Senators and Representatives; and the persons appearing by said returns to be duly elected, shall proceed to organize themselves accordingly as the Senate and House of Representatives. The votes for President shall be sorted, counted, and declared by the House of Representatives. And if no person shall appear to have a majority of such votes, the Senators and Representatives present shall, in convention, by joint ballot, elect from among the persons having the three highest number of votes, a person to act as President for the ensuing term.

SEC. 6. The Legislature shall assemble once at least in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in January, unless a different day shall be appointed by law.

SEC. 7. Every legislator and other officer appointed under this Constitution, shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe a solemn oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of this Republic, and faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of such office. The presiding officer of the Senate shall administer such oath or affirmation to the President, in convention of both houses; and the President shall administer the same to the Vice President, to the Senators, and to the Representatives in like manner. If the President is unable to attend, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may administer the oath or affirmation to him, at any place, and also to the Vice President, Senators, and Representatives, in Convention. Other officers may take such oath or affirmation before the President, Chief Justice, or any other person who may be designated by law.

SEC. 8. All elections of public officers shall be made by a majority of the votes, except in cases otherwise regulated by the Constitution or by law.

SEC. 9. Offices created by this Constitution which the circumstances of the Republic do not require that they shall be filled, shall not be filled until the Legislature shall deem it necessary.

SEC. 10. The property of which a woman may be possessed at the time of her marriage, and also that of which she may afterwards become possessed otherwise than by her husband, shall not be held responsible for his debts, whether contracted before or after marriage.

Nor shall the property thus intended to be secured to the woman be alienated otherwise than by her free and voluntary consent; and such alienation may be made by her either by sale, devise or otherwise.

SEC. 11. In all cases in which estates are insolvent, the widow shall be entitled to one-third of the real estate during her natural life, and to one-third of the personal estate, which she shall hold in her own right, subject to alienation by her, by devise or otherwise.

SEC. 12. No person shall be entitled to hold real estate in this Republic unless he be a citizen of the same. Nevertheless, this Article shall not be construed to apply to colonization, missionary, educational, or other benevolent institutions, so long as the property or estate is applied to its legitimate purposes.

SEC. 13. The great object of forming these colonies being to provide a home for the dispersed and oppressed children of Africa, and to regenerate

and enlighten this benighted continent, none but persons of color shall be admitted to citizenship in this Republic.

SEC. 14. The purchase of any land by any citizen or citizens from the aborigines of this country, for his or their own use, or for the benefit of others, as estate or estates in fee simple, shall be considered null and void to all intents and purposes.

SEC. 15. The improvement of the native tribes and their advancement in the arts of agriculture and husbandry being a cherished object of this Government, it shall be the duty of the President to appoint in each county some discreet person, whose duty it shall be to make regular and periodical tours through the country, for the purpose of calling the attention of the natives to these wholesome branches of industry, and of instructing them in the same; and the Legislature shall, as soon as can conveniently be done, make provision for these purposes by the appropriation of money.

SEC. 16. The existing regulations of the American Colonization Society, in the Commonwealth, relative to emigrants, shall remain the same in the Republic, until regulated by compact between the Society and the Republic: Nevertheless, the Legislature shall make no law prohibiting emigration. And it shall be among the first duties of the Legislature to take measures to arrange the future relations between the American Colonization Society and this Republic.

SEC. 17. This Constitution may be altered whenever two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature shall deem it necessary. In which case the alterations or amendments shall first be considered and approved by the Legislature, by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of each branch, and afterwards by them submitted to the people, and adopted by two-thirds of all the electors at the next biennial meeting for the election of Senators and Representatives.

Done in Convention at Monrovia, in the county of Montserado, by the unanimous consent of the people of the Commonwealth of Liberia, this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the Republic the first.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our names.

S. BENEDICT, <i>President</i> ,	}	Montserado County.
J. N. LEWIS,		
H. TEAGE,		
BEVERLY R. WILSON,		
ELIJAH JOHNSON,		
J. B. GRIPON,	}	Grand Bassa County.
JOHN DAY,		
A. W. GARDNER,		
AMOS HERRING,		
EPHRAIM TILLER,		
R. E. MURRAY, County of Sinoe.		

J. W. PROUT, *Secretary of Convention*.

Monrovia, July 29, 1847.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having finished our labors, we now have the honor of submitting to your consideration, through the Governor, that Constitution which in our opinion will best suit the peculiar circumstances of the people of this infant Republic. That our labors will meet the full approbation of every individual citizen, is scarcely to be expected; we trust, however, that a large majority of our fellow citizens will approve our doings, and adopt the Constitution herewith submitted.

In our deliberations, we endeavored to keep our minds steadily fixed upon the great objects of civil government, and have done what we conceived to be best for the general interest of this rising Republic.—We endeavored

carefully to arrange every subject that might possibly arise, calculated to disturb in the least the friendly feeling which now so happily subsists between the different Counties of this Republic.—We felt deeply the importance and magnitude of the work submitted to our hands, and have done the very best we could in order to afford general satisfaction.

In view of the peculiarity of our circumstances, the new position we have assumed is indeed a gigantic one, and the Government now calls to its support every citizen who is at all concerned for the safety and future prosperity of this our only home.

Knowing, however, that our cause is just, we feel encouraged, and believe that under God, by a speedy perseverance, we shall fully succeed.

In publishing to the world our *Independence*, we have thought proper to accompany that document with a declaration of the causes which induced us to leave the land of our nativity, and to form settlements on this coast, and also an appeal to the sympathies of all civilized nations, soliciting their aid and protection, and especially that they would, notwithstanding our peculiar circumstances, speedily recognize our *Independence*.

And that the Flag of this Republic at no distant day may be seen floating upon every breeze, and in every land respected.

It is our earnest desire that the affairs of this Government may be so conducted as to merit the approbation of all Christendom, and restore to Africa her long lost glory, and that Liberia, under the guidance of Heaven, may continue a happy asylum for our long oppressed race, and a blessing to the benighted and degraded natives of this vast peninsula. To secure which is our ardent wish and prayer.

With great respect, we have the honor of being, your obedient and humble servants.

By the unanimous order of the Convention.

SAMUEL BENEDICT, *President*.

FLAG AND SEAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

The following Flag and Seal were adopted by the Convention, as the insignia of the Republic of Liberia, and ordered to be employed to mark its nationality.

Flag: Six red stripes with five white stripes alternately displayed longitudinally. In the upper angle of the flag, next to the spear, a square blue ground, covering in depth five stripes. In the centre of the blue, one white star.

Seal: A dove on the wing with an open scroll in its claws. A view of the ocean with a ship under sail. The sun just emerging from the waters. A palm tree, and at its base a plough and spade. Beneath the emblems, the words REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, and above the emblems, the national motto, THE LOVE OF LIBERTY BROUGHT US HERE.

The former seal of the Commonwealth is ordered to be used until that for the Republic shall be engraved.

By order of the Convention.

S. BENEDICT, *President*.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF HIS EXCELLENCY, J. J. ROBERTS, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
LIBERIA, DELIVERED AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE OF
THE REPUBLIC, JANUARY 3, 1848.

Fellow Citizens: Before I proceed to add the solemnity of an oath to the obligations imposed on me, it is with great pleasure I avail myself of the occasion now presented, to express the profound impressions made on me by the call of my fellow citizens to the station and the duties to which I am now about to pledge myself. So distinguished a mark of confidence, proceeding from the deliberate suffrage of my fellow citizens, would, under any circumstances, have commanded my gratitude and devotion, as well as filled me with an awful sense of the trust to be assumed; but I feel particularly gratified at this evidence of the confidence of my fellow citizens, inasmuch as it strengthens the impression on me that my endeavors to discharge faithfully the duties which devolved on me as chief executive officer of the Commonwealth, during the last six years of our political connection with the American Colonization Society, have been favorably estimated. I nevertheless meet the responsibilities of this day with feelings of the deepest solicitude. I feel, fellow citizens, that the present is a momentous period in the history of Liberia; and I assure you, under the various circumstances which give peculiar solemnity to the crisis, I am sensible that both the honor and the responsibility allotted to me, are inexpressibly enhanced.

We have just entered upon a new and important career. To give effect to all the measures and powers of the Government, we have found it necessary to remodel our Constitution and to erect ourselves into an independent State; which, in its infancy, is exposed to numberless hazards and perils, and which can never attain to maturity or ripen into firmness, unless it is managed with affectionate assiduity and guarded by great abilities. I therefore deeply deplore my want of talents, and feel my mind filled with anxiety and uneasiness, to find myself so unequal to the duties of the important station to which I am called. When I reflect upon the weight and magnitude now belonging to the station, and the many difficulties which in the nature of things must necessarily attend it, I feel more like retreating from the responsible position, than attempting to go forward in the discharge of the duties of my office.

Indeed, gentlemen of the Legislature, if I had less reliance upon your co-operation, and the indulgence and support of a reflecting people, and felt less deeply a consciousness of the duty I owe my country, and a conviction of the guidance of an all-wise Providence in the management of our political affairs, I should be compelled to shrink from the task. I, however, enter upon the duties assigned me, relying upon your wisdom and virtue to supply my defects; and under the full conviction that my fellow citizens at large, who, on the most trying occasions, have always manifested a degree of patriotism, perseverance and fidelity that would reflect credit upon the citizens of any country, will support the government established by their voluntary consent, and appointed by their own free choice.

While I congratulate my fellow citizens on the dawn of a new and more perfect Government, I would also remind them of the increased responsibility they, too, have assumed.

Indeed, if there ever was a period in the annals of Liberia, for popular jealousy to be awakened and popular virtue to exert itself, it is the present. Other eras, I know, have been marked by dangers and difficulties which "tried men's souls;" but whatever was their measure, disappointment and

overthrow have generally been their fate. That patriotism and virtue which distinguish men of every age, clime and color, who are determined to be free, never forsook that little band of patriots—the pioneers in this noble enterprise—in the hour of important trial. At a time when they were almost without arms, ammunition, discipline or government—a mere handful of isolated Christian pilgrims in pursuit of civil and religious liberty, surrounded by savage and warlike tribes bent upon their ruin and total annihilation—with “a staff and a sling” only, as it were, they determined in the name of the “Lord of Hosts,” to stand their ground and defend themselves to the last extremity, against their powerful adversary. And need I remind you, fellow citizens, how signally Almighty God delivered them, and how he has hitherto prospered and crowned all our efforts with success.

These first adventurers, inspired by the love of liberty and equal rights, supported by industry and protected by Heaven, became inured to toil, to hardships and to war. In spite, however, of every obstacle, they obtained a settlement; and happily, under God, succeeded in laying here the foundation of a free government. Their attention, of course, was then turned to the security of those rights for which they had encountered so many perils and inconveniencies. For this purpose, a constitution or form of government, anomalous it is true, was adopted.

Under the circumstances, expediency required that certain powers of the government should be delegated to the American Colonization Society, their patrons and benefactors, with the understanding that whenever the colonies should feel themselves capable of assuming the whole responsibility of the government, that institution would resign the delegated power, and leave the people to the government of themselves.

At that time it was scarcely supposed, I presume, that the colonies would advance so rapidly as to make it necessary, or even desirable, on the part of the colonists, to dissolve that connection within the short space of twenty-five years. Such, however, is the case. Necessity has demanded it.

Under the fostering care of the American Colonization Society, these infant settlements soon began to prosper and flourish; and a profitable trade, in a few years, opened an intercourse between them and the subjects and citizens of foreign countries. This intercourse eventually involved us in difficulties with British traders, and of consequence with the British government, which could not be settled for the want of certain powers in the government here not provided for in the constitution. Nor indeed would the British government recognize in the people of Liberia the rights of sovereignty—“such as imposing custom dues and levying taxes upon British commerce”—so long as their political connection with the Colonization Society continued. Under these circumstances, a change in our relations with the Society and the adoption of a new constitution, were deemed by a large majority of the citizens of the Commonwealth absolutely necessary. Such also was the opinion of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, who recommended the measure as the only means of relieving the government from these embarrassments, and the citizens from innumerable inconveniencies.

In view of these facts, to have shrunk from the responsibility, notwithstanding weighty reasons adverse to the measure suggested themselves, would have betrayed a weakness and timidity unbecoming freemen.

Therefore, on full consideration of all the circumstances, it appeared that the period had arrived when it became the duty of the people of Liberia to assume a new position; such a one that foreign powers would consider them an independent nation.

As you are aware, fellow citizens, the independence of Liberia has been the subject of much speculation and some animadversion, both at home and abroad.

1st. We are told that the pecuniary assistance the government here has

hitherto received from the Colonization Society will now cease; and that in a few years we will find ourselves groaning under enormous taxes, or the affairs of the government will be exceedingly embarrassed if not totally paralyzed.

I am persuaded, however, that this conclusion by no means follows. To what extent, if at all, the Society contemplates withdrawing the pecuniary aid hitherto granted to the Commonwealth, from the new government, I am not advised; nor have I any data upon which to form even an opinion in regard to it. We have this assurance, however, from Rev. Mr. McLain, Secretary of the Society: "That the interest of the Board of Directors in all that concerns the people of Liberia, will not be diminished, but rather increased, by the alteration in the present relations subsisting between them and the American Colonization Society; and that it is the intention of the Society to prosecute its work as vigorously as heretofore, and on the same high and liberal principles."

We are truly, fellow citizens, under many obligations to the Colonization Society; indeed, it is impossible for one people to have stronger ties upon the gratitude of another, than that Society has upon the people of Liberia.

To the wisdom, philanthropy, and magnanimity of the members of the Colonization Society, who for more than a quarter of a century have watched with the deepest solicitude the progress of these colonies, and have devoted much of their time and substance to support them, we owe, under God, the political, civil and religious liberty and independence we this day enjoy; and I have no doubt in my own mind but that they will continue to aid us in every way the circumstances of the Society will admit of.

The necessity of imposing additional taxes upon the people to meet the additional expenses of the government consequent upon the new order of things, is very evident; but I confess, fellow citizens, I can see no just grounds of fear that they will be enormous or oppressive.

It is true that for the first few years, in the absence of any foreign assistance, we may find our finances somewhat limited; perhaps barely sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the government; but in a country like ours, abounding in a sufficiency of natural resources, which are so easily developed, it is scarcely probable that the government at any time will be greatly embarrassed—certainly not totally paralyzed.

2dly. It has been urged that the numerical strength of the government is yet too small, and that we have not sufficient intelligence, experience, or wealth, to command respect abroad; and that in the event foreign powers should refuse to acknowledge our independence, the embarrassments of the government and its citizens will be increased rather than diminished.

Now, according to the best computation I am at present able to make, and which I believe is pretty nearly correct, the population of Liberia proper, including of course the aboriginal inhabitants who have incorporated themselves with us and subscribed to the constitution and laws of the Republic, is now upwards of eighty thousand; and we may reasonably suppose that the inhabitants will increase almost in the ratio of compound interest. I have no doubt that the natural population of the Republic, in the course of twenty years, will be doubled; and we have great reason to believe that the number of immigrants arriving from America, and perhaps other countries, will also be very considerable. The free people of color in the United States, wearied with beating the air to advance themselves to equal immunities with the whites in that country, and tired of the oppression which weighs them down *there*, are seriously turning their attention to Liberia as the only asylum they can flee to and be happy.

While we exceedingly lament the want of greater intelligence and more experience to fit us for the proper or more perfect management of our public affairs, we flatter ourselves that the adverse circumstances under which we so long labored in the land of our birth, and the integrity of our motives, will

plead our excuse for our want of abilities; and that in the candor and charity of an impartial world, our well-meant, however feeble efforts, will find an apology. I am also persuaded that no magnanimous nation will seek to abridge our rights, or withhold from the Republic those civilities, and "that comity which marks the friendly intercourse between civilized and independent communities," in consequence of our weakness and present poverty.

And with respect to the independence of Liberia, I know it to be a favorable object with many great and good men, both in Europe and in the United States; and I have great reason to believe, with several European powers, who entertain commercial views.

3d. We are gravely accused, fellow citizens, of acting prematurely and without due reflection in this whole matter, with regard to the probable consequences of taking into our own hands the whole work of self-government, including the management of our foreign relations; and I have also heard it remarked, that fears are entertained by some persons abroad, that the citizens of Liberia, when thrown upon their own resources, will probably not sustain the government, and that anarchy and its attendant ruins will be the result of their independence.

The impression, however, that the people have acted prematurely and without regard to consequences, is evidently erroneous. And, to judge of the future from the past, I have no hesitancy in asserting that the fears entertained respecting the disposition of the people here to insubordination, are totally groundless. No people, perhaps, have exhibited greater devotion for their government and institutions, and have submitted more readily to lawful authority, than the citizens of Liberia; which indeed must be obvious to every one at all familiar with the past history of these colonies. But to return. It is well known that the object of independence has been agitating the public mind for more than five years, and that every consideration, for and against it, has been warmly discussed.

I am sensible, however, it is no uncommon thing for men to be warm in a cause, and yet not know why it is they are warm. In such cases, the passion of one is lighted up by the passion of another, and the whole circle is in a flame; but the mind, in the mean time, is like a dark chamber, without a single ray of light to pervade it; in this case it will happen, that when the hasty passion shall have spent its force, all virtuous and patriotic resolutions which it kindled up, will also die with it. As in the great affairs of religion, a strong flash of ideas on the fancy may excite a combustion of devotion; but unless the reason is engaged to feed and supply the burning, it will die away, and neither light nor heat will be found remaining in it.

It was the commendation of a certain people, of whom we read in the Bible, that when the gospel was first preached to them, "they searched the Scriptures daily, whether these things were so." Those who, without examination, had received it, without examination might also give it up; but this more "honorable" people had maturely weighed the doctrine, and, embracing it, they gave ground to believe, that as they were rational, so they would be persevering Christians.

The political concerns of Liberia have been equally the objects of attentive consideration. And it affords the most pleasing reflection, that the people of these colonies have not acted rashly or unadvisedly with respect to their independence; but all the measures which have been adopted in regard to it, are strongly marked with great caution and matured deliberation, and will bear the strictest scrutiny of reason and conscience.

The time has been, I admit, when men—without being chargeable with timidity, or with a disposition to undervalue the capacities of the African race—might have doubted the success of the Colonization enterprise, and the feasibility of establishing an independent Christian State on this coast, composed of and conducted wholly by colored men,—but, fellow citizens, that time has past. The American Colonization Society has redeemed its

pledge, and, I believe in my soul, that the permanency of the Government of the Republic of Liberia is now fixed upon as firm a basis as human wisdom is capable of devising. Nor is there any reason to apprehend that the Divine Disposer of human events, after having separated us from the house of bondage, and led us safely through so many dangers, towards the land of liberty and promise, will leave the work of our political redemption, and consequent happiness, unfinished ; and either permit us to perish in a wilderness of difficulties, or suffer us to be carried back in chains to that country of prejudices, from whose oppression he has mercifully delivered us with his outstretched arm.

And, fellow citizens, it must afford the most heartfelt pleasure and satisfaction to every friend of Liberia, and real lover of liberty in general, to observe by what a fortunate train of circumstances and incidents the people of these colonies have arrived at absolute freedom and independence. When we look abroad and see by what slow and painful steps, marked with blood and ills of every kind, other states of the world have advanced to liberty and independence, we cannot but admire and praise that all-gracious Providence, who, by his unerring ways, has, with so few sufferings on our part, compared with other states, led us to this happy stage in our progress towards those great and important objects. And that it is the will of Heaven that mankind should be free, is clearly evidenced by the wealth, vigor, virtue, and consequent happiness of all free states. But the idea that Providence will establish such governments as he shall deem most fit for his creatures, and will give them wealth, influence, and happiness, without their efforts, is palpably absurd. In short, God's moral government of the earth is always performed by the intervention of second causes. Therefore, fellow citizens, while with pious gratitude we survey the frequent interpositions of Heaven in our behalf, we ought to remember, that as the disbelief of an over-ruling Providence is atheism, so an absolute confidence of having our government relieved from every embarrassment, and its citizens made respectable and happy by the immediate hand of God, without our own exertions, is the most culpable presumption. Nor have we any reason to expect that he will miraculously make Liberia a paradise, and deliver us, in a moment of time, from all the ills and inconveniences, consequent upon the peculiar circumstances under which we are placed, merely to convince us that he favors our cause and government.

Sufficient notifications of his will are always given, and those who will not then believe, neither would they believe though one should rise from the dead to inform them. Who can trace the progress of these colonies, and mark the incidents of the wars in which they have been engaged, without seeing evident tokens of providential favor. Let us, therefore, inflexibly persevere in exerting our most strenuous efforts, in an humble and rational dependence on the great Governor of all the world, and we have the fairest prospects of surmounting all the difficulties which may be thrown in our way. And that we may expect, and that we shall have difficulties, sore difficulties yet to contend against, in our progress to maturity, is certain :—And, as the political happiness or wretchedness of ourselves and our children, and of generations yet unborn, is in our hands—nay more, the redemption of Africa from the deep degradation, superstition, and idolatry in which she has so long been involved—it becomes us to lay our shoulders to the wheel, and manfully resist every obstacle which may oppose our progress in the great work which lies before us. The gospel, fellow citizens, is yet to be preached to vast numbers inhabiting this dark continent, and I have the highest reason to believe, that it was one of the great objects of the Almighty in establishing these colonies, that they might be the means of introducing civilization and religion among the barbarous nations of this country ; and to what work more noble could our powers be applied, than that of bringing up from darkness, debasement, and misery, our fellow men, and shedding

abroad over them the light of science and Christianity. The means of doing so, fellow citizens, are in our reach, and if we neglect, or do not make use of them, what excuse shall we make to our Creator and final Judge? This is a question of the deepest concern to us all, and which, in my opinion, will materially affect our happiness in the world to come. And surely, if it ever has been incumbent on the people of Liberia to know truth and to follow it, it is now. Rouse, therefore, fellow citizens, and do your duty like men; and be persuaded, that Divine Providence, as heretofore, will continue to bless all your virtuous efforts.

But if there be any among us dead to all sense of honor and love of their country; if deaf to all the calls of liberty, virtue, and religion; if forgetful of the benevolence and magnanimity of those who have procured this asylum for them, and the future happiness of their children; if neither the examples nor the success of other nations, the dictates of reason and of nature, or the great duties they owe to their God, themselves, and their posterity have no effect upon them;—if, neither the injuries they received in the land whence they came, the prize they are contending for, the future blessings or curses of their children, the applause or reproach of all mankind, the approbation or displeasure of the great Judge, or the happiness or misery consequent upon their conduct, in this and a future state, can move them; then let them be assured, that they deserve to be slaves, and are entitled to nothing but anguish and tribulation. Let them banish, forever, from their minds, the hope of ever obtaining that freedom, reputation, and happiness, which, as men, they are entitled to. Let them forget every duty, human and divine, remember not that they have children, and beware how they call to mind the justice of the Supreme Being: let them return into slavery, and hug their chains, and be a reproach and a by-word among all nations.

But I am persuaded, fellow citizens, that we have none such among us;—that every citizen will do his duty, and exert himself, to the utmost of his abilities, to sustain the honor of his country, promote her interests, and the interests of his fellow citizens, and to hand down unimpaired to future generations the freedom and independence we this day enjoy.

As to myself, fellow citizens, I assure you I never have been indifferent to what concerns the interests of Liberia—my adopted country—and I am sensible of no passion which could seduce me knowingly from the path of duty, or of justice: the weakness of human nature, and the limits of my own understanding may, no doubt will, produce errors of judgment. I repeat, therefore, that I shall need all the indulgence I have hitherto received at your hands. I shall need, too, the favor of that Being, in whose hands we are, who has led us, as Israel of old, from our native land, and planted us in a country abounding in all the necessities and comforts of life; who has covered our infancy with his providence, and to whose goodness I ask you to join with me in supplications, that he will so enlighten the minds of your servants, guide their councils, and prosper their measures, that whatsoever they do, shall result in your good, and shall secure to you the peace, friendship, and approbation of all nations.

COLONIZATION AND MISSIONS.

1. *Missionary Statistics.*

During the late anniversaries, the number of communicants in churches in Western Africa has been stated at about 8,000, which is probably very near the truth. In a "Survey of African Missions," published in the *Missionary Herald* about a year since, the following numbers are given.

<i>Missions.</i>						<i>Communicants.</i>
English Church,	.	.	.	.	.	1,648
" Wesleyan,	.	.	.	.	.	4,425
" Baptist,	.	.	.	.	.	79
American Board,	.	.	.	.	.	8
" Episcopal,	.	.	.	.	.	50
" Baptist,	.	.	.	.	.	18
" Methodist,	.	.	.	.	.	95
Total,						6,323

The first two numbers in this table amount to 6,073. Of these, 5,322 are in the British Colonies at Sierra Leone and on the Gambia, and are mostly emancipated slaves, Africans recaptured from slave-ships, or their descendants. If these are counted, we ought also, on the same principle, to add at least 1,500 communicants in the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches in Liberia Proper and Cape Palmas; making a total of 7,823. Allowing for the increase since these numbers were taken, 8,000 seems a fair and moderate estimate.

Of this whole number, 7,823, no less than 6,822 were in the British and American Colonies of emancipated slaves and recaptured Africans; leaving 1,001 for all other places. Of these, 751 are in the British settlements between Cape Palmas and the Bight of Benin; all connected with the Wesleyan missions. All these stations are off-shoots of the Wesleyan mission at Sierra Leone. A considerable part of these communicants are recaptured Africans, who were carried to Sierra Leone, were converted there, and have since removed to this coast. This 751, added to 6,822, make 7,573, out of 7,853, to whose conversion Colonization has contributed.

Of the remaining 250, there are, according to the table, 50 connected with the Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas, and 18 with the Baptist and 95 with the Methodist missions in Liberia Proper. These amount to 163, leaving 87 still to be accounted for.

Of these 87, there are 8 in connection with the mission of the American Board at the Gaboon River. This mission was commenced at Cape Palmas, early in 1835. In April, 1837, it had "four or five" candidates for admission to the communion. In 1838, eight were admitted. At the close of 1839, it had eleven native communicants. At the close of 1840, it had twelve. During the next year, one was added. In 1842, the mission was removed to the Gaboon, taking with it "six or eight" of its best pupils from

Cape Palmas. July 21, 1843, a church was organized, containing seven native members, most of whom were from Cape Palmas, and, so far as appears, none of them natives of the Gaboon country. According to the last Report of the Board, the native converts from among the Gaboon people were only two. If both had become communicants, which is not stated, then six out of the eight are indebted to colonization; and considering where the mission had its origin and gained its first strength, the other two may very well acknowledge a similar obligation.

The remaining 79 are, or were, in connection with the English Baptist mission at Clarence, on the Island of Fernando Po. This mission was commenced Jan. 1, 1841. In 1844, it was strengthened by the arrival of 42 colored people from the British West Indies, of whom eight were male assistant missionaries. Whether any of these were counted, in making up the number of 79 communicants, we are not informed. At the close of 1845, this mission had established three stations on the opposite coast of the continent, but reports no communicants at either of them. Early in 1846, the mission was suppressed by the Spanish authorities of Fernando Po.

From these facts, the reader can judge how much missions have accomplished in Western Africa, independently of colonization.

2. *White Missionaries and Colored Missionaries.*

The Rev. J. B. Benham, Superintendent of Methodist Missions in Liberia, wrote to the Corresponding Secretary of his Society, April 1, 1847 :—

“Of the thirteen white missionaries who have labored in connection with the Liberia Conference, six have died, six have returned to America, and one remains here : whereas, of the thirty-one colored missionaries who have labored in the same field, only seven have died natural deaths ; one was drowned, one murdered, two expelled, one located, three have been discontinued, one is superannuated, one is supernumerary, and fourteen remain in active service. * * * * * With the exception of Brother Seys, Brother Burton, and Brother Goheen, the white missionaries have been able to do little more than take of themselves.”

Some parts of the coast are less fatal to the white man ; while others are decidedly more so.

3. *The best Fields for Missionary Labor.*

About the time of the removal of the mission of the American Board from Cape Palmas, the Episcopal Mission, being involved in “difficulties with the Colony,” began to withdraw its efforts from the immediate neighborhood of the Colonial settlements, and to expend them on stations in the more remote part of the Maryland territory, and even beyond it. In 1843, their more distant stations were broken up by wars ; but were afterwards resumed. In 1847, the missionaries received instructions to withdraw from their remoter stations, and concentrate their labors within the territory of the Colony. The Rev. J. Payne, in his reply, dated October 26, 1847, says :—

“The Mission are unanimously of the opinion, that Cavalla, Cape Palmas, and Fishtown, or Rocktown, are the points on which the energies of the mission should be concentrated. It is a consideration which has long oppressed us all, that besides the opening for usefulness in the Colony, (where

within eight months the number of our communicants has doubled,) the native population of Cape Palmas, the largest in the Grebo tribe, has been left for six years without any effort, deserving the name, having been made for their conversion."

The places mentioned by Mr. Payne are all within the Colonial territory.

4. *Value of Colonies, as furnishing Missionary Laborers.*

The Rev. J. Payne, in the letter just quoted, writes as follows:—

"We fully agree with your Committee, that one or more of our number should, as soon as practicable, give our attention to the education of the most promising native scholars in our schools, with a view of training them for teachers and ministers. While, however, we think there are materials in our schools for preparing several teachers of moderate abilities within the coming few years, we are of opinion that there are only two, or at most three, of whose fitness for the ministry, even in Africa, there is any reasonable hope. * * * While, however, the prospect of a native ministry appears to be remote, we beg leave respectfully to suggest, that the attainment of our great desideratum, a ministry inured to the climate, is not so; and in our opinion, it is to the Colony at Cape Palmas that we are to look for the chief means of attaining our end. * * * It is true, the character of the Colonists is not equal to that of those from whom they have received the blessings which they enjoy; for how should it be? But, at the most moderate estimate, it is a generation in advance of the heathen; and, if this be so, then we should conclude *a priori*, that such instruments as we need could be raised up just so much earlier from amongst the former than the latter.

"Now it so happens, that actual experience has justified such anticipations. When our primary school was opened at Mt. Vaughan, according to the original design of the mission, approved by the Foreign Committee, a small number of Colonist youths were taken, in connection with many natives, to be qualified for teachers. In consequence of difficulties with the Colony, as it is understood, (I was in the United States at the time,) all the Colonist boys, with one exception, were dismissed. This one is Mr. Joseph Gibson, who, during the past six years, has sustained the school at this station, now acts in the capacity of lay reader at Mt. Vaughan on Sundays, is prosecuting the study of the Latin language under me, and is altogether a promising young man. Of the many native scholars connected with Mt. Vaughan school, amounting in all to nearly one hundred, not one male is now a teacher in the mission. * * *

"In view of these facts, we would earnestly urge, for the consideration and action of the Foreign Committee, the expediency of embracing, in the operations of Mt. Vaughan, when that station shall be again occupied, a High School, exclusively for the education of a small number of promising Colonist boys, to be selected by the Mission for that purpose."

5. *Influence of Pious Families on the Heathen.*

The Superintendent of Methodist Missions, in remarking on a general revival, in which there had been a "sweeping reformation" at Caldwell, 52 new members at Millsburgh, "many souls converted" at New Georgia, and native converts in several other places, says:—

"Though some of our native converts are *right out of the bush*, yet many of them are individuals who have been residing in the families of the Colonists, have been taught by them the knowledge of the Christian's God, have witnessed their pious examples, which have proved to them saviors of life unto life, and owe, in a great measure, their salvation to them as instruments

in the hand of God. Away, then, with the notion that the Colonization scheme does nothing for the native African—that the missionary enterprise is confined to the emigrants, and that the natives benefit nothing by it. Let me stop the mouths of these gainsayers by proclaiming the names of Johnson, Williams, Davis, Devany, Phillips, Tulliver, White, Willis, &c., American Colonists, in whose families native boys and girls have grown up under godly instruction and pious example, and are now converted to Christianity, and members of Christian churches in Liberia.”

6. *Conversion of Recaptured Africans.*

Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, U. S. Agent for Recaptured Africans, wrote from Monrovia, October 27, 1847:—

“The change which has been effected in the condition of the captives by the Pons, since they were landed at this place on the 16th of December, 1845, is truly gratifying to the feelings of humanity and Christian benevolence. When I received these poor, naked, degraded and starving creatures from on board the slave-ship, although I felt satisfied that their condition in Liberia would be infinitely better than it ever had been, and better than it would have been if the vessel had not been captured, yet I must confess that I had some fears respecting the future comfort and welfare of so large a number of grossly ignorant and deeply degraded human beings, thus suddenly thrown into this community. Little did I think that, in less than two years, so great a change would be produced in their social, intellectual, and moral condition. Little did I think that, in so short a time, most of them would be able to understand and appreciate the transcendent blessings of the gospel of Christ, and many of them be earnestly engaged in seeking the pearl of great price. Little did I think that I should so soon witness satisfactory evidence of heart-felt conviction of sin, in many of these victims of slavery and degradation, and see tears of penitential sorrow streaming down their cheeks, or hear the pleasing story of gratitude and praise bursting from the full hearts of those who have experienced the renovating influences of the Holy Spirit. But so it is; and so I trust the benign influences of our holy Christianity may continue to spread throughout the length and breadth of this vast peninsula, until all the scattered tribes of Africa shall be disenthralled, redeemed, and brought home to God.”

7. *Recent Additions to the Churches.*

The baptism of 52 at Millsburgh, by the Methodists, has been already mentioned. At Caldwell, Dec. 19, 1847, 43 were baptized, of whom 33 were recaptives of the Pons, of whom Dr. Lugenbeel speaks in the letter just quoted. There have been additions at most of the other Methodist stations, and to the Presbyterian church at Monrovia. The Liberia Herald of February 25, 1848, has the following article:—

“*Additions to Baptist churches in the last five months.*—Fifty-one have been baptized by F. S. James; 61 by H. Teage; 8 by John Day, and 2 by A. P. Davis. Of these, 47 have been added to the church in Monrovia; 37 to the church in New Georgia; 8 to the church in Louisiana; 21 to the church in Virginia; 2 to the church at Bassa Cove; and 8 to the church in Bexley; making a total of 123.”

CORRECTION.

In the Appendix to the Sixth Report, pp. 33, 34, it was stated that Gen. Mercer learned the existence of the doings of the Virginia legislature in secret session in 1801—1805, “after the Society was formed.” This is incorrect. He obtained that information and imparted it to some of the projectors of the Society, *after* they had determined to form it, but *before* its actual formation.

E I G H T H
A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

M A Y 30, 1849.



B O S T O N :
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 24 CONGRESS STREET.
1849.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Eighth Annual Meeting at its office, in Boston, at 12 M., on Wednesday, May 30, 1849; the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, President, in the chair.

The Treasurer's Report, with the Auditor's certificate, was presented and accepted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:—

PRESIDENT.

Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.	REV. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.
REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.	REV. CHARLES BROOKS.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	REV. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

Rev. JOSEPH TRACY.

AUDITOR.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL.

MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN.	JAMES C. DUNN.
DR. J. V. C. SMITH.	HON. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.
ALBERT FEARING.	THOMAS TARBELL.
T. R. MARVIN.	DANIEL NOYES.
JAMES HAYWARD.	

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, viz:—

Whereas the Republic of Liberia ought to have within itself the means of educating citizens for all the duties of public and private life,—among which means a College is indispensable;

And whereas the greater part of the funds for the support of such an Institution must be collected, and can be most advantageously invested and managed, in the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the Managers of this Society be requested, in correspondence with the Managers of the National and State Colonization Societies, to procure, as soon as may be, the organization of a Board of Trustees for

that purpose ; the said Board to frame its own constitution and by-laws, fill its own vacancies, appoint its own officers, and act in concert with the Government of Liberia, independent of those Societies.

Adjourned, to meet at 3 P. M., at the Tremont Temple, for public exercises.

AFTERNOON. The Society met according to adjournment. After the President had taken the chair, with some appropriate remarks, the Rev. LYMAN GILBERT opened the meeting with prayer.

The Secretary read an abstract of the Annual Report ; after which the Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN, Secretary of the Parent Society, made a statement of some of the doings and wants of that Society.

Letters from the Hon. JOHN DAVIS and Hon. EDWARD EVERETT were then read by the Secretary.

The Rev. JOHN TODD, D. D., moved that the Report be accepted and referred to the Board of Managers for publication ; which was voted.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. TODD, Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Rev. A. BULLARD, D. D., and Rev. Mr. SAWTELL ; after which it was closed with the benediction, by the Rev. DANIEL DANA, D. D.

ANNUAL REPORT.

DURING the year ending April 30, 1849, the Massachusetts Colonization Society has employed the following agencies, viz :

THE REV. M. G. WHEELER, who entered the field at the beginning of the year, has labored seven months and a half; the Rev. M. G. PRATT, who commenced in November, has labored four months and a quarter; and Capt. GEORGE BARKER labored about five weeks, closing with the year; amounting in all to thirteen months of continuous labor. Our agents have every where found a decided increase in the number of our friends, and in the strength of their friendship. The pecuniary pressure, which has been more severe and continuous in Massachusetts than in any other part of the country, has compelled many of our friends reluctantly to diminish their subscriptions, or to withhold them for the present. Yet our receipts have been \$4,801 59, which is an advance of more than \$2,000 upon those of the preceding year. The disbursements have been \$5,193 89; so that there is a balance of \$392 30 due to the Treasurer. This is the only debt due from the Society.

THE existence of such an adverse balance at the end of the year is very undesirable, and has usually been avoided; but this year it was unavoidable. The call for funds to secure the freedom of those who must emigrate during the year or revert into slavery for life, was such as could not be resisted. This call was especially urgent near the close of the year 1848. The remaining 141 of the "Ross slaves," who had been wrongfully deprived of their freedom for more than twelve years, were ready to go, and must go then, or be sold for life. There were nearly 200 others, mostly emancipated slaves, who were ready, and who could not be delayed without serious disadvantage. The Parent Society had already exhausted its funds in meeting similar claims, and was as deeply in debt as was deemed consistent with justice to its creditors. If this expensive expedition should be sent out on credit, the funds to pay the bills at maturity and meet the other liabilities of the Society, might come in, or they might not; and the

Executive Committee at Washington felt that, as honest men, they could not do it. And yet the expedition must go, or the Ross slaves must lose their freedom, and the story of the Society's inability to save them would exert a most disastrous influence on all its hopes of future usefulness. Such a proclamation of its weakness would seal the fate of thousands, to whom liberty was about to be offered.

To meet this crisis, the New York State Society pledged its future income to the amount of \$6,000, in instalments, the last of which is payable on the first of June. The Massachusetts Society, besides making the remittances and assuming the responsibilities which have caused this balance, made arrangements, based on ample security, by which another sum of \$6,000 might be placed at the disposal of the Parent Society, if it should prove to be indispensable. This arrangement was made possible by the kind assistance of a member of the Board of Managers. It is perfectly safe for all parties concerned, and can never embarrass the ordinary operations of the Society. As none of the money has yet been used, no part of it appears in the account for the year now ending.

The claim of the Society on the estate of Oliver Smith, for \$500 towards the purchase of territory, is yet unadjusted, as the settlement of the estate is not yet sufficiently advanced to admit of its adjustment. As the "Trustees of the Smith Charities" are now incorporated, the estate will probably be soon transferred to their hands, the executor released from his liabilities, and, as we hope, our claim will be allowed and paid.

Among our receipts for the past year, is a legacy of \$1,000 from the Hon. JOSEPH G. KENDALL, late of Worcester, a life member and a constant and liberal patron of our Society. The legacy was promptly paid by his brother and executor, Jonas H. Kendall, Esq. For more perfect legal security, this sum was bequeathed, in form, to the Parent Society, which is an incorporated institution.

AFFAIRS OF LIBERIA.

Soon after our last annual meeting, the President of Liberia arrived at Boston, accompanied by Commissioners authorized to arrange the future relations of the Republic to the Colonization Society, and by other distinguished citizens. After a full and minute examination of the subject, arrangements were made, mutually satisfactory. The Society agreed to cede all its lands to the Republic, reserving only such rights in them as are necessary for the performance of its duty to future emigrants, and an appropriation of ten per cent. on the proceeds of the sale of public lands, for all time to come, for purposes of education. While in this country, the President was able to make some

commercial arrangements, of great importance to the finances of the Republic.

While in Boston and New York, the President received very flattering attentions, both from the city governments, and from prominent citizens. Some of the gentlemen who came with him, traveled more extensively, and were every where well received. Several public meetings were held, at which much valuable and satisfactory information was communicated. Every where, an impression was made, highly honorable to themselves and their country, and encouraging to the friends of the African race.

President Roberts next visited England, France and Belgium, where he was received with all the courtesy and respect due to his personal worth and official station. The governments of England and France formally acknowledged the Independence of Liberia, and pledged the co-operation of their forces on that coast with those of the Republic in suppressing the slave trade. The Prussian government, also, through its ambassador at London, promised a formal recognition, as soon as the necessary formalities could be executed. With the British government, an advantageous commercial treaty was negotiated. On his departure, a vessel of the Royal Navy was ordered to convey him to Liberia ; and lately, that government has presented a revenue cutter of four guns to the Republic.

This acknowledgment of the Independence of Liberia carries with it the acknowledgment of the boundaries of the Republic, as previously defined by its legislature. Those boundaries include the whole territory which the Society, a few years since, undertook to purchase. That whole territory is therefore secured to the Republic, against all European claimants. The whole has also been purchased of the natives, except a few small tracts, occupying perhaps twenty miles of coast ; and these now belong to Liberia, just as lands west of the Mississippi, to which the Indian title has not yet been extinguished, belong to the United States.

The population of Liberia was estimated by President Roberts, in his inaugural address, January, 1848, at upwards of 80,000 souls. The increase by emigration and purchase must have raised it, by this time, to about 100,000, who have lived in peace and safety, for the past year, under the laws of the Republic. Less than thirty years ago, they were divided into numerous petty tribes, all engaged in the slave trade, and making continual war on each other for the purpose of catching slaves to sell ; while the individuals of each tribe were at the mercy of the barbarous despot at its head. Now, they are all united under one Republic, with a constitution and laws like our own ; and there has been no disturbance among them, except in a single instance, where one of the ex-kings undertook to punish, without due

forms of law, an attempt to participate in the slave trade; and that disturbance existed in only a single neighborhood, and was quickly suppressed. In fact, the authority of the Republic seems to be firmly established at home. There is probably no government in Europe which has reason to rely so confidently on the continuance of domestic tranquillity. Perhaps it would not be too much to say, that there is no nation in Europe, where every individual has equal reason to calculate upon the uninterrupted enjoyment of all his just and legal rights.

The British government not only recognizes the claim of Liberia to all the territory within her boundaries, but desires to see those boundaries extended on the north, so as to include those hitherto unmanageable slave marts at Gallinas and in its vicinity. There was reason to believe that the territory might be purchased of the natives for a moderate sum. When President Roberts left England, the question of furnishing the requisite funds was before the government, and apparently, about to be decided in the affirmative. It would doubtless be a good bargain on the part of England, as she has annually, for many years, spent a much larger sum in blockading that part of the coast, without being able to stop the slave trade there. If the government should finally decide against furnishing the funds, it was considered certain that they would be furnished by private munificence. One gentleman pledged himself for half the amount, and no difficulty was anticipated in procuring the remainder.

Such is the conclusion to which the British Government has been brought, as to the influence of Liberia on the slave trade. And this conclusion was not founded on the representations of President Roberts alone. The question had been patiently investigated by officers of the British squadron stationed on that coast for the suppression of that detestable traffic. They had gathered up the various rumors which certain well-known slanderers had, for well-known purposes, been scattering abroad, injurious to the government of Liberia and some of its principal citizens. On careful inquiry, they had found those rumors utterly false, and had so reported them to their superiors at home. They had also reported their full conviction, founded on years of experience, that the planting of colonies like Liberia is the most effectual, and indeed the only absolutely effectual mode of suppressing the slave trade. With this evidence before them, that government very naturally wished to negotiate with the Liberians, for the suppression of the slave trade in the region of Gallinas, where their efforts to suppress the traffic by blockade have always been baffled.

In view of all the circumstances, it appears evident that the recognition of Liberian Independence by the nations of Europe is something more than a mere permission to exist. The Republic is welcomed into the family of nations, as a power whose prosperous exis-

tence supplies a serious want. It is for the interest of Europe, that there should be a civilized and responsible government on the Western coast of Africa ; a power by negotiating with which the interests of commerce and of inter-national morality in that part of the world may be secured. Such a power, they evidently believe that Liberia is beginning to be ; and for their own sakes, as well as for higher reasons, they must desire her permanence and prosperity. We may expect, then, that they will not only abstain from inflicting any injury on the new Republic, but will do whatever they can with propriety, to promote her welfare and insure her stability.

Brought into such relations to the civilized world, Liberia must go on and prosper, and be respectable and respected, even if all further aid from this country were withheld.

The most prominent and pressing want of the new Republic is, an increase of good citizens. Of her present population, more than ten to one are uncivilized heathen natives, who know just enough of civilization to understand that they shall be gainers by placing themselves under a civilized government. They are spread over the whole territory ; and every where they need civilized men from America to settle among them, to be their instructors, both by precept and example ; to be local magistrates, so that the laws can every where be regularly administered ; to introduce into every neighborhood, the arts, usages and decencies of civilization ; and above all, to exhibit, before every eye, the light of a Christian life. But we need not enlarge on this point. Evidently, the first want of a state is men, who can and will perform the duties of citizens. While such men are so needed there, and are so crowding upon us with their applications for a passage, no funds which can be applied to this purpose, ought to be diverted to any other.

Another want, though not so immediately pressing, is equally imperative, and must soon be supplied. Liberia wants a University, of high order ; one that shall be the best place in the world for the education of colored people. Liberia is probably as ripe for the commencement of such an institution, as New England was when Harvard College was founded. Her common schools are already respectable, both in number and quality. They need improvement ; but it is not probable that they will ever be very much improved, except through the influence of a University, raising up a supply of better qualified teachers on the ground. High schools have been established, and have done much, and some of them are now doing much ; but they all have been, and those that still survive will continue to be, embarrassed by causes which will continue to operate, till they are supplied with native teachers, educated at their own University. The standard of education needs to be raised in all the learned professions. A Republic

ought to contain within itself, the means of acquiring a good education in law, medicine and theology.

Such an institution must of necessity be a work of time. It should begin on a small scale, but with large plans. Two or three teachers are enough at first. The buildings should cost but a few thousand dollars. There should be a library, containing several copies of every work necessary as a text book in a college course, and a small, but well-selected assortment on general literature and science. And there should be provision for the entire support of a small number of students; for, though a few of the more wealthy citizens will gladly defray the expense of the education of their own sons, yet the Republic will need, and must have, educated men, much faster than such families can supply them; and it is very important that some youths from native families should be liberally educated without delay. A manual labor department may be added, if found desirable for purposes of discipline, or for education in the industrial arts; but all experience forbids us to rely upon it as a means of support, either in whole or in part.

There are decisive indications of a readiness in this country to supply this want. It is known that several gentlemen in this State have long intended to make liberal donations for this object, when the proper time should come. A gentleman in one of the south-western States has placed at the disposal of the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, three thousand dollars, as a permanent fund for education in Liberia. Another southern gentleman has given, through Elliot Cresson, Esq., Secretary of that Society, six hundred dollars "for the purchase of mathematical instruments for academical purposes in Liberia," and two hundred for other uses in promoting education. Two members of this Society have sent out to Liberia the necessary instruments for a series of meteorological observations.

Something ought to be done, without delay, to give system and concentration to this spontaneous liberality; as otherwise it will expend itself in isolated efforts with very little beneficial effect. The proposed university must of course have its own board of trustees, incorporated by the Legislature of Liberia; but as any considerable amount of permanent funds can be more advantageously invested and held here than there, a Board is needed here, which may receive, invest and hold them, and pay over the annual or quarterly proceeds, together with such funds as are given for present use, to the proper recipients there. Such a Board, possessing public confidence, might, by attracting donations to itself, or by correspondence with other bodies having a similar object in view, secure unity and efficiency of action among the friends and patrons of liberal education in Liberia.

There is a third want, which should not be neglected. Liberia needs a National Library. This should contain such standard works as the members of the legislature, the judiciary and the principal executive officers of government need to consult for guidance in the performance of their respective duties. To these should be added, valuable works in any department of human knowledge, and especially such as are too costly for private libraries. Every State needs such a library at its seat of government, and none more than Liberia. If each of these United States would give its own statutes, the reports of its supreme court, and other published documents, they would make a good beginning for such a library; but it ought to contain works of other kinds, which can be seasonably furnished only by private munificence.

At first, either the University or the National Library ought to contain all the works which are indispensable to a student in either of the learned professions. When, at some future time, professional schools are established, these works may, if it shall be thought advisable, be transferred to them. Probably, the University should be first established, and its library should be made the place of deposit for the others.

While we call attention to all these wants, in the confident hope that they will soon be supplied, we must not forget that our most appropriate work, as a society, is the supply of the first and most urgent of them, the want of citizens. And in this work, there has been a gratifying increase.

The number of emigrants sent out in 1848, was 443; more, by 113, than had been sent out in the three previous years. The applications for passage before the Society at the beginning of that year were 310; and at its close, 657. Such is the rate at which the work increases on our hands.

Of those sent out in 1848, 324 were slaves, emancipated for the purpose of emigration, 117 were free, and two were recaptured Africans. Of the 657 applicants before us at the commencement of the present year, about the same proportion are slaves, and must continue to be slaves unless they emigrate.

The number who have already sailed since the commencement of the present year, 1849, is 408. Among them are the remaining 141, emancipated by the will of Capt. Isaac Ross, of Mississippi, for whose freedom the Society has sustained a contest with the heirs of Capt. Ross, ever since his death in January, 1836. During these thirteen years of litigation, his heir and executor has managed to expend an estate of more than \$100,000, left for the benefit of these slaves and for founding a college in Liberia. Of the others, 181 sailed from Savannah, early in this month. Of these, 69 are members of churches, five are Baptist preachers, 103 can read, 30 can write, 24 had pur-

chased their own freedom at a cost of \$15,750, and 47 were emancipated, most of them by living masters, that they might accompany their wives and children. One of them, a blacksmith, had paid \$2,500 for himself, and \$300 for his wife.

Of the applications for passage since the commencement of the year, when they were 657, we have received no full report. We know, however, that among them are 140 slaves on one estate in Georgia, who must go next February, or be slaves for life. The number of applicants, such as it will be impossible to refuse and hard to defer, will doubtless be raised to more than 1,000 before the end of the year, and will indispensably require the income of the Society to be more than doubled.

There has also been an increase of the receipts of the Society, but not in an equal proportion. The total for 1847 was \$32,104 11. For 1848, it was \$58,860 76 ; being an increase of \$26,756 65, over that of 1847. Of this sum, \$9,458 43 was received for the passages of emancipated slaves, from their masters or master's estates.

The number of free colored people who emigrated during the last year was greater than the whole number of emigrants for either of the two years next preceding. At least as many more have gone since the commencement of the present year. And it is well known that large numbers are intending soon to emigrate. Such is the effect of the declaration and acknowledgment of Liberian Independence on their minds. And as surely as a civilized and respected nation of their own race continues to exist on the African coast, their desire to join themselves to it will continue to increase.

The number of emancipated emigrants will also continue to increase. There have always been masters whose principles and feelings prompted them to emancipate their slaves ; and some of them have preferred to do it in connection with colonization. There is no reason to think that the number of such masters, or their strength of feeling or conviction, has at all diminished. For some years, the inability of the Society to aid them repressed their hopes and reduced them to inactivity. But our late success has revived their hopes, and they are coming forward in unexpected numbers.

Nor is this all. In most of the southern States, the burden of an excessive colored population is beginning to be felt, or anticipated. In some, even the natural increase is regarded as a surplus, which it is necessary to push off into other States ; while those other States regard their own natural increase as quite enough, and are strongly disposed to resist the offered addition. Some part of this surplus must find an outlet in Liberia.

There is also in some of the southern States, especially in Kentucky, a strong desire, felt by large and increasing numbers, for the termina-

tion of slavery itself; and even if the friends of the present movement in Kentucky should fail of present success, they will continue to labor, and, it can scarce be doubted, will obtain the victory at no very distant day. But these men, almost universally, reject the idea of emancipation without colonization, believing that such a change would be injurious both to the colored race and the white. In this belief they may be wrong; but whether right or wrong, so they believe, and for the present, they will act accordingly. In every work of such magnitude, the actors are gradually enlightened by experience, and plans are more or less modified during their execution. It will be so in the case under consideration. Let the work be once begun, and if there are essential errors in the original plan, they will be discovered and corrected as it proceeds. If emancipation on the soil is really the right way to terminate slavery in Kentucky, they will in time see it to be so, and adopt it. If, as they now believe, emancipation ought to be connected with removal from the State, experience will only confirm them in that belief, and teach them the best ways of executing it. However the work may be destined to end, it will begin, if it begins soon, in accordance with their present views; for those views are very confidently entertained,—so confidently, that but for the hope of aid from colonization, few of them would consent even to take the subject into consideration.

Here is a great work marked out for us, more or less of which we shall doubtless be called upon to perform. If provision is to be made for the whole colored population, first of Kentucky, and then of other States, as one after another shall follow her example, it will have attained a magnitude, foreseen by some of the founders of the Society, requiring the action of mightier agencies than ours. And if we are only to do what must be done while the actors are finding by experience a better way, it is evident that the progress of the work will require us vastly to extend our operations. The state of mind which now exists there, cannot fail to furnish numerous emigrants. Even if the present movement ends in defeat, many who are zealous and will become more zealous in promoting it, will call on us for aid in relieving themselves at least from the burden of slavery.

It is certain, then, that applications for aid will continue to pour in upon us, both from free people of color and from masters and their slaves. We have land enough for them all. Including the Maryland territory on the south, where our emigrants would be willingly received, and the proposed additions on the north, our territory in Africa is sufficient to receive and sustain the whole colored population of the United States; and if it were not, more can be had at a very slight expense. The capacity of Liberia for receiving emigrants safely has been greatly increased. They may now go by thousands annually;

and the more numerous they become, the greater numbers they may safely receive. In short, there is no prospect that our operations will be limited by any thing but the amount of our funds.

And we confidently hope that the necessary funds will not be withheld. The appeal to all the friends of Africa, and of the descendants of Africans, is such as cannot easily be resisted.

The great valley of the Mississippi, we have often been told, will in a few generations contain a hundred millions of inhabitants, and there is danger that they will be inadequately supplied with Christian institutions. This is a thought of tremendous power, and it has called forth fervent prayer and liberal efforts. In Africa are more than a hundred millions already, and they are as destitute of the gospel and as deeply sunk in sin and misery, as any part of the human race ever were, or are likely to be; and here is an open door, by which salvation may enter those hitherto inaccessible regions of darkness, wretchedness and crime. A population, equal to that of Papal Europe, plunged in more than papal darkness, calls for gospel light, for civil and religious liberty; and here they are planted, and hence they may be diffused without obstruction. We are called upon to labor for the six hundred millions of the heathen world. In Africa is about one-fourth of all the heathenism on earth, and in its most malignant form; and no agency makes more rapid and effectual inroads upon its dark domain, than ours. In our own land are nearly three millions of slaves; and we may, with the hearty co-operation and thanks of their masters, at a slight expense, secure the emancipation of as many of them as we please. An appeal, sustained by such motives, to such a community as ours, cannot be in vain.

DONATIONS

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the year ending April
30, 1849.

[N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1848, and another in April, 1849,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1849, will appear in the Report for next year. The acknowledgments for “Cash,” without a donor’s name, are partly for sums, the donors of which withhold their names, and partly for donations less than one dollar each. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted \$589 96 to the Parent Society at Washington directly, and \$201 12 through the New York Colonization Society, which remittances have been acknowledged in the African Repository. Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.]

<i>Ashby</i> , Unitarian Society,	7 00	<i>Boston</i> , Albert Fearing,	25 00
<i>Auburn</i> , Capt. Nathaniel Stone,	2 00	Hon. R. G. Shaw, 2 dona.	125 00
E. J. Stone,	1 00	George H. Kuhn, 2 “	50 00
Anson Sanborn,	1 00	George W. Thayer,	10 00
Stephen Sibley,	2 00	F. Haven,	10 00
T. & P. S. Merriam,	2 00	Theodore Chase, 2 dona.	15 00
A. L. Ackley,	1 00	Henry Codman, 2 “	20 00
— Coggeshall,	1 00	Jacob Bancroft,	10 00
J. Clark,	1 00	P. Butler, Jr., 2 dona.	15 00
Dea. — Knowlton,	5 00	Samuel Fales,	5 00
A. A. Stone,	1 00	J. McGregor,	3 00
Israel Stone,	1 00	Mrs. Savage,	1 00
Samuel Eddy,	1 00	William C. Bond,	30 00
Nathan Clark,	2 00	Samuel Johnson, 2 dona.	15 00
Dea. Isaac Stone,	1 00	Daniel Safford,	10 00
“ T. Eaton,	2 00	B. T. Reed,	10 00
“ William Emerson,	1 00	J. C. Howe,	5 00
Benjamin Wiser,	2 00	M. Grant, 2 dona.	15 00
Leonard Rice,	2 00	Edward Cruft,	5 00
William Eaton,	1 00	William Dehon,	5 00
Ezra Rice,	1 00	C. G. Loring,	5 00
Edward Rice,	1 00	O. Eldridge,	5 00
Dr. — Greene,	1 00	B. Thaxter,	5 00
Cash from 9 others,	3 78—36 78	A. Plummer, Jr.	5 00
<i>Berlin</i> , Henry H. Bliss,	1 00	Phineas Sprague,	5 00
George W. Sawyer,	1 00	J. P. Rice,	5 00
Josiah Bride,	1 00	R. B. Carter,	5 00
Rev. Henry Adams,	2 00	Thomas Tarbell,	5 00
Sophia Adams,	1 00	Quincy Tufts,	5 00
Cash from others,	2 16—8 16	Daniel Denay,	5 00
<i>Beverly</i> , Mrs. S. Hooper,	10 00	A. W. Thaxter, 2 dona.	10 00
Josiah Raymond,	2 00	E. W. Robbins,	5 00
Coll., Washington-st. Ch.	12 25	Misses Inches, 2 dona.	15 00
“ North Parish, by Rev.		G. Howe,	5 00
Mr. Gannett,	8 25	James Reed,	5 00
R. P. Waters, Esq.	15 00—17 50	E. D. Peters,	5 00
<i>Blackstone</i> , T. D. Eells,	1 00	J. Rayner,	3 00
Dea. W. Sanders,	1 00	George Livermore,	3 00
Oliver Clapp,	1 00	George A. Curtis,	3 00
N. Chapin,	1 00	M. S. Lincoln,	3 00
Joseph Carroll, Jr.	1 00	Rev. A. Bullard,	5 00
M. Cummings,	1 00	Thomas Wigglesworth,	30 00
Moses Farnum,	1 00—7 00	A. Kingman,	5 00

<i>Boston</i> , C. Homer,	5 00	<i>Bridgewater</i> , N. Tillinghast,	5 00
R. B. Storer,	5 00	<i>Brimfield</i> , James Brown,	1 00
Solomon Wildes, 2 dona.	10 00	Dr. Knight,	1 00
M. F. Fowler,	3 00	Catharine B. Perry,	1 00
H. Curtis,	2 00	Ezra Perry,	1 00
W. R. Sumner,	2 00	Simcon Hubbard,	1 00
J. M. Mayo,	10 00	A. Homer,	1 00
A. H.	10 00	D. Brown,	1 00
Mrs. & Misses A. & C. Loring	50 00	L. Bishop,	1 00
George H. Loring,	50 00	Lucy Hubbard,	1 00
James Hayward,	50 00	Linus Homer,	1 00
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T. B. Curtis,	30 00	Simcon Coye,	1 00
E. T. Andrews, 3 dona.	20 00	Cash from 3 others,	3 50—15 50
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R. Choate,	5 00	son,	10 00
Thomas W. Phillips,	5 00	James Adams,	10 00
John Simmons,	5 00	Thomas Marshall,	10 00
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2 dona.	10 00	S. Abbott,	5 00
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<i>Lowell</i> , John Aiken, Esq.	10 00		<i>Roxe</i> , Congregational Society,	2 00
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A Friend,	1 00—20	00	N. Appleton,	2 00
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<i>Milford</i> , Capt. W. C. Perry,	1 00		G. Peabody,	10 00
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C. W. Chapin,	1 00		John Bertram,	5 00
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J. D. Seagrave,	6 37		Slater,	5 00
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Rev. Preston Pond,	2 00		Dea. P. Allen,	1 00
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Mrs. Joel Norcross,	1 00		Dea. G. Davis,	1 00
L. F. Newton,	3 00		Dr. W. S. Sanders,	3 00
O. Bradford,	1 00		Cyrus Fay,	5 00
S. G. Reynolds,	2 00		L. Shumway,	1 00
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Alfred Norcross,	1 00		Melville Haynes,	1 00
Rev. A. Ely, D. D.	3 00		John Fay,	1 00
Daniel D. Moody,	1 00		Henry Haynes, Jr.	1 00
Foster Pepper,	1 00		Cash, from 6 others,	2 45—31
H. Lyon,	3 00		<i>Taunton</i> , G. W. Chesbrough,	1 00
Joseph L. Reynolds,	1 00		Silas Shepherd,	2 00
Mrs. Sarah Flint,	1 50		B. C. Hatch,	1 00
Cash, from 5 others,	2 00—32	50	Cash,	1 00—5
<i>Nashua</i> , N. H., Rev. S. G. Bul-			<i>Uxbridge</i> , J. F. Southwick,	5 00
finch,	2 00		C. A. Messenger,	12 50
E. Spaulding,	5 00		Martin S. Brown,	1 00
Hiram Newhall,	2 00		Mary Farnum,	1 00
J. A. Wheat,	2 00		Mrs. A. & Miss H. T. Taft,	1 00
A Friend,	1 00		Joseph Day,	5 00
S. Kendrick,	3 00		Dea. E. W. Fletcher,	5 00
Thomas W. Gillis,	30 00—45	00	Eliza M. Taft,	1 00
<i>New Bedford</i> , Chas. W. Morgan,	10	00	George L. Taft,	1 00
David R. Green,	20	00	Jacob Taft,	1 00
John H. Gardner,	1 00		Luke Taft,	2 00
C. & S.	1 00		Dea. B. Bullard,	1 00
A Friend to the Oppressed,	15	00	A. A. Wood,	1 00
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Cash,	3 00		Mrs. Sarah G. Cole,	10 00
I. H. Bartlett,	5 00		Morrill Greene,	1 00
William C. Taber,	10	00	Charles Ellis,	1 00
Simpson Hart,	2 00		R. Taft,	2 00
Hon. O. Prescott,	5 00		Scott Seagrave,	1 00
J. E. Eddy,	1 00		Dr. J. W. Robbins,	1 00
Charles R. Tucker,	1 00		Bezaleel Seagrave,	1 00
Mrs. Dea. Barker,	50—96	50	Warren Lackey,	2 00
<i>Northbridge</i> , Collection,	11	00	Lewis Taft,	1 00
<i>North Brookfield</i> , Thos. Snell, Jr.	1	50	Rev. S. Clark,	1 00
<i>Pembroke</i> , Collection, by Rev.			Rev. John Orcutt,	1 00
P. Smith,	7	00	Jacob Aldrich,	1 00
<i>Plymouth</i> , Collection in Pilgrim			Seth Aldrich,	1 00
Church,	21	59	Joseph Gaskill,	1 00

<i>Uxbridge</i> , Washington Bolster,	1 00	<i>Whitinsville</i> , Mrs. A. Dudley,	2 00
A. B. Cleaveland,	1 00	P. W. Dudley,	2 00
R. G. Taft,	1 00	Newell Williams,	2 00
Samuel Taft, 3d,	1 00	Amos Whipple,	1 00
Cash, from 10 others,	3 75—72 25	Mrs. Betsey Whitin,	5 00
<i>Ware</i> , W. Hyde,	5 00	C. P. Whitin,	5 00
H. Goodrich,	1 00	William Kendall,	1 00
J. Tolman & Son,	2 00	James McCann,	1 00
Theodore Field,	4 00	William Hunt,	1 00
G. H. Gilbert,	5 00	Elisha Smith,	3 00
C. A. Stevens,	5 00	Hiram Plummer,	2 00
Otis Lane,	2 00	Cyrus Taft,	1 00
L. Demond,	1 00	Rev. L. F. Clark,	1 00
A. H. Laflin,	3 00	O. B. Mallon,	1 00
J. A. Cummings,	3 00	B. Remington,	1 00
John Tolman,	1 00—32 00	Josiah Spring,	1 00
<i>Wareham</i> , Collection, by Rev.		Col. Israel Plummer,	5 00
S. Nott,	6 63	C. C. Remington,	1 00
<i>Webster</i> , Baptist Church, coll.	4 00	R. H. Brown,	1 00
James J. Robinson,	3 00	Edwin Armsby,	2 00
R. O. S. orrs, 2 donations,	6 00	Cash, from 15 others,	7 00—61 00
Rev. L. Cary,	1 00	<i>Williamsburg</i> , Elisha Hubbard,	
L. Robinson,	1 00	Esq,	5 00
P. Keith,	1 00	Dr. Daniel Collins,	5 00
Thomas Jepson,	1 00	S. Warner,	2 00
George H. Bacon,	1 00	Mrs. S. Warner,	1 00
Cash, from 6 others,	2 38—20 38	L. Bodman,	2 00
<i>Westborough</i> , Abigail Emmons,	1 00	— Phillips,	2 00
Geo. N. Sibley,	1 50	S. S. Wells,	3 50
James Fay,	1 00	Elijah Nash,	1 00
Jonathan Forbes,	1 00	Dea. William Pomroy,	1 50
Mrs. J. G. Fisher,	10 00	Kingsley Burnell,	1 00
G. Denny,	5 00	Dennis Morton,	1 00
Abijah Stone,	1 00	— Phillips,	3 00
J. R. Fay,	1 00	Erastus Bodman,	3 00
I. M. Adams,	1 00	Cash, from 3 others,	2 00—33 00
Col. M. Grant,	1 00	<i>Windsor</i> , Contribution,	11 57
J. A. Fayerweather,	1 00	<i>Woonsocket</i> , Eli Pond, Sen.	1 00
Dr. B. Pond,	1 00	L. W. Ballou,	1 00
Col. D. Brigham,	1 00	Willis Cook,	2 00
Dea. Thomas Morse,	1 00	Dexter Clark,	2 00
Josiah Fay,	1 00	Rev. John Boyden,	1 00
E. M. Phillips,	1 00	Stephen N. Mason,	5 00
Rev. H. N. Beers,	2 00	John Burnham,	2 00
Col. Josiah Brigham,	1 00	Lewis Whipple,	1 00
Elijah Gleason,	1 00	O. Gellson,	1 00—16 00
Otis Brigham,	2 00	<i>Worcester</i> , Miss Sarah Waldo,	
Benjamin Fay,	3 00	2 donations,	150 00
Salome White,	1 00	Alexander Dewitt,	20 00
O. F. Vinton,	1 00	Hon. John Davis,	3 00
Nahum Fisher,	1 00	Hon. John W. Lincoln,	30 00
Cash, from 15 others,	6 85—18 35	Dr. John Green,	15 00
<i>West Milbury</i> , Amasa Wood,	3 00	Charles G. Prentiss,	10 00
<i>Whitinsville</i> , J. C. Whitin,	5 00	A. H. Wilder,	5 00
Stephen F. Batchelor,	2 00	Hon. Pliny Merrick,	5 00
John T. Willmarth,	1 00	S. Jennison,	2 00
Samuel Fletcher,	1 00	David Scott,	2 00
Ephraim Fletcher,	1 00	Dea. Benjamin Butman,	2 00
Hon. Paul Whitin,	5 00	Timothy Bancroft,	1 00—245 00

LIFE MEMBERS

Of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, by the payment of \$30 or more,
by themselves, or by others on their behalf.

N. B. This list does not include Life Members of the *American* Colonization Society, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss.	Harvard, Edward A. Pearson, Esq.
Auburn, Rev. M. G. Wheeler.	Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana.
Beverly, Rev. G. T. Dole.	Rev. Daniel Fitz.
Rev. C. T. Thayer.	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.
Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D.	Lynn, Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D.
William Appleton.	Manchester, Rev. O. A. Taylor.
*Hon. Peter C. Brooks.	Medford, Mrs. Sarah Preston.
*Hon. Martin Brimmer.	Dr. Daniel Swan.
Henry Codman.	Medway Village, Capt. John Cole.
Thomas B. Curtis.	Milford, Rev. Preston Pond.
James C. Dunn.	Millbury, Simeon Waters, Esq.
Henry Edwards.	Monson, Dea. A. W. Porter.
Albert Fearing.	Nashua, N. H., Thomas W. Gillis.
Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.	Col. L. W. Noyes.
James Hayward.	New Bedford, George Howland.
Eliphalet Kimball.	David R. Greene.
George H. Kuhn.	Newburyport, Hon. William B. Banister.
George H. Loring.	Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins.
T. R. Marvin.	Asahel Lyman.
John P. Rice.	Northbridge, Col. Israel Plummer.
William Ropes.	Phillipston, Rev. A. E. P. Perkins.
Hon. James Savage.	Quincy, Rev. William P. Lunt.
Robert G. Shaw.	Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale.
W. W. Stone.	Rockville, Dea. Timothy Walker.
Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.	Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin.
Thomas Wigglesworth.	Sudbury, Rev. Josiah Ballard.
Bradford, Samuel Lovejoy.	Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb.
Cambridge, William Cranch Bond.	Uxbridge, Rev. Samuel Clarke.
Hon. Edward Everett.	Joseph Day.
Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith.	Charles A. Messenger.
Charlestown, Dr. S. Kidder.	Rev. John Orcutt.
Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.	Westboro', Rev. H. N. Beers.
Easthampton, Edward Smith.	Whitinsville, Dea. John C. Whitin.
East Medway, Dean Walker.	Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox.
Fairhaven, Capt. Samuel Borden.	Worcester, Alexander Dewitt.
Fitchburg, Rev. E. W. Bullard.	*Hon. J. G. Kendall.
Mrs. M. T. Farwell.	Hon. John W. Lincoln.
Framingham, Rev. I. N. Tarbox.	Hon. S. Salisbury.
Granby, Samuel Ayres, Esq.	Miss Sarah Waldo.
Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard.	

APPENDIX.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN DAVIS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY.

Worcester, May 14, 1849.

SIR,—I have your note requesting me to address the Colonization Society at their anniversary meeting, and am obliged, for reasons which it is unnecessary to assign, to decline the honor.

I am not very familiar with the transactions of this Society, though I take it for granted that its chief object is to give strength and support to the little Republic of Liberia. I am rejoiced to see the great leading nations taking an interest in this little rising State which has carried with it into the desolate barbarous regions of Africa, civilization, Christianity and public liberty. The number gathered under their banner is not large, but if the precepts of Christianity are in the heart—if the love of liberty has root in the soul—if the intellect is cherished and cultivated, it is impossible they should fail. Their example, their principles and their power must all be felt, and exercise an auspicious influence over the vices and inhumanity of the barbarous tribes which inhabit Central Africa. This little government needs only strength, which it will have at no remote day, to suppress the odious traffic in human beings, carried on upon the coast. Its influence and its principles cannot fail to advance the cause of humanity. I look upon its progress, for these reasons, with great interest, believing it will necessarily elevate and improve the condition of the colored race. Hoping that the efforts of your Association may strengthen all its salutary influences, I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. DAVIS.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

LETTER FROM THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

Cambridge, 28 May, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—I much regret that the state of my health is such, as to prevent my complying with your wish that I should address the Massachusetts Colonization Society, at their anniversary meeting the present week.

I have for many years felt an interest in the subject of African Colonization. In the winter of 1831, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a resolution, requesting the Senators and Representatives of the Commonwealth in Congress, to lend their efforts in support of the American Colonization Society. I was led at that time to investigate the subject with some care, and I came to the conclusion that the work which the Society had undertaken was of the highest interest and importance; second to no one of the enterprises undertaken by the philanthropy of the age. The views entertained by me at that time, are set forth in a Speech before the Society, in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, made on the 16th of Jan. 1832.

These impressions were renewed and strengthened a few years since,

when it became my duty, in another capacity, to maintain the rights and interests of the colony of Liberia, in my official correspondence with the British Government at London.

Since that time, the recognition of the political Independence of Liberia, by the leading European powers, is an event well calculated to lead thoughtful persons to contemplate, with new interest, what seems to me one of the most important occurrences of the age; the appearance of a new Republic on the shores of Africa, composed of citizens who by birth are (the greater part of them) our own countrymen; but who will carry to the home of their ancestors, means and facilities for promoting the civilization and Christianization of that continent, which Providence has confided to them and to them alone.

It is unfortunate for the cause of colonization, that it has been considered mainly in direct connection with the condition of the descendants of Africa in this country. I am aware that this was unavoidable under the circumstances of the case. The hope of opening a way to the abolition of slavery, turned the minds of the benevolent to the subject of African colonization in the middle of the last century, but without any attempt, at that time, to carry it into effect. This was the motive, I presume, of most of those, who more than thirty years ago, co-operated in the formation of the American Colonization Society.

But great as this object is, it seems to me subordinate to a direct operation upon Africa itself; the regeneration of which I cannot but think is the path appointed by Providence, for the elevation of the descendants of Africa throughout the world. I am led to the opinion, from all the inquiry I have been able to make, that the difficulty of effecting the regeneration of Africa is exaggerated; that a large part of her population is susceptible of the highest forms of civilization; that the arts of life, as we understand them, already exist in many parts of the continent to a much greater extent than is commonly supposed; that the interior slave trade is the great obstacle which prevents its speedily taking a high place in the family of nations; and that nothing would so effectually remove this cause of demoralization and barbarity, as the introduction of Christianity, and with it the languages, improved arts, and commerce of Europe and America.

These effects have immediately begun to show themselves, wherever the African coast has been colonized from countries disposed in good faith to abolish the slave trade; and I confess I see no other mode for effecting the object.

With cordial wishes for the prosperity of the Society, I remain, dear Sir, your friend and servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.

TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

The attention of gentlemen connected with Manufactures is requested to the following correspondence:—

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman extensively engaged in manufactures, to Capt. George Barker, Agent of the American Colonization Society.

Providence, April 7, 1849.

* * * One of my objects in seeing you was, to inquire whether a considerable amount of funds might not be raised through our Manufacturers, in aid of the already very important and rapidly increasing Colony of Liberia.

In Africa are now an immense multitude of human beings, inhabiting,

probably, the largest and most fertile valley in the world, destitute of clothing; and it seems not to have generally occurred to the benevolent individuals who are sending missionaries to that benighted country, that it is almost useless to preach the gospel to naked savages.

The laws of Moses, which preceded the Christian dispensation, inculcated cleanliness, economy and humanity, and have especial reference to attiring the body decently; forbidding, I think, the unnecessary exposure of the person.

It has often occurred to me, that the first thing to be done towards civilizing or Christianizing the Africans, or any other very rude and barbarous people, is to teach them to live comfortably; after which Christianity could easily be engrafted upon them. * * *

The Africans are now idle, because they have few wants; and until they are clothed, and desire clothes and other comforts, you cannot get any regular work out of them, bind them by laws, or spread the gospel and arts of civilization among them to much good effect. * * *

I am very respectfully, yours truly,

J. P. HAZARD.

R E P L Y .

Colonization Office, Boston, April 19, 1849.

J. P. HAZARD, Esq.

Sir,—As you suggest in your letter to Capt. Barker of the 7th instant, manufacturers may do much for Africa by donations of their goods. The experience of our most successful missions shows, not exactly that Christianity cannot precede civilization, but that it cannot advance, among a barbarous people, much faster than it carries civilization along with it; for the vices of barbarism cannot be eradicated, while its indecencies remain. It is of great importance, therefore, that the means of civilized decency be placed within the reach of barbarous tribes, in connection with efforts for their conversion.

This the American Colonization Society is doing, to a very great extent. It is our rule to furnish all emigrants with subsistence for six months after their arrival. Economy requires that far the greater part of their food be purchased in Africa. The most important article is rice; and of this, the greater part is purchased of the natives. We also pay the natives large amounts for other necessary articles, and for labor. As all trade with them is by barter, we are obliged to keep on hand, at the Colonial Store, a large assortment of such goods as they need to buy. For this purpose, we expend thousands of dollars annually in the purchase of bleached and unbleached cottons, cotton stripes, checks and prints, of which the prevailing color is blue; hard ware, cutlery, and other articles. A part is sold to the natives directly, and the remainder to the Liberians, who need the goods for their own use, or as a medium of barter with the natives.

The result is, that the habit of being decently clothed, and furnished with other comforts and means of civilized life, is rapidly spreading among the native tribes. And this not only diminishes some obstacles to the progress of Christianity among them, but creates in their minds a presumption in its favor, as coming through the same channel with their other improvements.

Our trade, however, is not wholly confined to the purchase of provisions. Our native customers have learned to want more goods than the provisions that we need can pay for; and for the excess, we receive ivory, dye-woods, palm oil, and other African products, which we are obliged to bring home for a market. The consequent increase of native industry, especially in the production of palm oil, is very manifest.

Besides the business transacted at the Colonial Store, a much larger amount is done by the Liberian merchants, who purchase goods in this

country, or of vessels trading on the coast, or at the Colonial Store, with which they buy of the natives, whatever they can make useful to themselves, or profitable in commerce.

It is not probable that this commerce can be pushed much in advance of its natural increase, growing out of the increasing extent of our operations. Ever since the discovery of Cape Mesurado by Piedro de Cintra in 1462, and according to some French writers, for more than a century longer, European goods have been constantly offered in that market, by shrewd and enterprising traders; but without producing any material change in the habits of the people. The mere presentation of goods and offer of trade, fails to accomplish the object, even if some are sold; for they are bought for such uses as barbarism can find for them. The fashion must be set by civilized and Christian neighbors, whose superiority is ever before the eyes of the natives, and whom it is an object of ambition to resemble. The increase of a civilizing commerce, therefore, will be in proportion to the growth and multiplication of our settlements. If the Society is enabled to send out the increasing multitudes that call for its aid, more rice must be bought for their subsistence, more cotton must be sold to pay for it, the trade must reach a greater extent of country, new plantations must be opened, more of the natives will have civilized neighbors, and in every way the civilizing influence will be strengthened and more widely diffused. It already extends beyond the line of the settlements, half way, we suppose, to the valley of the Niger; and the more the civilizing power is strengthened, the farther and faster will it spread.

I might here enlarge on the vast field which our operations will open for the sale of American manufactures; but, though that result is sure to come, its increase to such an extent as sensibly to affect the market at home is probably too remote to have much influence as a pecuniary inducement. Yet some who are now engaged in business may very probably live to profit by it.

In view of these facts, manufacturers may be sure that donations of goods suitable for the African market, will work a double benefit. They will, first, transform American slaves into African freemen; and then they will aid in transforming barbarous heathen Africans into civilized African Christians.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

JOSEPH TRACY.

LIBERIA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

BRITISH OFFICIAL TESTIMONY.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Charles Hotham to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated "Penelope," at St. Helena, 7th April, 1847, received 26th May, 1847, and published in a Parliamentary Return entitled "Papers relative to the Suppression of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa."

"Before I conclude my observations on the northern part of the coast, I wish to call their Lordship's attention to the Colony of Liberia. On perusing the correspondence of my predecessors, I found a great difference of opinion existing as to the views and objects of the settlers; some even accusing the Governor of lending himself to the slave trade. After discussing the whole subject with officers and others best qualified to judge on the matter, I not only satisfied my own mind that there is no reasonable cause for such a suspicion, but further, that this establishment merits all the support we can give it. Their views may or may not tend to the increase of territory; but so long as they observe their present system of government, both humanity and civilization are directly interested in their progress. It

is only through their means that we can hope to improve the African race ; for commerce, unaided, may sharpen the wits, but will not raise the Negro above his present standard. On the ability of Governor Roberts, their Lordships will best form an opinion by a perusal of his despatch under date of the 10th December, 1846."

RELATIONS OF THE SOCIETY TO THE REPUBLIC.

Articles of Agreement between the Republic of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, entered into by the Directors of the Society and the Commissioners of the Republic, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1848 ; and which, if ratified by the Government of Liberia within the space of twelve months from this date, shall be binding both on the Society and the Republic :

Article I. The Society hereby cedes all its public lands within the limits of Liberia to the said Republic, subject to the following provisions, viz :

1. The Government shall allow to emigrants the quantity of land heretofore allowed them by existing regulations, out of any unoccupied or unsold lands ; and when the Government sells any of the public lands, every alternate lot, or farm, or section, or square mile or miles, shall be left unsold, to be assigned to emigrants.

2. All sales shall be at public auction to the highest bidder. Lands, after having been offered at auction and unsold, may be sold at private sale, not below a price to be fixed by law.

3. The tracts reserved for emigrants may, with the assent of the Society, be exchanged for others of equal value ; or sold, and the proceeds devoted to the purposes of education.

4. The Government of Liberia shall appropriate at least ten per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to school or educational purposes.

5. The Government of Liberia shall hold the land heretofore appropriated to the Kentucky Society, for the occupancy of emigrants from said State ; and the land heretofore assigned to the Mississippi Society shall be held for emigrants from that State ; and the Blue Barre territory shall be assigned to emigrants from the State of Louisiana ; it being understood that all these lands are to be held by the Republic on the same terms and provisions as the other public lands.

6. The Society shall retain the right of locating emigrants in any of the present settlements.

7. New settlements are to be formed by the concurrence and agreement of the Government of Liberia and the Society.

8. The lands held by the Republic for the occupancy of emigrants shall be exempt from taxation.

9. The Society shall retain possession of one hundred acres of land around the United States building for recaptured Africans, for the use of the United States Government.

10. The Society shall retain the public farm, the colonial store and lot and wharf ; also the lot in Greenville ; and if requested, the Government shall deed to the Society a lot in Bassa county, and a lot of suitable size in each of the new settlements formed on the coast ; which property, and all the improvements which the Society shall make on it, shall be exempt from taxation ; but the Society shall take such care of said lots as the citizens are required to take of theirs, in order to prevent their becoming nuisances ; and in case of neglect, the town authorities shall be authorized to abate such nuisances at the expense of the Society.

Article II. The Society shall have the privilege of introducing and selling in the Republic any and all the articles included in the monopoly of said Republic, the proceeds to be appropriated to the support of emigrants after their arrival in Liberia.

Article III. The Government shall allow the Society to introduce all its stores, provisions, and furniture, for the support and use of emigrants, free of duty; and the vessels chartered by the Society and carrying emigrants, shall be free from light house and anchorage duties.

Article IV. Recaptured Africans shall be admitted as heretofore, the United States Government making provision for their support.

Article V. The Society shall give to the Republic of Liberia the Government House, furniture, and public offices, Fort Johnson, and such munitions of war now in Liberia as were presented by the Government of the United States to the Society.

Article VI. These articles may be altered at any time by the mutual agreement of the Directors of the American Colonization Society and the Government of Liberia.

Article VII. It is hereby agreed, that after the said Republic shall have acted upon and duly ratified the foregoing articles, as herein provided for, and shall have furnished the Society with the duly authenticated evidence thereof, the Society shall be bound, and hereby binds itself, to execute and transmit to the said Republic such instrument of writing or deed as shall be by said Republic deemed necessary fully to confirm, convey and vest in said Republic the title in fee simple to all the said lands, subject only to the conditions and reservations herein contained.

In testimony whereof, the Commissioners of the said Republic, and the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Directors, and Secretary of the Society, duly authorized to sign the foregoing agreement, have respectively set their hands and seals in duplicate.

BEVERLY R. WILSON, } [SEAL.]
JAMES S. PAYNE, } [SEAL.] *Commissioners.*

JOHN MACLEAN, [SEAL.] *Chairman of Board of Directors.*

JOSEPH TRACY, [SEAL.] *Secretary of the Board.*

W. McLAIN, [SEAL.] *Secretary American Colonization Society*

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence,

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE.

ELLIOTT CRESSON.

JOHN N. MCLEOD.

PAUL T. JONES.

JOHN B. PINNEY.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS IN ENGLAND.

Devonport, Dec. 6, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR:—Since my return from Paris, my engagements have been so numerous and pressing that I have not been able to send you even a line to advise you of my doings. I am happy, now, however, to inform you that I have succeeded in Europe quite to my satisfaction. The English and French governments especially have been exceedingly kind. I have concluded with the British government a treaty of amity and commerce, which places the Republic upon the footing of the most favored nation.

Upon an application which I had the honor of making to her Majesty's government, they have kindly ordered the British commodore on the African

coast to render to the Republic the necessary assistance to enable the Liberian authorities to remove from their recently acquired territory at New Cesters, the slavers established there. The French government have also placed at our disposal two vessels for the same purpose.

We have every prospect of obtaining from her Majesty's government the necessary assistance to enable us to secure the territory of Gallinas. They have also promised to present to the Republic a small vessel, to be fitted and sent out soon, to be employed against slavers on the Liberian coast, which will enable us, with the pecuniary aid to purchase Gallinas, no doubt thoroughly and effectually to abolish the inhuman traffic in slaves from the entire coast lying between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas.

At Brussels I found the Government so engaged as not to be able to devote any time to my business, unless I could remain there several days, which I could not conveniently do. I have not been able to visit any of the German States. Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister in London, informed me that his Government had been notified of the change which had been effected in the political relations of Liberia, and that he was authorized to say that the Prussian Government would follow the example of England and France, and recognize the independence of the Republic. I have addressed a letter through their embassy at London to the Prussian court, asking a recognition, and proposing a commercial treaty. I have every assurance that it will be favorably received, but I must leave Europe without arranging anything definitely with that court. A reply to my communication will be forwarded to Liberia.

I embark to-morrow with my family on board her Majesty's ship *Amazon*, in which vessel the Government have been kind enough to grant me a passage to my own country. Therefore I leave England under many, very many obligations to her Majesty's Government for the kindness and attention I have received at their hands. Not only am I indebted to all the officers of the British Government with whom I have had to do; private individuals also have rendered me important services. Dr. Hodgkin, Samuel Gurney, G. Ralston, George Thompson, and Petty Vaughan, Esq., have been unwearied in their efforts to serve me. Indeed, sir, to name all from whom I have received great attention and kindness during my visit to this country, would be impossible.

I have every reason to believe that my visit to Europe will result in great good to Africa in general, and to Liberia in particular. I found much ignorance here with regard to Liberia, and the operations of the Society, and many sincere good friends of the African race totally misinformed with respect to the real objects of the Colonization Society, and in consequence prejudiced against it. You, however, are aware of these prejudices, and of the arguments used to sustain them. During my sojourn here I have conversed freely with many who hitherto have been violent in their opposition to the Society, and think in many instances I have succeeded in correcting their erroneous impressions.

I cannot fail to mention that in Paris I received great attention and assistance from that unwearied friend to liberty, Hon. George Washington Lafayette. He did all in his power, backed by all the members of his family, to facilitate the objects of my mission. I am sure that it was by his assistance, and the assistance of letters furnished me by his son-in-law, Mr. Beaumont, French Minister at London, to his Government, that I succeeded in arranging my business so quickly at Paris.

I have not time, dear sir, to write another letter; I beg, therefore, that you will inform the Rev. Messrs. McLain, Pinney and Tracy, and Mr. Cresson, of my doings in Europe, as far as I have been able to detail them here. When I reach home, the Lord willing, I will send you and them a full account of my proceedings. I cannot omit to mention a noble and generous act of my friend Samuel Gurney, Esq., of London, who, when I informed him of the

desire of the Liberians to secure the Gallinas, that they might extirpate the slave factories at that place, and effectually abolish the slave trade at that point, and that the natives were disposed to sell the territory, but that the consideration demanded was more than the present ability of the Liberian government to meet, pledged himself for *one thousand pounds* to aid them in the purchase.

I beg that you will remember me kindly to all your family. Say to Messrs. Dodge, Stokes, Altenburg, and your son Anson, that I can never forget their kindness to me during my stay in New York. I shall entertain a grateful remembrance of them as long as I live. I am also under lasting obligations to your dear daughters.

I am, dear sir, yours, &c.,

J. J. ROBERTS.

ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq.

COLONIZATION AND EMANCIPATION.

At the last annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, the Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, then Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, said :

"Having long been deeply interested in the Colonization Society, it gives me great pleasure to be present on this occasion. I have carefully watched the progress which Liberia has made. With the greatest satisfaction I have witnessed the good which has been accomplished. But highly as I prize this Society, deeply interested as I am in the prosperity of Liberia, it is not in my power this evening to extend my remarks farther. I have prepared, and propose to offer, the following resolution :

"Resolved, That in founding a new republican empire on the shores of Africa, introducing there civilization and Christianity ; in banishing the slave trade from a large portion of its western coast, and accelerating its expulsion from that whole continent ; in opening commerce and intercourse with the savage tribes of the interior, soon to be followed by a rapid advancement in their condition ; in laying the foundation of a system destined to facilitate the ultimate separation of the two races of Ham and Japhet in this confederacy by universal consent, for the great advantage of both, and the gradual and peaceful restoration of the former to the land of their forefathers, regenerated by the light of Christianity, and trained in the principles of our free institutions : and especially in fixing a basis upon which the friends of religion and humanity, of freedom, of the constitution, and of the Union, can every where, in every State, north and south, east and west, unite their efforts for the advancement of the happiness of both races, and at the same time accomplish the glorious purpose of preserving the harmony and perpetuating the union of the States ; the American Colonization Society, embracing the whole country and all its parts, has established a claim upon the efficient aid and zealous co-operation of every lover of his country and of mankind."

The Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, seconded the resolution, and addressed the meeting thereupon ; after which it was adopted.

The Hon. ROBERT M. McLANE, of Maryland, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted :

"Whereas the institution of domestic slavery in the United States exists as the creature of local municipal law, so recognized and respected in the Federal Constitution : Therefore—

"Resolved, That in all action affecting this institution in its social or political aspect, the American citizen and statesman, who reveres the Federal Union, has imposed upon him the most solemn obligations to respect in spirit and letter the authority of such local and municipal sovereignties, and to resist all aggressive influences which tend to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the States that may have created or sanctioned this institution.

"Resolved, further, That the efforts of the American Colonization Society to facilitate the ultimate emancipation and restoration of the black race to social and national independence, are highly honorable and judicious, and consistent with a strict respect for the rights and privileges of the citizens of the several States wherein the institution of slavery is sanctioned by municipal law."

In support of these resolutions, Mr. McLane said:—

It is difficult for any gentleman residing at the seat of the Federal Government, and looking at the great question which agitates the North and the South, not to feel great concern and increasing anxiety as to the result. Every other question seems unavoidably subsidiary to this.

As one of the friends of the American Colonization Society, I desire to have it distinctly understood at the outset, that I desire to interfere with no vested rights; and yet, that I look to and desire the elevation of the whole colored race, and its restoration to all the privileges of civil and social independence on the shores of Africa. I could not stand here and advocate the interest and claims of this Society, if I had in view any object subordinate to this.

That we may speak right and be understood right, that we may labor right and stand right in the public estimation, it is important that we should *start right*. I have written the resolution which I have the honor to offer, for this very purpose. We regard slavery as a civil institution, regulated by the laws of the States in which it exists. It is no part of our business to interfere with these laws, or with the rights and interests of any body. The Society has never interfered with slavery in any way. It has rigidly adhered to the line of operations laid down in its Constitution. It stands aloof from all agitation—it leaves the laws and institutions as it finds them.

In view of all the agitation which exists in the United States on the subject of slavery, the Society has gone and still goes steadily onward in its gentle, constitutional work; laboring, however, under great embarrassments, having been opposed both by the North and South, chained as it were at every step, by the influences of fanaticism on the one hand, and by the ultra slavery notions, that the negro cannot, under any circumstances whatever, be elevated, on the other.

Here, then, we stand, bound by the very Constitution of the Society not to interfere with the relation of master and slave, in any way whatever; leaving all civil questions to the persons and powers to which of right they belong.

With this reservation, this definition of our policy and purposes, I am ready to go with the best and the foremost in all wise and prudent efforts looking to the welfare of the African race! And there has never been any scheme proposed which promises as much as this Society does. I go for it with all my heart and all my influence.

If we look at the missionary character of the Society, we are persuaded it is doing a work for Africa which cannot be done in any other way. If we look at its social influence, we see it doing for the colored people in this country and in Africa, what can never be done otherwise. If we look at it as a civil institution, or rather as aiding the colored people to form a political state, we behold through its agency a new Republic, prosperous and happy! There is a grand exhibition of what this Society has done, and can yet do! I would that the United States Government had been the *first* to step for-

ward and acknowledge Liberia as an independent political empire in the world!

When the American citizen looks abroad over Europe and Asia, he finds people standing as high as the highest in the list of this world's worthies, who can know the African as a man, as a man made in the image of his Maker; finds Governments that can acknowledge the Republic of Liberia as a fellow among the nations entitled to the favor of the list; and shall we, because we have inherited a social evil connected with this race; shall we, a people who have spread out, from settlements on the Atlantic, to the shores of the Pacific, shall we be intimidated by this social evil at home, and therefore shut out the light which shines from that lone star on the African Coast?

Whatever the political excitements of the day may be, and however fiercely the contest may be waged, looking upon the dark and gloomy picture, every one who sympathises with the American Colonization Society may know and feel that he can respect the rights of every American citizen, and yet each man in his own home can labor for the improvement of the colored race, for their restoration to freedom, their social elevation and civil independence!

What northern man can see the degraded condition of the free people of color there, and not feel that their degradation is partly his own responsibility? And seeing this, who will shrink from doing all in his power for bettering their condition?

Whatever others may do, I am determined to labor on for this cause. Those who have gone before me, have set me a noble example. Maryland stands pledged to this work. Maryland in Liberia is a flourishing colony, planted by an appropriation by the Legislature of Maryland, with Maryland people, and to the honor and glory of the State! I am proud to stand here and tell of what my State has done, to mention her annual appropriation of \$10,000 to the Colonization Society of Maryland, and I wish every State in the Union would do the same! Where is the difficulty? The States have no doubtful powers. At home they are sovereign, they can do what they please—if the free people are a tax, they can help them to a place where they will be MEN. If these 30 States were to vie with each other in this noble work, they would give a practical illustration of this question—a practical demonstration of the success which may be enjoyed!

If we pass now to consider the condition of the African race even in the free States, and to inquire what can be done for them, we shall make the discovery that they are going down lower and lower; even in New York, where so many spires point to Heaven, and such beautiful evidences of civilization smile upon us, who can deny that the race has gone down year after year, politically, socially and in numbers? On them rests a moral misfortune; there is no power at work to remove it. There is not a citizen of that State that can look at home and not feel and see that the very nature of things is driving the African race down into material misery—hope is gone, and fate rests upon them. And yet in this race, when they are cared for, and placed in different circumstances, hope springs up and life assumes new worth. We then can help them. The free race are in our power.

May I not ask this assembly, may I not ask all here, and every where, who are in the habit of giving, if the charity that is the most pressing, is not that which is presented by this state of things?

I wonder, when I see the American people nursing and caring for the Indians in our midst, and the American Legislature making immense appropriations of money to transport them beyond our borders, carrying them away to the beautiful prairies of the west, removing them from contact with our own people, furnishing them with provisions, schools, printing presses, books, bibles, teachers, the plow and the anvil; when I see our government for these purposes appropriating hundreds of thousands annually to elevate

this race, I wonder why they should do less for the African race. We have federal power in the one case, why not in the other? Does not philanthropy in the one case call as loudly as in the other? Why then should we not carry them and theirs to the land of their forefathers? This is a work of the nation, in which all may unite.

One word more and I have done. Before our revolution, there were men who worked out that problem. They saw that this continent would all be needed for the Caucasian race. They prayed that the slave trade might be stopped then.

May we not feel in looking back and say, would that it had then been stopped? Shall we not now do all that we can to repair the wrong? Shall we not labor on to relieve ourselves and our children from the evils which have followed?

A suggestion has been made, which it becomes us all to heed, which should be remembered by all those who manufacture public sentiment;—would the condition of the colored race be less wretched if the American Union did not exist? Would they be benefited by the dissolution of this Union? They now feel a sense of security wherever the star spangled banner floats! Does any body believe that were we scattered asunder they could be better situated?

These reflections no man ought to lose sight of! Every man, of whatever color, owes to this Union a responsibility great beyond whatever he has conceived of! By upholding and aiding this Society in its great and benevolent work, he may exert an influence for the perpetuity of the Union not possible in any other way.

Let then the rich here pour in their abundance, and the poor give of their poverty! We perceive by the Report that a great work needs to be done this year. It cannot be done without means. The resources of the Society ought to be greatly enlarged. The whole country ought to rise and pour into the treasury, until the hand of kindness and aid could be given to every person who wants to go to Liberia!

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS, JUNE 23, 1847.

Whereas the American Colonization Society has established, on the western coast of Africa, the colony of Liberia, which, notwithstanding some errors of management and some unavoidable calamities, has been, on the whole, successful and useful, furnishing a satisfactory home to several thousands of free colored people and emancipated slaves, excluding slavery from the soil which it occupies, expelling the slave trade from several hundred miles of coast, preventing wars, and promoting the extension of civilization and Christianity among the natives:

And whereas, though the free people of color in the United States have an undoubted right to remain in this their native land, and to receive kind, courteous and Christian treatment, yet, as their actual condition is in many respects disadvantageous, and, notwithstanding all that they or we can do, is likely to remain so for an indefinite time to come, while such of them as are of suitable character may improve their condition and increase their usefulness by emigrating to the land of their fathers:—

Resolved, That such of them as desire to emigrate, ought to be encouraged, and if they need it, aided in their enterprise.

And whereas we are informed that several hundreds of slaves have the offer of freedom on condition of emigrating to Liberia, and that the said slaves are desirous to avail themselves of that offer:—

Resolved, That while we re-affirm all that we have said in former years, condemning the institution of slavery and deprecating its continuance; and while we do not admit that any condition ought to be annexed to the offer of freedom; yet, in the judgment of this Association, such slaves as have the said conditional offer and choose to accept it, ought to receive such assistance as they need for that purpose.

Resolved, That it be suggested, as heretofore, to pastors and churches friendly to this work, to aid it by taking up collections in behalf of the funds of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, on or near the anniversary of our National Independence, or in such other way, or at such other time, as each may find most convenient.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

ART. II. All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of nine persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

ART. V. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a Member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

N I N T H

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 29, 1850.



B O S T O N :

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 24 CONGRESS STREET.

1 8 5 0 .

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Ninth Annual Meeting at its office, in Boston, at 12 M., on Wednesday, May 29, 1850; the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, President, in the chair.

The Treasurer's Report was presented, but not having been audited, on account of the indisposition of the Auditor, Mr. TARBELL was requested to audit it, and report to the Board of Managers at their first meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.
REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.

REV. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.
REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.
REV. CHARLES BROOKS.
REV. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

AUDITOR.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL.

MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN.
DR. J. V. C. SMITH.
ALBERT FEARING.
T. R. MARVIN.
JAMES C. DUNN.

Hon. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.
THOMAS TARBELL.
DANIEL NOYES.
B. C. CLARK.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was presented, and ordered to be read at the public meeting this afternoon.

Adjourned, to meet at the Tremont Temple, at 3 P. M., for public exercises.

AFTERNOON. The Society met according to adjournment. After appropriate remarks by the President, on taking the chair, and prayer by the Rev. M. E. WHITE, of Southampton, the Secretary read the Annual Report.

On motion of B. C. CLARK, Esq., seconded by Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, with addresses, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted, and referred to the Board of Managers for publication.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. WATERBURY, D. D., seconded by the Rev. E. N. SAWTELL, with addresses, it was

Resolved, That the design of this Society is one of the most benevolent in regard to the Colored Population of our country, and presents to the benevolent slave-holder an inducement to emancipation.

The meeting was then adjourned without day, and closed with the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Dana.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THIS Society, by a vote passed at its last Annual Meeting, directed the Board of Managers to procure, in correspondence with the National and State societies, the organization of a board of trustees for the promotion of collegiate education in Liberia. This has been done.

The correspondence with other societies was soon commenced, and was continued till the Annual Meeting of the Parent Society in January last. The Directors of the Parent Society, at that meeting, passed resolutions, approving what had been done by us, and pledging their co-operation to the utmost of their ability, but leaving the work to be matured by the Massachusetts Society. They also resolved that the avails of a legacy, expected to yield from six to eight thousand dollars, should be set apart for the purpose of co-operating in this design. As the several State societies were represented in the Board of Directors, these resolutions may be taken as the united voice of all the societies.

Thus encouraged, the Board of Managers proceeded in their work. Seven gentlemen, who were judged to possess the necessary qualifications, were selected, and consented to serve as Trustees. A petition for an act of incorporation was presented to the Legislature, and a charter was granted without opposition. The Trustees have met, accepted their charter, elected their president, treasurer and secretary, and have announced their readiness to receive and apply such donations as may be intrusted to their care.

The importance of this enterprise can scarcely be overestimated. The existence of a university, complete in all its parts, and in successful operation, implies the existence of academies, schools, churches, learned professions, a well-ordered government, in short, all that is essential to Christian civilization, widely diffused and firmly rooted in the soil where they flourish. From small beginnings, with slow progress, and doubtless with some disappointments, this result must be

reached. So far as we know, the enterprise commands universal approbation; and we have reason to hope that it will be liberally sustained.

In the collection of funds, we have been more successful than in former years.

The receipts into the Treasury, during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1849, were \$4,891 59, which was an advance of more than \$2,000 upon the preceding year. Of the receipts of that year, \$1,000 was from a legacy. At the close of that year there was a balance of \$392 30 due to the Treasurer, and the prospective income of the Society was pledged to the amount of \$6,000, or so much of that sum as should prove necessary, to secure the freedom of the Ross slaves.

During the year ending April 30, 1850, the receipts into the Treasury have been \$5,871 22, being \$1,069 63 greater than those of the previous year. Of this sum, less than \$100 was from legacies; so that the increase of donations over those of the previous year has been more than \$2,000, which is more than fifty per cent. The adverse balance has been extinguished, the prospective income of the Society has been relieved from its pledge, and there was a balance in the Treasury, in cash and available paper, at the end of the financial year, of \$1,045 99. Of this sum, however, \$1,000 have already been appropriated towards the expense of the next expedition to Africa, which is expected to sail in July, and for which a much larger sum will be needed.

The payments from Massachusetts for the African Repository during the year, were \$334 37. Including this, the whole receipts for the year amount to \$6,205 59.

The increase of funds has been very nearly in proportion to the increase of agency employed for their collection. The Rev. M. G. WHEELER has labored nine months, chiefly in Boston and its vicinity. The Rev. M. G. PRATT has labored nearly ten months, in various parts of the State. Capt. GEORGE BARKER has made collections in Charlestown, and some parts of Essex County. The Rev. JOHN ORCUTT aided us as he could, during a residence of a few weeks in Lynn and Lowell. In Berkshire County, some collections have been made by the Rev. NOAH SHELDON, and for convenience transmitted to Washington, to our credit, through the New York Colonization Society.

In several places visited by Mr. Pratt, it proved necessary to leave the collections to be taken or completed after his departure. In such cases, contrary to the general experience of former years, the collections have been subsequently made by the people of those places, and forwarded to the Treasurer. The number of such cases has not been great; but their evident increase is gratifying, as it indicates the ap-

proach of the time when the spontaneous liberality of the benevolent will enable us to reduce the amount of our agencies.

There has been, during the year now under review, an increasing conviction of the great importance of our enterprise. Not a few have, as the result of careful and deliberate consideration, pronounced it the most important benevolent movement of the age; and they are generally men whose intellectual and moral standing gives great weight to their opinions. This is evidently one cause of the increase of our receipts; and we cannot doubt, it will continue to operate in time to come. As another result of this change of sentiment in our favor, it is known that wills have been made, containing large bequests to our treasury.

The statistics of the Parent Society show also an increase of prosperity. The receipts into its treasury from donations and legacies during the year 1849, were \$32,620 30, being greater than those of 1848, by \$11,372 26. During both years, the amount received from legacies was small, and the smallest during the latter. The increase in donations was more than \$12,000.

Emigration, during a part of that year, was greatly impeded by the cholera. Companies of emigrants who were to have sailed from New Orleans, were repeatedly dispersed, and many of them yet remain in this country. Yet the number sent out was 422. Of these, 124 were free born, 249 were slaves manumitted for the occasion, and there were 49, whose condition is not stated in the printed returns, but of whom a large proportion had probably been slaves. Since January last, 381 have been sent out, of whom 63 were free born, and 318 were emancipated for the purpose of emigration.

Of those sent out since the commencement of the present year, 59 were from the estate of T. Capehart, Esq., near Murfreesborough, N. C. The offer of a gentleman in Alabama, to be one of thirty who would give \$100 each to secure their freedom, was published in November. The whole sum was made up in season for them to embark in the Liberia Packet, January 26. Of these subscriptions, five were from Massachusetts.

About the last of April, a similar call was made, in behalf of about 30 slaves of Timothy Rogers, of Liberty, Bedford Co., Va., to whom their deceased master had bequeathed the liberty of emigrating to Liberia at the expense of the Society, and had given a considerable amount of property, to become theirs on their arrival. A subscription of \$1,800 for their benefit in sums of \$100 each, was immediately commenced, and in less than two weeks, completed, in New York city. Two other subscriptions were offered by persons out of the city, but they were not needed; and one gentleman from another State sent

\$100, requesting that if not needed for their passage, it might be expended in purchasing a library for them.

Among the most important events of the year, has been the Act of the Legislature of Virginia, "making appropriations for the removal of free persons of color." That act, in the first place, appropriates \$30,000 annually for five years, for the purpose mentioned. It is applicable, however, only to those who were free and residents of the State when the act was passed; and it allows only fifteen dollars each for children under ten years of age, and twenty-five dollars each for older persons, to be paid to the Colonization Society when the emigrants shall have actually embarked. In the second place, it lays a tax of one dollar annually on all free colored males in the State, from 21 to 55 years of age. The proceeds of this tax are to be added to the \$30,000 before appropriated, and will, it is estimated, raise the amount to at least \$40,000 a year.

In some important respects, this law is not according to our wishes. We regret its limitation to those who were free when the act was passed. We regret, also, the insufficiency of the sum allowed for each emigrant. With the greatest possible economy, we have not been able to reduce the actual cost below an average of fifty dollars each, for emigrants of all ages. The appropriation therefore leaves a deficiency of \$25 on every adult, and of \$35 on every child sent out. It was the desire of some leading friends of the bill, that the appropriation for each should be sufficient to cover the whole actual cost. Others urged that an appropriation of half the necessary amount would induce a sufficient number of the most enterprising and energetic, to earn and furnish the other half themselves. Others thought that the liberality of the people of Virginia might be relied upon for supplying the deficiency. None seemed to suppose that the amount appropriated by the Legislature would be sufficient, or that the charity of the people of other States was to be invoked.

The tax of one dollar annually is not oppressive in its amount; yet, if intended to enforce emigration by acting as a hardship, and as a threat of greater hardships to come, it is decidedly objectionable. It must be justified, if at all, on the ground that the movement is beneficial to the colored people themselves, and so beneficial, that they can afford to bear that part of the expense.

This act is not to be taken as a full expression of the mind of the Virginia Colonization Society, at whose solicitation it was passed. They regard it as imperfect, and hope that it will be improved, as experience shall show to be desirable. Still, they regard its unopposed enactment as a well-intended beginning, in the right direction; as a movement which will be productive of great good, and ultimately lead on to

greater good. That Society has pledged its hearty and persevering efforts to advance the cause, and several of its members and friends have, without concert, proposed an effort to raise \$30,000 this year by individual subscription. Even if this is not fully accomplished, there is reason to hope that much will be done, and that the work will not cease till all classes of people in Virginia shall have felt its benefits.

Among the other States which have come nobly to our aid, New York deserves an honorable notice; having contributed to the cause, during the last fiscal year of the State Society, more than \$17,000. The raising of \$1,800 in New York city, for the Rogers family, is a later event.

From Liberia, our intelligence is all favorable. While the nations of Europe have been convulsed with civil war or trembling with apprehension, the New Republic has enjoyed entire exemption from even the fear of such calamities. No apprehension is felt that any of her citizens will rise up against the government which they have established for their own benefit, and which they themselves administer as their own interests are found to require. There, the bewildered statesmen of Europe might learn, if they would, the true secret of political safety. Those despised "Negroes," most of whom were lately slaves, are teaching them, if they would but learn, how to banish all danger of "emeutes," of insurrections, of conspiracies, all need of standing armies to defend governments against their own people; how, without the blasphemous follies of "socialism" or ferocious horrors of barricades, the rights of man may be made so secure, that none shall think of the loss of them as a possible event.

We are occasionally informed, that such or such an election, in some of the principal nations of Europe, "passed off quietly;" and that, though the military were out, of course, to keep the peace, yet there was no riot for them to suppress. It seems almost ludicrous to state, as a matter of news, that the election in Liberia, in 1849, "passed off quietly." President Roberts was re-elected for another term of two years. For Vice President, no one had a majority. The candidates were, the Rev. Anthony D. Williams, who was, many years since, Acting Governor of the Colony; the Hon. Daniel B. Warner, late Secretary of State; the Rev. Beverly R. Wilson, lately one of the Liberian Commissioners to this country, who has been many times a member of the Legislature, and the Hon. Nathaniel Brander, the first Vice President. The Legislature, it was expected, would elect Mr. Warner. The Legislature was to meet early in January, but no account of its doings has yet been received.

The extinction of the slave-trade on the whole line of the Liberian Coast has been completed, but at a heavy expense to the Republic.

On the purchase of New Sesters, the last slave-mart, it was hoped that the traders would peaceably retire, or confine themselves to a lawful traffic in palm oil and other productions of the country, which they promised to do. But instead of this, they secretly planned and executed a desperate attempt to retain their hold on this last point of their favorite coast. At a vast expense, they succeeded in forming a confederacy of native chiefs, and fortifying various important points along the coast as far as Tradetown. The natives were furnished with arms and ammunition, and appeared determined to dispute the passage of troops through the defiles of the hill country which defended their posts on the north. The whole time during which President Roberts was absent in the United States and Europe seems to have been busily employed in these preparations for defence, which were so extensive and complete, that some foreign traders, who had seen them, doubted whether the Republic would be able to compel their removal.

The President returned, January 29, 1849. According to an arrangement with the British Government, Sir Charles Hotham, British Commander on that coast, early in February, detached a corvette and two steamers to convey the Liberian troops to the scene of action. But as Capt. Murray, who commanded the detachment, could wait only twenty-four hours at Monrovia, to take troops on board, and as the militia could not be assembled in so short a time, the movement was necessarily deferred. The 6th of March was named for the embarkation of the troops, and Commodore Hotham's assistance at that time was requested. February 24, the French steam-frigate *Espadon* arrived at Monrovia, and, according to an arrangement with the French Government, was placed at the disposal of the President for this expedition. March 6, the British vessels not having arrived, the first regiment, under Col. Yates, went on board the *Espadon*, which immediately left for Grand Bassa, where she was joined by the Liberian Government schooner *Herald*, having on board the second regiment, under Col. Weaver, with the military stores for the expedition. The whole force amounted to nearly 500 men, under the command of Gen. Lewis. The squadron proceeded down the coast. The President followed, in the United States sloop of war, *Yorktown*. At New Sesters, the natives thronged the shore to oppose the landing of the troops, but a few shots from the steamer scattered them. The troops were landed, the country was subdued as far as Tradetown, the extreme southern limit of the confederacy; the barracoons were destroyed, and the slaves on hand were set free. The principal trader at Tradetown surrendered himself, having been first stripped by his native allies of every earthly possession except the cotton shirt and drawers which he then wore. They had taken his hat, his shoes, and every other gar-

ment. Of the Liberians no one was killed, and but five or six slightly wounded ; and probably the loss of the natives was not great.

Before embarking at Monrovia, the troops listened to a sermon and other religious exercises by the Rev. B. R. Wilson, and during their absence, the Sabbath was regularly observed, Capt. D. B. Warner being the principal preacher. The British detachment of two vessels, designed to co-operate in this movement, had been delayed by circumstances growing out of a change of commanders ; but on reaching Monrovia, followed the expedition down the coast, and joined the others during these operations. This squadron of six vessels, some of them of great power, constituted a stronger naval force than the natives, probably, had ever seen, and could not fail to inspire a salutary dread of the Republic, whose President had power to call it together and direct its movements.

This expedition cost the Republic about \$8,000 or \$10,000 ; an expense which its treasury was ill able to bear, but which was indispensable to the extermination of the slave-trade on that coast, and will probably be effectual for that purpose. Slavers have, indeed, subsequently visited that coast, apparently hoping to find it possible to renew the trade ; but the presence of the Liberian revenue cutter, the *Lark*, has deterred them from any open attempt.

The *Lark* is a present from the British Government. She is a fine schooner, of about 110 tons, mounting five guns, and well fitted for the service for which she is intended.

About the same time, a British squadron, alleging the infraction of some treaty, demolished the barracoons, seized the property and released the slaves at Gallinas, the most infamous slave-mart, probably, in all Africa. To prevent a revival of the traffic, a blockade of the place was established, to continue indefinitely.

Soon after, the Liberian Government succeeded in purchasing the native title to Grand Cape Mount. This was the extreme northern point of the territory which they have been endeavoring to acquire. But circumstances being favorable, they also purchased the country on the Manna river, extending some twenty miles farther to the northwest. This coast reaches within about ten miles of Gallinas, and has, till lately, been almost covered with barracoons.

These acquisitions, with the purchase of Grand Sesters on the south, and the acquisition of Garraway by the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, make a sea coast of more than 400 miles, rescued from the slave-trade by Colonization. The only part of this coast yet to be purchased, so far as we are informed, is about six miles at Settra Kroo, to which a pre-emptive right has been secured by treaty, and where there is a Presbyterian mission, under the care of a citizen of Liberia.

The territory already acquired is, with that one exception, all that we undertook to acquire. Its agricultural capacities are sufficient to furnish the necessaries of life for a population equal to all the colored people of the United States, bond and free. Still, it is highly important to make one addition; that of Gallinas, and the country adjoining it on the north, as far, probably, as the Sherbro river; so as to leave no place for the slave-trade between Liberia and the British Colony at Sierra Leone. This must be done, or the trade will revive at Gallinas as soon as the British blockading force is removed; and then, as the northern boundary of the Republic is already within ten or fifteen miles of Gallinas, wars, growing out of the slave-trade, will be inevitable. The British Government is desirous that the purchase should be made. The natives are willing to sell, and come under the jurisdiction of the Republic. Funds to a sufficient amount have been promised in England and the United States. The amount necessary is \$20,000; of which a gentleman in London has promised \$5,000; a gentleman in Cincinnati \$5,000; and Mr. Hoff, of Pennsylvania, has bequeathed \$10,000. Still there is a difficulty. The subscriptions are not payable till the purchase has been made, and the legacy is not payable till the independence of Liberia has been formally acknowledged by the Government of the United States; so that none of the money is at our command. The native proprietors refuse to sell, unless a large part of the purchase money is paid at the time of the sale. It is therefore impossible to proceed, unless the Society can be furnished with a considerable amount, say \$5,000, or more, for this special purpose. The money thus furnished, might be first used for the purchase of territory, and then replaced from the avails of the subscriptions and legacy already mentioned, and used a second time to defray the expense of sending out emigrants.

About \$1,000 has been sent out for this purpose, hoping that it may avail to make a beginning. And lately, a gentleman, who prefers to call himself "A Yeoman of Worcester County," has made a donation of \$500, which will be sent out by the next opportunity. He has given this, partly from the hope that it may stimulate others to give "a goodly amount," to be ultimately used in colonizing emancipated slaves.

The Government of the United States, though first among the nations to announce, officially, that Liberia is an independent political community, justly entitled to exercise the rights of sovereignty, has not yet formally acknowledged the independence of the New Republic. The subject, however, has by no means been neglected. The Rev. R. R. Gurley was sent, last summer, as a Commissioner from the United States to Liberia, to collect information, and perhaps,—for his instruc-

tions have not been published,—to do other things preparatory to the opening of diplomatic intercourse between the two nations. On account of the peculiar course of action in the present Congress, his report has not yet been presented. It is known, however, that it will be highly favorable; and there is reason to hope that it will be followed by the ratification of a commercial treaty between the United States and Liberia.

The interests of education are making such progress as the circumstances of the people permit. The laws require a common school in every settlement, and very generally that law is executed. There are two high schools at Monrovia; one under the care of Mr. B. V. R. James, supported by ladies in New York, and the other under the care of the Rev. H. W. Ellis, the Learned Blacksmith of the South, supported by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church. In this last, the elements of a classical education are taught. These institutions are gradually furnishing more competent teachers for the common schools.

Besides these, in most of which there are scholars from the families of the natives, the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist missions have schools specially designed for the education of the children of natives. They contain, however, but a few hundred pupils; while the number of those for whom provision ought to be made, is at least 30,000.

The next packet, which is expected in a few days, will probably bring us some interesting religious statistics. At present, we can only state that nearly a year ago, an increased interest in religion began to manifest itself, which gradually spread into most, if not all the settlements, and as the result of which, there were large accessions to the churches.

In looking forward, we see no limits to the work before us. Our means are increasing, and will continue to increase; and so also will the demands upon our resources. The calls for aid, both from those already free and from masters who wish to emancipate, are multiplying; and every call complied with, excites attention and brings on other calls. Among the free, the armies of starving paupers from Europe, pouring in and underbidding them in the market for labor, are driving them,—and the prospective glories of the New Republic, the First Republic established by their race, are inviting them to emigrate. Among slave-holders, the desire to emancipate, and to do it without waiting the slow process of revolutionizing the sentiments of a State, is spreading and becoming active. We see no limit to the amount of calls that will be made upon us.

And every call is an offer of a civilizing power, to be placed by us where it can be most available for good; in that vast and populous re-

gion, lying off from the road on which civilization has marched eastward and westward from its primitive seats, and hid, till lately, from the civilized world, behind impassable deserts and unknown seas. There, the emigrant's influence is not only needed, but desired; the demand for Christian light and Christian institutions is spreading faster than we can supply it; nor can we see any prospect of any limits to its spread, but the oceans that surround the continent.

LIFE MEMBERS,

By the payment of \$30 or more, by themselves, or by others on their behalf.

N. B. This list does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

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| Amherst, Rev. Charles L. Woodworth. | Cambridge, William Cranch Bond. |
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| George H. Loring. | Milford, Rev. Preston Pond. |
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DONATIONS

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the year ending April 30, 1850.

N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1849, and another in April, 1850,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1850, will appear in the Report for next year. The acknowledgments for "Cash," without a donor's name, are partly for sums, the donors of which withhold their names, and partly for donations less than one dollar each. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted \$505 49 to the Parent Society at Washington directly, and \$130 36 through the New York Colonization Society, which remittances have been acknowledged in the African Repository. Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

<i>Abington</i> , Benjamin King,	5 00	<i>Amherst, S. Par.</i> , E. Dickinson,	1 00
Ziboon Packard,	2 00	William Adams,	1 00
Josiah Whitmarsh,	3 00	Thomas Reed,	1 00
Josiah Cushman,	1 00	Oren Williams,	1 00
Joseph Cleverly,	3 00—14 00	Henry Blodgett,	1 00
<i>Amherst</i> , Rev. A. M. Colton,	1 00	Earle Johnson,	1 00
Rev. Edward Hitchcock, D. D.,	1 00	Oliver Dickinson,	1 00
" W. C. Fowler,	2 00	Mrs. P. Williams,	2 00
Dea. John Leland,	1 00	Mrs. C. Williams,	1 00
William Cutler,	30 00	Mrs. Nancy Hammond,	1 00
Luke Sweetzer,	30 00	C. C. Bartlett,	1 00
S. C. Carter,	1 00	O. Johnson,	1 00
Rev. A. Warner,	1 00	Col. S. D. Watson,	1 00
Newton Fitch,	1 00	Fifteen others,	6 46—21 46
Seneca Holland,	1 00	<i>Andover</i> , Rev. J. L. Taylor,	1 00
Edward Dickinson,	1 00	Edward Taylor,	3 00
Rev. W. S. Tyler,	1 00	Rev. — Greene,	1 00
" E. S. Snell,	1 00	A. J. Gould,	1 00
Moses B. Green,	2 00	Albert Abbot,	1 00
Charles Adam,	1 00	David Heddon,	1 00
E. S. Pierce,	1 00	J. H. Manning,	1 00
Robert Cutler,	1 00	Asa A. Abbot,	1 00
Samuel F. Cutler,	2 00	Mrs. S. W. Foster,	3 00
Three others,	1 50—30 50	John Abbot,	3 00
<i>Amherst, E. Parish</i> , L. M. Hills,	5 00	James Abbot,	2 00
Joseph Adams & Sons,	10 00	W. J. Wardwell,	2 00
D. S. Field,	2 00	A. Green,	1 00
J. Burnham,	3 00	— Farwell,	1 00
Thomas Hastings,	1 00	Rev. J. Emerson,	2 00
James Hastings,	1 00	Five others,	5 25—26 25
Bela U. Dickinson,	1 00	<i>Andover N.</i> , Hon. G. P. Osgood,	3 00
Mrs. Mary Dickinson,	1 00	Capt. — Stephens,	2 00
William Dickinson,	1 00	George Hodges,	20 00—25 00
Horace Belding,	1 00	<i>Ashby</i> , Rev. Thos. P. Doggett,	1 00
Oliver Watson,	2 00	Lewis Gould,	2 00
Four others,	2 50—30 50	Abby Taylor,	1 00
<i>Amherst, S. Par.</i> , S. Hammond,	1 00	Dea. Paul Haywood,	2 00

<i>Ashby</i> , Two others,	1 00—7 00
<i>Auburn</i> , Rev. M. G. Pratt,	30 00
Benjamin Wiser,	4 00—34 00
<i>Bangor, Me.</i> , Hammond-st. Cong.	19 40
<i>Barre</i> , Collection in Rev. Mr.	
Bullard's Society,	12 87
Others,	2 30—15 17
<i>Beverly</i> , Rev. C. W. Flanders,	2 50
Mrs. Sarah Hooper,	10 00—12 50
<i>Billerica</i> , Rev. J. G. D. Stearns,	1 00
T. J. Jenkins,	3 00
B. Putnam,	1 00
Rev. J. Thurston,	1 00
W. H. Odhorne,	3 00
Four others,	1 75—10 75
<i>Blackstone</i> , Oliver Clapp,	1 00
Joseph Carroll, Jr.	1 00
Dea William Sanders,	1 00
Moses Farnum,	1 00
Lucy Farnum,	1 00
Samuel Cummings,	1 00—6 00
<i>Boston</i> , Lowell Mason,	5 00
C. Homer,	5 00
E. T. Andrews,	30 00
F. Haven,	30 00
John Simmons,	30 00
G. W. Thayer,	10 00
W. C. Bond,	10 00
A. Wilkinson,	10 00
F. W. Newton,	10 00
D. Safford, 2 dona.	40 00
Jacob Baucroft,	10 00
T. R. Marvin,	10 00
George H. Loring,	50 00
William Appleton, Jr.	10 00
A. Kendall,	5 00
C. G. Loring,	5 00
C. W. Loring,	3 00
Abner Ellis,	30 00
W. W. Stone,	50 00
Thomas Wigglesworth,	10 00
R. Choate,	5 00
F. Alger,	5 00
O. Eldridge,	5 00
Thomas W. Phillips,	5 00
J. P. Rice,	5 00
Benjamin Thaxter,	5 00
Thomas Tarbell,	5 00
George Howe,	5 00
R. B. Storer,	5 00
Richard Soule,	5 00
John H. Wilkins,	5 00
Samuel Parsons,	5 00
Homer & Sprague,	5 00
David Kimball,	5 00
H. S. Chase,	5 00
Jacob Sleeper,	5 00
Frederick Jones,	5 00
William Brown,	5 00
Joseph Eveleth,	5 00
Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D. D.	5 00
G. D. Dutton,	2 00
James Vila,	2 00
O. Dutton,	2 00
William Ayres,	2 00
J. W. Edmonds,	30 00
George H. Kuhn,	25 00
Sewall, Day & Co.	100 00
William Ropes,	10 00
A. Kurgman,	15 00
Henry Colman, 2 dona.	35 00
A. W. Thaxter,	5 00
J. C. Proctor,	5 00

<i>Boston</i> , Caleb Stetson,	5 00
T. B. Mackey,	5 00
Phineas Sprague,	5 00
S. S. Lewis,	5 00
C. O. Whitmore,	6 00
George Rogers,	5 00
James Clapp,	5 00
Z. Hosmer,	5 00
J. Read,	5 00
J. K. Mills,	5 00
W. T. Andrews,	5 00
Alexander Wadsworth,	2 00
R. W. Staton,	3 00
Israel Lombard,	30 00
C. H. Mills,	5 00
P. Butler, Jr.	30 00
R. C. Mackey,	30 00
Samuel Johnson,	25 00
James C. Dunn,	50 00
Albert Fearing,	100 00
E. S. Cheshbrough,	5 00
Solomon Wildes,	5 00
D. W. Salisbury,	6 00
Jabez C. Howe,	5 00
B. T. Reed,	30 00
Charles Stoddard,	10 00
Levi A. Dowley,	10 00
Wilkins, Carter & Co.	10 00
William Perkins,	10 00
R. Appleton,	10 00
Charles H. Parker,	10 00
Moses Grant,	10 00
George O. Hovey,	5 00
S. H. Walley,	5 00
Charles Barnard,	5 00
Thomas P. Cushing,	5 00
J. H. Wolcott,	5 00
C. C. Chadwick,	5 00
Thomas G. Cary,	5 00
James McAllister,	5 00
William P. Greenwood,	5 00
Lewis G. Pray,	5 00
Benjamin Beal,	5 00
Ralph Smith,	5 00
A. L. Chamberlain,	5 00
Bodwell Sargent,	5 00
George W. Torrey,	5 00
A. H. Pierce,	5 00
Edward Holbrook,	2 00
E. Walker,	1 00
Matthew Binney,	3 00
George Wheelwright,	2 00
Elisha Atkins,	3 00
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B. R. Curtis,	50 00
G. T. Curtis,	5 00
Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.	10 00
B. C. Clark,	30 00
C. P. Curtis,	10 00
William Lincoln, 2 dona.	10 00
Nathaniel Francis,	10 00
P. C. Brooks,	50 00
Alpheus Hardy,	40 00
Henry Plympton,	50 00
R. G. Shaw,	50 00
James Savage,	30 00
Augustine Heard, 2 dona.	15 00
Joseph May,	10 00
Edward Locke,	5 00
H. H. Leavitt,	3 50
Twenty-eight others,	97 50

1,685 00

<i>Bradford</i> , Miss Mary Hasseltine,	1 00	<i>Conway</i> , James S. Whitney,	1 00
George Silsbee,	1 00	Anson Shepard,	3 00
— Greenleaf,	1 00	Mrs. — Emerson,	1 00
Dea. — Kimball,	1 00	Mrs. — Emerson,	1 00
I. Hall,	1 00	Misses Merritt,	2 00
F. Johnson,	1 00	Austin T. Bates,	1 00
L. Johnson,	1 00	Solomon Atkins,	1 00
Cash,	25—7 25	Dr. G. W. Hamilton,	2 00
<i>Braintree</i> , Coll. by Rev. Dr. Storrs,	14 00	A. Clarke,	1 00
<i>Brewer</i> , Me., S. Gardner,	2 00	F. Childs,	1 00
J. Skinner,	5 00	Rodolphus Clarke,	1 00
J. Chamberlain, Jr.,	5 00	Dr. George Rogers,	1 00
R. Holyoke,	5 00	D. Lyon,	1 00
Thomas Gragg,	5 00	Justus Nims,	1 00
E. Holyoke,	2 00	William Avery,	5 00
D. Barstow,	1 00	William Campbell,	1 00
J. C. Dyer,	1 00	Calvin Bartlett,	1 00
J. S. Johnson,	1 00	Col. Newhall,	1 00
E. H. Burr,	1 00	Mrs. (widow) Billings,	1 00
O. H. Cook,	1 00	Mrs. — Dunham,	10 00
S. Gilpatrick,	1 00—30 00	Dea. J. Avery,	2 00
<i>Bridgewater</i> , N. Tillinghast,	5 00	Misses Maynard,	1 50
<i>Brimfield</i> S. A. Huchcock,	10 00	Zelotes Bates,	2 00
<i>Brockfield</i> , John E. Cutter,	2 00	John Allis,	1 00
Dea. Baxter Ellis,	1 00	John Howland,	1 00
Susan Ellis,	1 00	Friends at Burkeville,	3 25
Dea. Alfred White,	1 00	Dr. E. D. Hamilton,	1 00
Abijah Cutter,	1 00	Austin Rice,	5 00
Ebenezer Fairbanks,	1 00	Mrs. Lois Baker,	1 00
A. Newell,	1 00	Rev. Samuel Harris,	2 00
Rachel Gilbert,	1 00—9 00	Eight others,	12 87—79 62
<i>Burlington</i> , Vt., Wm. Warner, Esq.,	2 00	<i>Danvers</i> , Caleb L. Frost,	5 00
<i>Byfield</i> , Rev. — Durant,	1 00	Lewis Allen,	2 00
<i>Cambridge</i> , Hon. Edward Everett,	30 00	Dea. Charles Brown,	2 00
Rev. James Walker, D. D.,	5 00	E. Shillaber,	4 00
Rev. Andrews Norton,	10 00	Mrs. — Frothingham,	5 00
Nathan Rice,	5 00	— Poor,	2 00
Joel Parker,	5 00	Francis Baker,	1 00
Z. Hosmer,	5 00	Mrs. E. Peabody,	1 50—22 50
William Phillips,	5 00	<i>Danvers N.</i> , Mrs. M. P. Braman,	2 00
H. Ropes,	3 00—68 00	Eliza Lawrence,	2 00
<i>Charlestown</i> , E. Brown,	3 00	Mrs. — Wilkins,	1 00
James Hunnewell,	10 00	Mrs. Emma Kittell,	1 00
A. R. Thompson,	5 00	Mrs. B. F. Putnam,	1 00
C. Forster,	2 00	Charles Lawrence,	2 00
E. Lawrence,	2 00	Others,	1 25—10 25
J. S. Hurd,	5 00	<i>Dorchester</i> , Mrs. Amasa Stetson,	30 00
Thomas Marshall,	5 00	<i>Douglas</i> , 2d Cong. Church and Soc.,	30 00
A. W. Crowninshield,	1 00	<i>Easthampton</i> , Edward Smith,	50 00
A. Carlton,	2 00	Rev. William Ely,	1 00
Edward Crane,	10 00	Others,	3 50—54 50
Daniel White,	5 00	<i>East Medway</i> , Collection,	15 25
John Hurd,	5 00	<i>Enfield</i> , Rev. R. McEwen,	10 00
Two others,	3 00—58 00	<i>Fairhaven</i> , Samuel Borden,	40 00
<i>Clinton</i> , J. D. Overton,	3 00	<i>Framingham</i> , Collections,	4 37
<i>Concord</i> , Rev. B. Frost,	3 00	C. P. Luckens,	1 00—5 37
Samuel Hoar,	13 00	<i>Franklin</i> , Rev. T. D. Southworth,	30 00
D. Shattuck,	3 00	contrib. by his parish'ers,	30 00
George Heywood,	1 00	Cash, from others,	5 25—35 25
J. M. Cheney,	2 00	<i>Fitchburg</i> , N. F. Ackley,	2 00
Dea. R. Brown,	5 00	Daniel Messenger,	1 00
J. S. Keyes,	2 00	Dea. J. T. Farwell,	30 00
Mrs. L. P. Heywood,	2 00	E. Torrey,	5 00
Cyrus Stow,	2 00	C. A. Bullock,	1 00
Nehemiah Ball,	1 00	Isaac Hartwell,	1 00
Daniel Hunt,	1 00	Asher Green,	2 00
Nathan Barrett,	1 00	John Putnam,	1 00
J. & G. M. Barrett,	2 00	Dea. Abel Thurston,	1 00
C. C. Damon,	1 00	A. Simonds,	1 00
Six others,	3 75—39 75	I. Phillips,	2 00
<i>Conway</i> , Kimball Batchelder,	3 00	Joseph Upton, Jr.,	2 00
Asa Howland,	2 00	William Downe,	1 00
		F. Perkins,	5 00

<i>Fitchburg</i> , J. W. Mansur,	5 00	<i>Ipswich</i> , Josiah Caldwell,	1 00
Charles Goulding,	1 00	Mrs. J. K. Farley,	3 00
Jonathan Whitman,	1 00	Two others,	2 00—55 00
Isaiah Putnam,	1 00	<i>Lancaster</i> , Lydia Lane,	1 00
S. W. Putnam,	1 00	<i>Leicester</i> , Dr. Austin Flint,	2 00
Others,	5 95—69 95	D. Rice,	1 00
<i>Georgetown</i> , Rev. I. Braman,	5 00	Silas Meriam,	1 00
George Chapman,	50—5 50	Joseph Murdock,	2 00
<i>Gloucester</i> , Dr. Jos. Reynolds,	3 00	J. Q. Lamb,	1 60
Samuel Giles,	5 00	Horace Wait,	6 00
B. K. Hough,	5 00	Dwight Biscoe,	1 00
Samuel Stevens,	5 00	J. A. Denny,	5 00
John S. Babson,	2 00—20 00	Baylies Upham,	1 00
<i>Groton</i> , Asa Lawrence,	1 00	Cheney Hatch,	2 00
Mary Woodbury,	1 00	Isaac Southgate,	5 00
George Farnsworth,	1 00	J. Clark,	1 00
Mary Farnsworth,	2 00	Rev. John Nelson, D. D.	1 00
Lucinda Rockwood,	1 00	Evi Chilson,	1 00
A. Tarbell,	1 00	Moses Holman,	1 00
Ehel Shumway,	1 00	Four others,	1 66—32 66
Dr. J. Green,	1 00	<i>Leominster</i> , Amos Smith,	1 00
George Shattuck,	1 00	Solomon Strong,	2 00
Sarah Capell,	1 00	Mary Lincoln,	1 00
Misses B. and C. Capell,	2 00	L. Burrage,	3 00
Rev. Dudley Phelps,	1 00	J. C. Allen,	1 00
Four others,	2 05—16 05	Misses S. and M. R. Lincoln,	1 00
<i>Hadley</i> , James B. Porter,	10 00	Thomas C. Litchfield,	1 00
Jas. B. Porter, Ex'r Dorothy		W. H. Young,	1 00
Williams,	23 68	Jonas Colborn,	1 00
Gen. Benev. Soc. 1st Par.	15 00—43 63	Abel Richardson,	5 00
<i>Harrard</i> , Mrs. — Whitcomb,	5 00	Ward M. Colton,	1 00
Dea. Reuben Whitcomb,	5 00	Dr. C. W. Wilder,	3 00
Luke Pollard, Jr.	1 00	Dea. D. Wilder,	2 00
Cash,	50—11 50	Others,	4 75—27 75
<i>Haverhill</i> , David Marsh,	5 00	<i>Lincoln</i> , Coll. Unitarian Cong.	11 00
Dea. and Mrs. Ames,	5 00	Coll. First Cong. Society,	8 15—19 15
Mrs. Mary Duncan,	4 00	<i>Lowell</i> , S. W. Stickney,	3 00
Mrs. — Taggart,	1 00	John Aiken,	10 00
I. Brown,	1 00	W. A. Burk,	3 00
Benjamin Emerson,	1 00	O. M. Whipple, 2 dona.	20 00
G. K. Montgomery,	1 00	Rev. U. C. Burnap,	2 00
Cash,	50—18 50	Emory Washburn,	5 00
<i>Holliston</i> , E. Cutler,	1 00	John Nesmith, 2 dona.	7 00
Nelson Pond,	1 00	J. A. Knowles,	2 00
Warren Miller,	1 00	J. B. French,	3 00
W. S. Batchelder,	1 00	Alexander Wright,	4 34
E. Cutler, Jr.	1 00	William Nichols,	2 00
W. S. Mitchell,	1 00	Ransom Reed,	2 00
Timothy Daniels,	1 00	Peter Powers,	3 00
John Batchelder,	1 00	Albert Wheeler,	2 00
George Batchelder,	1 00	Charles B. Coburn,	1 00
Rev. J. T. Tucker,	1 00	Dr. E. Huntington,	3 00
D. Hurd, Jr.	1 00	Horace Howard,	3 00
J. F. Simonds,	1 00	Ignatius Tyler,	3 00
Rev. W. K. Bagnall,	1 00	O. J. Conant,	2 00
Dr. F. Fiske,	2 00	Day & Converse,	2 00
Seven others,	3 12—18 12	Joseph Locke,	2 00
<i>Ipswich</i> , G. W. Heard,	5 00	Samuel Burbank,	2 00
Daniel Cogswell,	3 00	J. M. Marston,	3 00
Miss — Choate,	2 00	Sewall G. Mack,	3 00
N. Lord, Jr.	1 00	Joshua Roberts,	3 00
C. Kimball,	1 00	Rev. Henry A. Miles,	2 00
Mrs. — Farley,	2 00	William Fiske,	3 00
John Lord,	1 00	George W. Fiske,	1 00
John Hobbs,	5 00	F. Bush,	1 00
George A. Heard,	10 00	Hapgood Wright,	1 00
Eben Cogswell,	1 00	Edwin Fifield,	1 00
Daniel Cogswell,	3 00	Joel Adams,	2 00
Miss Anna Dana,	5 00	David Dana,	2 00
Mrs. — Burnham,	5 00	Sylvester Crosby,	2 00
William F. Wade,	1 00	Albert G. Capen,	1 00
Ira Worcester,	1 00	Elisha Davis,	1 00
Sarah Choate,	3 00	William Southworth,	2 00

<i>Lowell</i> , Mrs. Linus Child,	5 00	<i>Mendon</i> , Henry A. Aldrich,	1 00
Sumner Marsh,	1 00	Benjamin Davenport,	1 00
G. Fiske,	1 00	Dr John G. Metcalf,	2 00
J. Clark,	1 00	Lawson Warfield,	1 00
Five others,	3 50	Rev. George C. Channing,	1 00
Coll. High-street Church,	15 05—126 34	Abraham Staples,	1 00
<i>Lunenburg</i> , Dea. William Harrington,	5 00	Johnson Legg,	1 00
Mrs. Mary Putnam,	5 00	Thomas Tait,	2 00
Azel Ames,	3 00	Anna W. Hastings,	2 00
Benjamin G. Stone,	1 00	Mary M. M. Hayward,	1 00
Daniel Putnam,	5 00	Welcome Staples,	1 00
F. Brooks,	1 00	Lysander Grow,	1 00
J. Howard,	1 00	Cash from 19 others,	7 75
James Putnam,	3 00	Cash from persons unknown,	2 25—50 00
Mrs. S. Checkering,	2 50	<i>Methuen</i> , Joseph Howe,	2 00
S. & M. Whitney,	1 00	J. Tenney,	3 00
Rev. E. W. Harrington,	1 75	Rev J. C. Phillips,	2 00
W. Winchester,	1 00	John Davis,	2 00
W. Jones,	1 00	— Carlton,	1 00
N. F. Cunningham,	5 00	Cash,	16—10 16
Edmund Cushing,	1 00	<i>Milford</i> , N. H., Abiel Lovejoy,	5 00
B. G. Whiting,	1 00	H. A. Daniels,	5 00
Esek Whiting,	1 00	Gilman Wheeler,	5 00
L. Farwell,	1 00	Rev. Humphrey Moore,	2 00—17 00
Dexter Pollard,	1 00	<i>Milbury</i> , Dea. Lyman Goodale,	1 00
Eight others,	3 25—42 50	Amasa Wood,	3 00—4 00
<i>Lynn</i> , E. R. Mudge,	10 00	<i>Nashua</i> , N. H., L. W. Noyes,	35 00
Isaiah Breed,	3 00	2 dona.	35 00
Jonathan Bacheller,	5 00	James Hartshorn, 2 dona.	35 00
S. Oliver, Jr.	1 00	T. W. Gills,	10 00
Jacob Batchelder,	1 00	J. Spaulding,	5 00
Dr Abraham Gould,	1 00	Dr. — Kittridge,	1 00
Samuel Brimblecom,	2 00	M. W. Merritt,	3 00
Cash,	25—23 25	Dr. — Spaulding,	1 00
<i>Manchester</i> , Rev. O. A. Taylor,	1 00	A Friend,	1 50
Mrs. A. H. Trask,	3 00	Rev. L. Swain,	5 00
Mrs. L. C. Lord,	1 00	J. A. Wheat,	2 00
Mrs. Sarah Allen,	3 00	M. A. Herrick,	5 00
Mrs. H. A. Tuck,	2 00	Joseph Whitney,	2 00
Burnham & Gentlee,	2 00	Joseph F. Andrews,	1 00
Mrs. Martha Lee,	1 00	George C. Boynton,	1 00
John P. Allen,	1 00	Mrs. — Boynton,	1 00
Dr Asa Story,	1 00	G. Y. Sawyer,	3 00
John Price,	2 00—17 00	Thomas Chase,	2 00
<i>Manchester, Eng.</i> , A. S. Thornton,	25 00	— Bingham,	2 00
by E. Kimball,	25 00	Thomas Munroe,	2 00
<i>Marblehead</i> , Mrs. William Reed,	5 00	Frederick Chase,	1 00
Rev. E. A. Lawrence,	3 00	Frederick Munroe,	1 50—120 00
Rev S. Dana,	3 00—11 00	<i>New Bedford</i> David R. Greene,	20 00
<i>Medford</i> , Mrs. Sarah Preston, by Dr.	200 00	W. R. Rodman,	20 00
D. Swan,	200 00	A Friend to the Oppressed,	20 00
<i>Medway Village</i> , C. Partridge,	2 00	J. D. Hall,	5 00
Mrs. — Fay,	1 00	Rev. A. Eldridge,	5 00
Mrs. R. A. Hurd, by J. C.	30 00	A. Barker,	5 00
Hurd,	30 00	O. Prescott,	3 00
Nathaniel Clarke,	1 00	S. Hart,	2 00
W. H. Cary,	2 00	Dea. — Barker,	1 00
D. C. Fisher,	1 00	C. R. Tucker,	1 00
Dr. S. Salisbury,	1 00	Mrs. Dea Barker,	1 00
— Adams,	1 00	Two others,	4 00—87 00
S. W. Richardson,	1 00	<i>Newburyport</i> , Capt. M. Lunt,	20 00
L. Metcalf,	5 00	2 dona.	20 00
G. Metcalf,	1 00	John Harrod, 2 dona.	20 00
Nancy M. Pond,	1 00	William B. Bauster,	3 00
Five others,	2 25—19 25	Josiah Little, 2 dona.	10 00
<i>Mendon</i> , Rev. Andrew H. Reed,	5 00	Mrs. E. Hale,	10 00
Henry Goss,	5 00	Mrs. A. L. March,	2 00
Mrs. Betsey Davenport,	5 00	Joshua Hale,	2 00
Benoni Staples,	5 00	Mrs. — Greenleaf, 2 dona.	5 00
Joseph G. Davenport,	2 00	A. W. Milmore,	2 00
Samuel W. Doggett,	2 00	Mrs. Dr. E. Hale,	15 00
William H. Aldrich,	1 00	Mrs. — Nelson,	2 00
		Ezra Lunt,	2 00

<i>Newburyport</i> , William Stone,	5 00	<i>Rockport</i> , Rev. W. Gale,	2 00
Eben Stone, 2 dona.	10 00	Jabez R. Gott,	4 00
Other donations,	19 00—127 00	Mrs. Lucy Whipple,	1 00
<i>Northborough</i> , Rev. Jos. Allen,	1 00	Josiah Haskell,	4 00
W. Bush,	2 00	Eben Oakes,	1 00
H S Fisk,	1 00—4 00	Daniel Low,	1 00
<i>Northbridge</i> , Collection,	7 60	William P. Burns,	2 00
<i>Norwich, Vt.</i> , Collection, by Rev. E.		Benjamin Giles,	1 00
B. Emerson,	1 25	Others,	7 25—23 25
<i>Oxford</i> , Rev. Horatio Bardwell,	2 00	<i>Salem</i> , D. A. White,	5 00
— Wheelock,	1 00	Rev. O. B. Frothingham,	5 00
Misses Robinson,	2 00	Joseph Adams,	3 00
Charles D. Bowman,	1 00	— Miller,	1 00
A. G. Underwood,	2 00	Michael Shepard,	30 00
— Pelton,	1 00	T. P. Pingree,	5 00
Mrs. — Sigourney,	2 00	Elisha Mack,	3 00
William E. Pease,	2 00	John Bertram,	5 00
— Thompson,	1 00	Dr. A. L. Pierson,	1 00
— Angell,	2 00	W. D. Pickman,	10 00
Miss B. C. Campbell,	1 00	N. Sillsbee,	5 00
Mrs. — Kingsbury,	1 00	N. Sillsbee, Jr.,	5 00
Others,	4 50	Mrs. E. Sanders,	7 00
Methodist Society,	2 53—25 03	George Peabody,	10 00
<i>Palmer Depot</i> , Rev. T. Wilson,	2 00	William Pickman,	5 00—100 00
William Mason,	1 00	<i>Southbridge</i> , Rev. E. Carpenter,	2 00
S. H. Hall,	2 00	S. M. Lane,	2 00
E. Valentine,	2 00	M. Leonard,	2 00
W. C. Child,	1 00	Dea. George Sumner,	2 00
Dea. L. Chapin,	1 00	Mrs. C. A. Page,	1 00
Dea. B. Converse,	1 00	A. Healy,	1 00
H. Converse,	1 00	William Healy,	1 00
D. Converse,	1 00	James Morse,	1 00
J. B. Blanchard,	1 00	Oliver Mason,	1 00
W. Brainard,	1 00	Oscar P. Morse,	3 00
S. King,	1 00	Daniel Spaulding,	1 00
Twenty-four others,	12 00—27 00	Six others,	3 25—20 25
<i>Palmer, Three Rivers</i> , Collection,		<i>Springfield</i> , George Merriam,	5 00
Baptist Church,	22 02	Dea. Daniel Bouteau,	1 00
<i>Pepperell</i> , Rev. C. Babbidge,	1 00	Harvey Saunderson,	1 00
Dea. Jonas Parker,	1 00	W. Fuller, Jr.,	1 00
Ralph Jewett,	1 00	Charles Stearns,	5 00
Dea. Henry Jewett,	1 00	Thomas Bond,	4 00
J. E. Blood,	1 00	Henry Brewer,	1 00
Vyrling Shattuck,	1 00	Miss R. Pomeroy,	2 50
Arnold Hutchinson,	1 00	E. N. Bond,	1 00
J. Loring,	1 00	George Dwight,	3 00
Dea. David Blood, Jr.,	1 00	Mrs. Prudence Howard,	2 00
Joshua Shedd,	1 00	R. Bliss,	1 00
C. D. Bond,	1 00	L. Warriner, Jr.,	1 50
A. F. Lawrence,	5 00	O. W. Wilcox,	1 00
Dea. L. W. Blake,	1 00	M. S. Wilcox,	1 00
Cash from 9 others,	9 25—26 25	N. D. Gay,	5 00
<i>Plymouth</i> , Josiah Robbins,	5 00	E. Trask,	2 00
<i>Quincy</i> , Thomas Greenleaf,	5 00	Roderick Ashley,	2 00
Daniel Greenleaf,	5 00	J. W. Thompson,	5 00
Cash,	1 00—11 00	L. Trask,	1 00
<i>Randolph</i> , Rev. Calvin Hitch-		A. Boody,	3 00
cock, D. D.,	5 00	Huntington & Avery,	5 00
Dr. Ebenezer Alden,	5 00	H. Brewer, Jr.,	2 00
Horatio B. Alden,	5 00	John Avery,	1 00
J. W. Lewis,	1 00	G. E. Howard,	1 00
Mrs. Fanny Wales,	2 00	— King,	1 00
David Burrill Jr.,	1 00	Charles Merriam,	2 00
Atherton Wales,	2 00	Dr. — Vaile,	1 00
Dea. E. Wales,	1 00	R. A. Chapman,	3 00
Wales Thayer,	1 00	A. Ware,	3 00
Dea. Elisha Mann,	1 00	Five others,	3 00—71 00
S. H. Morrill,	1 00	<i>Sturbridge</i> , William S. Sanders,	3 00
A. J. Mann,	1 00	Dea. George Davis,	1 00
Ephraim Mann,	1 00	E. Southwick,	1 00
John Mann,	1 00	E. F. Shaw,	1 00
C. S. Rogers,	1 00	M. Haynes,	1 00
Four others,	2 00—31 00	H. Haynes, Jr.,	1 00

<i>Sturbridge</i> , Mrs. Z. Dunton,	1 00	<i>Westford</i> , S. D. Fletcher,	2 00
Dea. P. Allen,	1 00	John Abbott,	1 00
D. Wight,	2 00	Dea. John Cutter,	1 00
David Wight, Jr.	2 00	Dea. Caleb White,	1 00
Rev. D. R. Austin,	1 00	Jesse Wright,	1 00
Perez Walker,	5 00	Oliver Wright,	1 00
Chester Walker,	2 00	Eleven others,	7 26—23 26
Four others,	2 00—24 00	<i>W. Newbury</i> , Edmund Little, Jr.	1 00
<i>Sudbury</i> , Rev. Mr. Ballard's Society,	13 36	Dr. — Robinson,	1 00
<i>Sutton</i> , Coll. Rev. H. A. Tracy's "	29 00	Col. — Newell,	2 00
<i>Tewksbury</i> , Coll. by Rev. Mr. Lamson,	11 39	Others,	1 00—5 00
<i>Townsend</i> , Dea. Daniel Giles,	3 00	<i>Whitinsville</i> , Mrs. Betsey Whitin,	5 00
Mary Giles,	3 00	Paul Whitin,	5 00
Polly Giles,	2 00	Dea. John C. Whitin,	5 00
Daniel Adams,	2 00	Charles P. Whitin,	5 00
Jonas Farmer,	1 00	P. W. Dudley,	2 00
Charles Powers,	1 00	Israel Plummer,	5 00
Noah Adams,	1 00	H. Plummer,	2 00
M. A. Bertram,	1 00	Richard Bradford,	1 00
Jesse Seaver,	1 00	James M. Leach,	1 00
— French,	1 00	William Kendall,	1 00
Evi Lewis,	1 00	James A. Prentiss,	1 00
Ephraim Spaulding,	2 00	Oliver W. Clafin,	1 00
Mrs. Polly Adams,	1 00	William Mattison,	1 00
F. A. Worcester,	5 00	N. Williams,	1 00
S. Brooks,	1 00	John Wilmarth,	1 00
Cash from 24 others,	9 50—35 50	B. Remington,	1 00
<i>Upton</i> , Dea. William Hale,	5 00	Stephen Batchelor,	2 00
H. Stoddard,	5 00	Warren N. Smith,	1 00
T. J. Hall,	2 00	Cyrus Taft,	1 00
William Knowlton,	2 00	Mrs. — Taft,	1 00
S. Rawson,	1 00	Charles Chapin,	1 00
A. H. Wood,	1 00	Edwin Amesby,	2 00
D. B. Fisk,	2 00	E. M. Smith,	3 00
D. A. Corey,	1 00	Samuel Fletcher,	1 00
E. B. Fisk,	1 00	Ephraim Fletcher,	1 00
Loring Johnson,	1 00	Washington White,	1 00
Jonathan Ward,	1 00	W. D. Mascroft,	1 00
Mrs. R. C. Fisk,	2 00	William Hunt,	1 00
E. Warren,	5 00	James F. Whitin,	5 00
Aaron Leland,	1 00	Mrs. — Dudley,	1 00
L. L. Leland,	1 00	Josiah Spring,	1 00
Dea. William Fisk,	2 00	Mrs. — Chapin,	1 00
J. B. Chapin,	1 00	Rev. J. J. Abbott,	1 50
William Legg,	2 00	Nine others,	4 50—68 00
E. B. Stoddard,	2 00	<i>Wilmington</i> , Elisha Hubbard,	5 00
Cash from 36 others,	13 27—51 27	Ebenezer Phillips,	5 00
<i>Webster</i> , H. H. Stevens,	3 00	Others,	31 15—41 15
E. E. Harwood,	2 00	<i>Worcester</i> , Dr. John Green,	15 00
Mrs. S. Stockwell,	1 00	William Greenleaf,	2 00
J. J. Robinson,	3 00	Albert Tolman,	2 00
George H. Bacon,	1 00	Asa Walker,	1 00
Thomas Jepson,	1 00	W. T. Merrifield,	5 00
Wilson Cutler,	1 00	John Sutton,	1 00
Christopher Hethoweigh,	1 00	Dea. Alpheus Merrifield,	1 00
Robert McKerdy,	1 00	Mrs. Elizabeth Salisbury,	30 00
John Fegan,	1 00	Alexander H. Wilder,	5 00
Parnenas Keith,	1 00	Daniel Ward,	1 00
Elisha S. Smith,	1 00	James Green,	5 00
G. Robinson,	1 00	M. B. Green,	3 00
R. O. Storrs,	3 00	E. Bemis,	1 00
Five others,	3 50—23 50	L. Clapp & Son,	1 00
<i>Wenham</i> , Edmund Kimball,	3 00	Stephen Salisbury,	10 00
<i>Westborough</i> , Mrs. Mary S. Fisher,	10 00	Mrs. M. H. Wheeler,	1 00—84 00
<i>Westford</i> , N. H. Groce,	1 00	<i>Worcester County</i> , "A Yeoman," for	
Edward Prescott,	5 00	the purchase of Gallinas,	500 00
S. Lawrence,	1 00	<i>Unknown</i> , Friend, by Rev. M. E.	
J. Prescott,	1 00	White,	5 00
Gilbert Parker,	1 00		

APPENDIX.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE "TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA" were incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved March 19, 1850. Its members are, His Excellency GEORGE N. BRIGGS, President; the Hon. STEPHEN FAIRBANKS, Treasurer; the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, LL. D., Hon. WILLIAM J. HUBBARD, Hon. JOEL GILES, Hon. ALBERT FEARING, and AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq. The Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, not a member of the Board, is Secretary.

The Trustees are authorized to "hold real and personal estate to the value of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, the income whereof shall be applied to the promotion of Collegiate Education in Liberia, by the establishment and support of one or more Seminaries of Learning, and also, if necessary, to the training of proper instructors for the same, at the discretion of the Trustees."

The necessity of such a movement as that now announced, is obvious. The Republic of Liberia is now a regularly organized, sovereign and independent State, acknowledged as such by most of the leading nations of the earth, and bound to perform all the duties, domestic and foreign, of such a State. Its population comprises only a few thousands of civilized colored people from the United States, and their descendants, whose means of education have been limited; with more than a hundred thousand native Africans, who have just learned to understand the advantages of civilization, and who have placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the Republic, in the hope of acquiring those advantages. A community founded so recently, and in such circumstances, must need pecuniary aid in establishing the necessary institutions of learning, civilization and religion; and the funds for that purpose can best be collected and managed in this country.

The Trustees design to give an education which shall qualify those who receive it for the study of the several learned professions, for the office of teachers and the various departments of public life, and for the scientific practice of the useful arts; differing from collegiate education in this country, only as the different circumstances of that country may be found to require.

It is intended to invest the funds in a safe and productive manner in this country, and to apply the income to the support of an institution in Liberia,

to be chartered by the government there, with such instructors as may be approved by this Board.

Donations in aid of this enterprise are requested, and may be made to the Treasurer in Boston, either directly, or through any member of the Board.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Objection 1. "The Colonization Society is doing an injury to the cause of emancipation, by securing the freedom of a few hundred slaves annually; whereas they ought all to remain in slavery and multiply, till the burden of their number becomes intolerable, and thus brings the system to an end."

Answer. Strange as it will appear to many, this objection has been urged more frequently within the past year than formerly. A moment's reflection will show the reason. The country has been in an excited state. There is more indignation against the course pursued by the slave-holding interest; and therefore more readiness to utter a sentiment which is prompted by indignant feelings, without a deliberate examination of its bearings. The indignation is natural, but the logic is bad.

Evidently, if the emancipation of a few hundreds is a bad thing, and the Society is to be condemned for promoting it, then the individual slave-holders who emancipate, are doing wrong. Instead of giving freedom to their slaves, it is their duty to hold on to them, and so it will follow, that their slave-holding is not "sin," but a duty; unless the objector will say that those sinners who hold slaves ought to sin as fast as they can, that the burden of their sins may become intolerable the sooner.

It will follow, too, that slaves who escape from their masters are equally to blame. They ought to stay quietly at home in their bondage, and raise up as many slave children as possible, and thus hasten the day when the burden of so many slaves will be too great to be borne. All such attempts must be discouraged. The "under-ground rail-road" into Canada must be broken up. Fugitives from slavery, who are found in the free States, should all be caught and sent back. The "fugitive slave bill" before Congress, ought to pass, with amendments, if any can be devised, making it still more effectual; and we ought all to do our utmost to enforce it. The laws of some slave States, embarrassing emancipation, should be regarded as excellent laws, well adapted to hasten the approach of universal freedom; and the laws of other States, in which emancipation is actually forbidden, are better still. It would be a good thing, too, if it were practicable, to gather up all the free colored people at the north, march them off to the south, and make slaves of them. Such a large addition to the number of slaves, suddenly made, might be very inconvenient; and as the number of slave progenitors would be increased, their posterity would accumulate the more rapidly. The process might be hastened by importations from Africa. Certainly, he who would prevent men from *becoming* free, for the sake of hastening emancipation, can, with an equally clear conscience, from the same motive, prevent their *continuing* free.

Seriously, nobody intends to enter upon such a course of policy for the extinction of slavery. When a slave-holder wishes to emancipate, every good man's heart and conscience approve the wish; and every one who thinks calmly on the subject will say, that if he needs assistance, he ought to have it. And when a slave has the offer of freedom, no intelligent friend of freedom can calmly and seriously insist that his acceptance of the offer ought to be made impracticable. The idea that no citizen of a State ought to be allowed to do right, till all his fellow-citizens can be brought to do right in a body, is too monstrous to be seriously entertained.

Objection. 2. "The work is so great, that the Society is utterly inadequate to the task of executing it, and must always remain so. The Government ought to take it up."

Answer. So the Society, and its principal advocates, have constantly asserted, from the beginning. But how shall the Government be induced to take hold of it? Evidently, by showing that it is worthy of the attention of the Government. We must show it to be a good enterprise. We must show it to be practicable. We must make its importance manifest. And in order to this, we must carry it on ourselves till all this becomes so evident, that the Government cannot fail to see it. Towards this point, we have made very good progress already, and are advancing with increasing rapidity.

In our progress, however, certain discoveries have been made, or rather, certain conjectures have been confirmed. The Society has proved adequate to the task of accomplishing some very important results. It has been able to establish the Republic of Liberia, and to bring to pass all the good connected with its existence. And this is worth vastly more than it has cost; and it has cost much more than the same amount of good will cost us in time to come. We have been able to confer on some thousands of colored people, most of them slaves, benefits which they esteem valuable beyond all price. We have been able to banish from an extensive region, evils at which Christendom shuddered, and which triumphantly defied all other assaults. We have provided a country to which, even if the Government should never move in this matter, and even if the Society should cease to exist, numerous thousands of colored people from the United States will find their way, to their own advantage, and that of their father land.

It is certainly true, that our beginnings were small, and that, compared with all that needs to be done, our operations are yet small—very small. Yet we have been acting on principles which must, in the end, be victorious. We have been giving life and practical efficiency to influences, before which this whole class of evils must sooner or later give way. We have, by actual experiment, proved, and brought the leading powers of Christendom to acknowledge, what had never been so proved before, the capacity of the African race to establish and maintain a regular, civilized government, on principles of constitutional liberty; from which it follows, that the race has no inherent need of masters, and therefore ought to be made free; that it can sustain a respectable position among the other races of men, and therefore ought to have the means and opportunity of doing it. This had before been

believed by many, as a matter of theory, or of theological doctrine; but we, for the first time, have shown this truth to the world, actually reduced to practice before the face of all nations. Thus we have placed mankind under the necessity of estimating that race more highly, and of treating it with more kindness and more respect, than it has formerly received; and this change involves, in its results, every thing else that ought to be done. Our operations, therefore, are not small *in their inevitable results*. And the better they are sustained, the more rapidly all desirable results must follow.

BREAKING UP THE SLAVE-TRADE.

THE slave-trading coast of Africa, on the Atlantic, *was* about 4,000 miles in length. Beginning at the Straits of Gibraltar, you sail a little to the west of south, along the coast of Morocco, about 500 miles, and along the coast of the Great Desert about 700 or 800; and there, just north of the mouth of the Senegal, this slave-coast begins. But in this region, it has long been suppressed by French and British forts. The French now hold possession. You keep onward to Cape Verde, the most western point of the continent, where is the French fort, Goree. Trending a little to the east of south, you soon reach the mouth of the Gambia, where is a British fort, and a colony of recaptured Africans. Soon after, you find a French fort at the mouth of the Garamanza, and the Portuguese posts Cocheo and Bissao. From these to the British colony of Sierra Leone is about 280 miles. On this last stretch of coast, are the Rio Nunez and Rio Pongas, which are slave-marts, but of little importance; for their position is such that slaves can rarely be shipped from them without detection and capture.

Just below Sierra Leone, is "Sea Bar," at the mouth of the river on which the "Mendi mission" is situated. Here slaves are sometimes shipped. Some 60 or 70 miles farther on, is that notorious slave-mart, Gallinas, now broken up and blockaded by the British. Ten or fifteen miles farther, is Manna river, which belongs to Liberia. From Sierra Leone to Manna river is about 140 miles. It is deemed important that this, or the greater part of it, including Gallinas, Sea Bar, and every other point where slaves can be shipped, should be annexed to Liberia. The last arrival informs us that some parts of it are already purchased, and we confidently expect that the whole will be, in a short time. When that is done, there can be no slave-trade between Sierra Leone and Liberia.

From Manna river, for about 300 miles, to Grand Sesters, the coast has all been purchased, and belongs to Liberia, except five or six miles at Settra Kroo, where there has been no slave-trade for a long time, and where it cannot be revived. From Grand Sesters, the coast of the Cape Palmas government extends southward and eastward about 120 miles. This will give a sea coast to the two governments founded by Americans, when the intended purchases are completed, of nearly 600 miles.

At Cape Palmas, the direction of the coast changes, and runs, from that point, nearly to the east, for more than a thousand miles. From the eastern boundary of the Cape Palmas government, the coast is thickly set with

forts and trading posts belonging to different nations of Europe, mostly British, which exclude the slave-trade as far as Popo, a distance of about 550 miles. Along this coast are many thousand native Africans, living under British jurisdiction.

We have now passed along from 1,900 to 2,000 miles of coast, on which, when Gallinas and "Sea Bar" are purchased, there will be no slave-mart except at Rio Nunez and Rio Pongas. These, as has been said, are unimportant, and must soon be suppressed by the progress of colonization. In other words, colonization, in some form, will have extinguished the traffic on about one-half of the western coast of Africa.

In all cases, this colonization has been rendered possible, by the employment of men of African descent. In the greater number of cases, this assistance is procured on the spot; but the enterprises have been most successful, where they have been carried on by emancipated slaves, or their descendants, returning to the land of their fathers.

Southern Africa, for ten degrees of latitude or so, both on the east and west, is under British jurisdiction. The slave-exporting coast of Eastern Africa, on the Indian Ocean, cannot be more than a thousand miles, the greater part of which is claimed by Portugal. Beyond this, there is only the Muhammedan slave-trade across the Red Sea, and through Egypt into Turkey. The Eastern trade is a small matter, compared with the Western; and the extirpation of the Western is half finished.

It is to be remarked, that the coast already substantially cleared of the traffic, is a continuous coast, of very nearly 2,000 miles, and defended on the north by almost 1,000 miles of impassable desert. It must therefore protect a very large interior; as it must cost more than slaves can be sold for, to march them round this coast to the marts beyond. Smuggling them through the coast, to any considerable extent, is out of the question; for, in order to procure a cargo of slaves, goods must be landed, stored, sold on credit, and several months consumed in selling them and collecting the slaves in payment; during which the attempt would be detected and defeated.

It appears from this brief sketch, that the work of stopping the slave-trade by Colonization is much farther advanced than most people imagine. Its practicability has been demonstrated; and the whole tendency of events is towards its completion.

SOME STATISTICS OF LIBERIA.

THE Republic of Liberia, as its boundaries are defined by an act of its legislature and acknowledged by the principal governments of Europe, is situated between lat. $4^{\circ} 41'$ and $6^{\circ} 48'$ north, and between lon. $8^{\circ} 8'$ and $11^{\circ} 20'$ west. Its length on the sea coast, from Grand Cape Mount on the north-west, to Grand Sesters on the south-east, is about 286 miles, and its average width about 45 miles. It contains, therefore, about 12,830 square miles, or 8,211,200 acres, and is a little larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut together. It would give, therefore, more than two acres each to every colored man, woman and child in the United States and in Liberia,

natives included. Nearly all of it is fit for cultivation, and capable of feeding as many persons as there are acres cultivated. Every family of emigrants, on arriving, receives a town lot, for mercantile or mechanical business, or a farm sufficient for the support of the family; and public lands can be bought for a dollar an acre.

Since the passage of the act defining the boundaries of the Republic, other tracts have been purchased, and negotiations are in progress for others still. These additions, when completed, will be about half as large as the country above described; making, say, in round numbers, a total of 19,000 square miles, and 12,000,000 acres.

As appears by comparing the census of 1843, with the numbers added since that time, the emigrant population, consisting of emancipated slaves and free colored people from the United States, Africans rescued from slave-traders, and their descendants, is about 6,010. The whole population, including natives subject to the laws of the Republic, is about 150,000. Many of the natives have become in some degree civilized. Several hundreds of them are voters at elections, and eligible to office, and some of them hold office.

In 1843, when the last census was taken, there were in Liberia, 16 schools with 562 scholars. Of these, 192 were children of native parents; and there were some of them in every school except two. There were then 23 churches, with 1,474 communicants, of whom 469 were native Africans, converted from heathenism. Twenty of the churches had native African members. Since that time, the civilized population has more than doubled, and schools, churches, and members of both, have increased; but we have no precise account of them. We know, however, that two high schools have been established, and that the churches have received large accessions, both by emigration, and as the fruit of revivals and missionary labors among the heathen.

The exports are estimated at \$500,000 annually, and the imports, probably, about the same. This, however, must include a large amount of irregular trade at places where there are no ports of entry, for want of merchants to conduct business there. On this point, see the statements of Dr. Hall, on another page of this Appendix.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE OF GALLINAS.

BY JAMES HALL, M. D.

THE advices from Africa, published in our last number, contain the gratifying and important intelligence, that the long blockade of Gallinas by the British cruisers, has induced the slavers at that place to break up their barracoons, deliver up their slaves to the commodore, and to take passage for themselves and effects on board Her Majesty's vessels for Sierra Leone. This is the initiative step to the entire abolition of that traffic on the windward coast. The next, and not less important, is, the purchase of the territory by the Government of Liberia. That the slaves are given up, the barracoons destroyed, the slavers themselves removed, and every vestige of this accursed traffic obliterated, avails nothing, unless proper and sure measures

are taken to prevent a re-establishment of the business, the moment the coast guard is abandoned; and we doubt not, from the tenor of the advices above referred to, that ere this, either by purchase or conquest, Gallinas and its dependencies are a part and parcel of the commonwealth of Liberia. This measure, only, will ensure it against a re-enactment of the scenes of distress and horror which have heretofore rendered that place so infamous.

To enable those, not familiar with the slave-marts on the West coast of Africa, to estimate the importance of the annexation of Gallinas to Liberia, it is necessary to give a brief sketch of their location and extent, and of the late history of Gallinas. Previous to the founding of the colonies of Liberia, the slave-trade was rife throughout the whole of what is called the Grain Coast; in fact, from the Gambia to Cape Palmas, an extent of over 1,500 miles of coast line, excepting only Sierra Leone and its immediate dependencies. The very heart of this extensive slave-mart was Gallinas, to which only, Cape Mesurado was second in importance. That the small band of colonists, which boldly located themselves on this beautiful headland in 1821, should have been able to maintain their position amidst the powerful combined influence and action of slavers' gold and savage natives, will ever remain a marvel in the history of that Colony. But they did maintain, not only their existence, but their integrity and fair fame, and although it required many years in its accomplishment, and all of blood and treasure which they had to give, the Liberians succeeded effectually in eradicating this traffic from the limits of their territory. After the firm establishment of the colony, the slave-trade on the windward coast, or to the North and West of Cape Palmas, was mainly confined to some Portuguese settlements at Bissaos, the Rio Grande, the Nunez and Pongas, Gallinas and its vicinity, Grand and Little Bassa, New Sesters and Trade Town. The Bissaos and the river factories to the windward of Sierra Leone were never very prosperous, the slavers finding it extremely difficult to escape from them without being intercepted by the British cruisers. The small factories at the Bassas were much interrupted by the colonies and finally extirpated by the purchase of Grand Bassa in 1832; while those at New Sesters and Trade Town were more or less connected with and dependent upon those at Gallinas.

The Gallinas river enters the Atlantic in latitude about $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, between Grand Cape Mount and Cape St. Ann, near one hundred miles north-west of Cape Mesurado or Monrovia. The name of the river is given to the cluster of slave-factories near its mouth. This place possesses no peculiar advantages for any species of commerce, and derives its importance, exclusively, from the establishment of the slave-factories there. The land in the vicinity is very low and marshy, the river winds sluggishly through an alluvion of mangrove marsh, forming innumerable small islands. The bar at its mouth is one of the most dangerous on the coast, being impassable at times in the rainy season. It is located in what is termed the Vey Country, the people of which are distinguished for their cleanliness, intelligence, and enterprise in trade. How long Gallinas has maintained its importance as a slave-mart, we are unable to say; but at the time of our first visit to Liberia, in 1831, its reputation was very extended and its influences most deeply felt in the colony. It was estimated that near 10,000 slaves were, about that period, annually shipped from this place alone. The business was done, mainly, through the agency of several merchants or factors established there, the principal of whom was Pedro Blanco, a Spaniard. This man's influence was unbounded among the native tribes on that section of the coast, and we fear, at one time, extended to members of the colony of considerable respectability. He was a man of education, having the bearing and address of a Spanish Grandee, or Don, which was his usual appellation. He lived in a semi-barbarous manner; at once as a private gentleman and an African prince. He had at one time a sister residing with him. He maintained several establishments; one, on an island near the river's mouth, which was his place of business or

of trade with foreign vessels, that came to Gallinas to dispose of merchandise; on another island, more remote, was his dwelling-house, where he kept his private office, his books, dined, took his siesta, slept, &c.; here, we believe, his sister also resided. On a third was his seraglio of native wives, each in their several dwellings, after the manner of native chiefs. Independent of all these were his barracoons of slaves, of greater or less extent, as circumstances required. It may readily be supposed that with the wealth accruing from a long and successful prosecution of the slave-trade, his power among the natives was equal to that of any despot; and the following incident, related to us by one of his partners, proves that he occasionally exercised it. Having occasion one day to travel on the sea beach some distance from Gallinas, near the island of Sherbro, where he was unknown, he approached the hut of a native with a view of taking rest and refreshment. He asked the owner of the house, who was squatted in the door, to hand him fire to light his cigar. The man bluntly refused, upon which, Blanco drew back, took a carbine from one of his attendants and shot him dead upon the spot. The narrator of the story apologised for Blanco by saying, that, to deny a Spaniard fire, for lighting his cigar or pipe, is the grossest insult that can be offered him.

We have ever understood that Blanco was one of the kindest masters to his slaves, taking every care of their health and comfort, never suffering any improper intimacy between his numerous agents and the females, and permitting no flogging or harsh treatment.

We first visited Gallinas in 1837, at a time when the trade at this place was on the decline, and Blanco was about leaving the coast. The first peculiarity we noticed in entering the river, was, the arrangements of watch-boxes, or look-outs, consisting of seats protected from the sun and rain, erected some fifty or one hundred feet from the ground, either on poles fixed in the earth, or on some isolated, high tree, from one of which the horizon was constantly swept by a good telescope, to give prompt notice of the approach of any vessel; and long experience rendered these men very expert in determining the character of any visitor, whether neutral, friend or foe.

About a mile from the river's mouth we found ourselves among a cluster of islands, on each of which was located the factory of some particular slave-merchant. The buildings, generally, consisted of a business room, with warehouse attached, filled with merchandize and provisions, and a barracoon for the slaves; the whole built by setting rough stakes or small trees into the ground, these being wattled together with withes and covered with thatch; that containing the slaves being much the strongest, and generally surrounded by, or connected with, a yard, in which the slaves were permitted to exercise daily. We think there were some ten or twelve of these establishments at that time, each containing from one hundred to five hundred slaves. We believe one contained near one thousand, which, it was expected, would be shipped daily. Each barracoon was in charge of from two to four white men, Spanish or Portuguese, and a more pitiable looking set of men we never met with. They had all suffered more or less from the fever, were very weak, much emaciated or swollen by dropsy or diseased spleens, and none of them particularly clean. The slaves were as well taken care of as could be expected when provisions were plenty in the country; but, in case of scarcity, they suffered severely. Many instances have occurred wherein whole barracoons of slaves have been let loose for want of food; and it may well be supposed their owners would allow them to suffer severely before giving them up. For this reason, and because they can be stowed more closely in a vessel, children are generally preferred to adults. We recollect going into one yard where there were some three hundred boys, all apparently between ten and fifteen years of age, linked together in squads of twenty or thirty. We never saw a more painfully interesting sight than the long rows of these bright-eyed little fellows, doomed to the horrors of a

middle latitude passage, probably in a three and a half feet between decks. Another peculiar feature of the place was, the collection of long canoes and boats, all kept ready for the dispatch of slaves the moment an opportunity should occur. Probably one thousand slaves could be shipped in four hours, all things favorable. In case the coast is clear of armed vessels, and a slaver appears in the offing, her signal is at once recognized. She is signalized in return to come in, and if she is watered and provisioned for the voyage, and deck laid, which is usually the case, she does not even come to anchor, but stands close in to the bar, where she is met by the whole fleet of canoes and boats, the contents of which are speedily put on board; she then stands off or up the coast again, the canoes return to the barracoon for more slaves, again to meet outside the bar as before. Sometimes, however, they are not so fortunate, even when not molested by a man-of-war. The bar at the river mouth is not unfrequently dangerous, even in the dry season, and in the anxiety to ship the slaves, they run great hazards, and many a boat-load of poor wretches becomes food for sharks, who always follow such boats and canoes in great numbers. We have heard from Kroomen, who perform the boat-work at Gallinas, many harrowing tales of shipping slaves from that place, too painful to report, or even to recall to memory. In fact, all connected with this trade is painful and distressing to humanity, and this Gallinas, of all other places on the coast of Africa with which we have been acquainted, has been the scene of its greatest horrors. What imagination can conceive the thousandth part of the misery that has been endured by human beings on this little cluster of bushy islands? Of the five or ten thousand, who are annually brought to this place, each and every one has to mourn a home made desolate, a family dismembered, the blood of kindred flowing. Of this number, how many sink in these wretched barracoons from distress of mind at their wretched condition, from disease and famine; how many are sacrificed in their hurried shipment by the ravenous sharks; how many sink under the most protracted agonies in that confinement between decks, the air of which is putridity itself; and, of the miserable survivors, the attenuated, excoriated wretches, who are still destined for the shambles, how few but would exclaim, "Thrice and four times happy are those who sunk under the knife of the midnight assassin, or were consumed in the conflagration of their palm-covered cottages?"

But Gallinas is destroyed; as a slave-mart it has ceased to exist; from its marshy islets, the fiat shall no more go forth to spread fire and sword throughout a peaceful land; the marauding chief has bound his last victim; the haggard, Lazarone slaver has riveted his last fetter; the shark at the bar mouth has fed on his last slave-gang; and this land, heretofore detested and detestable, is henceforth to form a part of the free and independent Republic of Liberia. In the fall of Gallinas and the annexation of its territory to the Liberian Republic, we see the absolute extinction of the slave-trade from Sierra Leone to the Cape Palmas. That the Liberian Government is competent to prevent its re-establishment, now, in the day of her strength and independence, fostered by powerful nations, we have a sufficient guaranty, by what she has done at Mesurado, Bassa and Trade Town, in the time of her infancy and weakness.

WANTS OF LIBERIA.

BY JAMES HALL, M. D.

SINCE the founding of this Colony, now Republic, she has ever labored under some seemingly imperative want, either real or imaginary, either felt by herself or by her many sympathizing friends. These wants have been of a general or specific character, prospective or immediate. For years, like

Greece, she was in want of a ruler, as one agent of the Colonization Society after another fell under the influence of the climate; then she wanted a constitution and laws; then protection; then missionaries and teachers. All these she has at last found herself capable of supplying without aid. Then she has wanted a steam, water, or wind-mill, for sawing and grinding; a horse and ox power, for cultivating the soil; a model farm, a high school, a college, independence, recognition by foreign governments, extension of territory, means of coast-defence, navy, &c., &c. Most of these wants were real; some have been, and the others no doubt will, in due time, be supplied; but more important than all, and underlying all these wants, has existed from the beginning, the want of *men*,—intelligent, enterprising, good-principled men. Give but Liberia these, and all other things shall be added unto her. We say this *has been* the great want of Liberia; but never the *sine qua non*, until now. Liberia must soon have a material accession of this class of population, or some of the most important benefits to be derived from her acknowledged national independence, will be lost to her forever. Let the question be thrice asked, as was another to the famed Grecian orator, "What does Liberia want?" and the answer will thrice be then given—"men, men, men."

Let it not be supposed that we under-estimate the characters of the more eminent Liberians, the brave men, who in times of peril, have offered their lives for their country's good; those through whose able conduct the feeble Colony of a charitable society has assumed a respectable rank among nations. Their lives and their deeds are matters of history, and need not our humble praise. But Liberia wants, and must have, *more* men. Her few brave and skillful leaders sufficed for the *Colony*, but the *Republic* demands many. A brief explanation of the present commercial position of Liberia will show for what special purpose she must have an accession of sterling, business men.

Liberia now includes a coast-line of about three hundred miles in extent. To this may be added Maryland in Liberia, which, although not a part of the Republic, may be considered in nearly the same position. Gallinas and Sherbro, which no doubt will soon, if they are not already, be added to the Republic, will make her extent of sea-board near or quite five hundred miles. Commercially considered, this immense extent of coast-line, is one vast harbor or trading-port for an almost boundless, rich, inland country. There are not ten miles of coast without one or more trading towns and landing places for boats and canoes, large enough to ship off the productions of the country, abreast of which, vessels can anchor in safety at all seasons of the year. The commerce of this "section" of the coast, except the slave-trade at Gallinas, Cape Mount, New Sesters, and Trade Town, has been mainly in the hands of English, German, and American merchant vessels, at least one-half English. Many French and Portuguese vessels trade at the colonies also. The *native* trade, as it is termed, that not transacted at the Liberian ports, or through Liberians, is conducted somewhat in the following manner.

The captain of a vessel, or the agent of some foreign commercial house, makes a contract with some native chief, or the head man of a beach town, who allows him, for certain considerations, to land merchandise, and in country parlance, *make trade*, at his or their town. A rude thatched hut is constructed for the residence of the trade-man, whom the agent leaves in charge, and another for his produce, when purchased. This is what is called *establishing a factory*. After landing what amount of merchandise, oil-casks, &c., he may judge proper, the captain proceeds to other places, making in each, similar arrangements. He then, from time to time, visits his factories, taking on board what produce has been collected during his absence, until his merchandise is disposed of, or the vessel becomes fully laden. Sometimes this operation is gone through with by the captain of a single vessel; often by the agent of some foreign house, which may have several

vessels in the trade, in which last case, the agent generally remains a year or two at a time on the coast. These are called regular traders. In addition to which, much business is done by transient vessels, as they are termed, those bound on a long voyage to the leeward ports; in which cases, the trade is made by purchase of produce brought alongside by the natives in canoes and boats. The factors are sometimes intelligent natives from European settlements, sometimes Liberians, often Europeans with native assistants or *trade-men*. All this traffic has heretofore been free and uncontrolled, subject to no restrictions or custom-house regulations, excepting such as are imposed by the natives. It has been open to vessels of all nations alike. The Liberians, in their small sloops and schooners, have come in for a share. They have felt, however, that they labored under great disadvantages, from the fact of being obliged to purchase merchandise of their competitors in the trade, and to sell them their produce, also. We have ever maintained, that the low rate at which the Liberians could sail their small crafts, in comparison with the current expenses of larger vessels, was more than an equivalent for the above-named objections; but this has now ceased to be a question. The Republic of Liberia claims sovereign jurisdiction over the principal part of the coast on which factories have thus been founded, and this jurisdiction has been recognized by those European powers most interested in this trade; and although the United States Government has not, as yet, followed their example, it cannot be supposed she will question the sovereignty claimed by Liberia. Over this coast-line the Republic has thrown her commercial laws and custom-house regulations, prohibiting all direct trade between foreigners and the natives, breaking up all factories within the limits of Liberia, except those owned or managed by the citizens thereof. Liberia has therefore assumed a heavy responsibility; not merely a nominal, or abstract responsibility, but a commercial responsibility, and one which must be met, too. There is a demand for foreign articles of merchandise by the native population of Liberia, which must be supplied. Foreign commercial vessels, laden with this very merchandise, demand the African produce in the hands of these natives, and the exchange must and will be made. By the laws of the Republic, the Liberian merchant is the medium through which this transfer must take place. If they are competent to the task, well; the Republic becomes rich and powerful. If they are not, the laws must give way to the pressure of circumstances: illegal traffic, or smuggling, will of necessity ensue, and the government will have to connive at an habitual infringement of its laws, or to modify them; in other words, to *retract*! and allow foreigners to trade directly with the natives as heretofore. Either alternative it is most desirable to avoid.

But the question is, are the Liberians competent to manage and control the commerce of the coast-line they now possess? We regret to say, we think not,—to manage it to the best interests of the Colony, we know that they are not. In connection with, and as agents and factors of, foreign traders, they may reap many advantages from their new position; but nothing in comparison with what they might, if supplied with the present and ever great want of Liberia, *men, intelligent, enterprising, commercial men!*

We regret that we are unable to give any very correct estimate of the value and extent of the commerce heretofore existing between foreign vessels and the natives within the present limits of Liberia. We have no correct data from which to estimate it at this time, but we were well informed as to the number of vessels in that trade in 1840; since which, it has no doubt nearly, if not quite, doubled, as we well know it more than trebled the ten preceding years.

We judge that in 1840, at least ten vessels obtained cargoes of palm oil and canwood on what is now the Liberia coast, independent of those which traded at the Colonies. Some of these, to be sure, landed part of their cargoes at the Colonies and took produce from thence; but the amount so dis-

posed of was more than offset by the transient vessels which traded with the natives in their passage down the coast. The average tonnage of these vessels we will set down at 200 each, making 2,000 tons. They would average a cargo of merchandise of at least \$10,000 each, making \$100,000 in all. The value of the vessels, at the same amount, would make a capital of \$200,000 invested in vessels and cargo, to say nothing of the expense of sailing them. In the above estimate we have put every thing within bounds, and it is made for a period of ten years past. At the present time, supposing the commerce of this part of the coast to have doubled, or even to have increased 50 per cent., the native trade of Liberia, independent of the demands of the settlements, requires a capital of \$300,000. What amount the Liberians are able to supply for this purpose, independent of other demands, we will not undertake to say. We can judge better of the amount of their commercial marine, and estimate *pro rata*. We believe, at no time have the colonists or citizens owned more than 300 tons of shipping, probably not that; and estimating their capital in the same proportion, say for shipping \$30,000, merchandise for the trade \$30,000, total \$60,000, and they are then able to assume but one-fifth of the native commerce of their own territory, independent of that of their ports of entry. Even allowing the utmost advantage of credit, they could not master more than a quarter of it.—Liberia therefore wants and *must have—money—money*. But in this, Liberia wants *nothing but what she is able to pay for*. She asks no one to sacrifice for her good, alone. She offers an abundant equivalent for all she demands. She freely offers the golden harvest to the reaper.

And to whom does Liberia look for aid? To whom does she offer the inducements of a home and profitable pursuits? Does she expect a wealthy privileged class to abandon their elegance and ease in order to increase a wealth already too great? Does she expect the pioneers in our great western El Dorado to abandon their golden harvest, for common commercial pursuits? Does she expect the free laborers of our mighty west to forsake their new home and virgin soil, and sail away for a newer world? No such thing. She addresses herself to those without a name, home or country; those who are forcibly deprived of rights, dear,—yea dearer to man than life; those from whom is heard the cry of complaint and the voice of wail; the oppressed and bowed down. These she has now for thirty long years invited to a home and freedom, which she has prepared for them through suffering, toil, privations and blood. She now offers to them a citizenship in a free Republic acknowledged by the first nations of the earth. She offers to them facilities of acquiring wealth and distinction in a calling ever highly honored. And will her appeal be in vain?

For many years we have been so connected with Colonization, that it might be presumed, we would advise all people of color in this country to emigrate to Liberia. In general terms we have so expressed ourself, and *honestly* too, for it has ever been our strong conviction, that it was better to go than to stay here. This conviction is founded upon an intimate acquaintance with Liberia and with the people of color in this country; supported too, by one most important fact, that we have never yet known a respectable colored person, who had resided two years in Liberia, to return to the United States for a residence, and few, very few, to leave it for any other country. Yet, in many cases, as individuals will bear us witness, when consulted by persons in regard to the subject, we have rather dissuaded them from emigrating; partly, because we conceived them not peculiarly fitted, or rather, peculiarly unfitted, for citizens of Liberia, and partly from an aversion to incur a kind of personal responsibility. This has generally been our feeling and course when consulted by persons of delicate habits, living in cities, unused to labor, but without sufficient energy and intelligence to compete with others in mercantile pursuits. We have made it a rule not strongly to advise or urge individuals or classes of individuals to emigrate to Liberia, unless we could see

clearly how they were to be improved, independent of, and in addition to, the enjoyment of civil liberty and equality with the rest of mankind. In fact we have ever declared, that the only cause for a colored man's leaving *this* country, was, the enjoyment of that liberty which is, and we feel will long be, denied him here. But at this time, with respect to men of intelligence and capital, the case is widely different. Here is a door open for the acquisition of fortune. Here is a commerce monopolized by Liberia, which has furnished profitable employment for many European and American vessels, and made the fortunes of their owners. This commerce can be carried on to far greater advantage by citizens of Liberia, than by those of any other nation, and we do most earnestly invite the attention of colored men of ability and energy to the subject. We doubt not but in our Atlantic cities, there is wealth and intelligence enough among the colored people, not only to master the trade on the Liberian coast, but to extend it to other parts of Africa, and successfully to compete with the European traders on the windward, ivory and gold coasts. The result of a full and fair consideration of this subject by the colored people of this country, we are confident, would be, not only to whiten the waters of the western coast of Africa with Liberia vessels, but extend her limits thousands instead of hundreds of miles, and ultimately enable her to control the destinies of that mighty continent.

Constitution of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

ART. II. All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of nine persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

ART. V. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a Member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

TENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 28, 1851.



BOSTON :

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 42 CONGRESS STREET.

1851.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Tenth Annual Meeting at its Office, in Boston, at 12, M., on Wednesday, May 28, 1851; the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, President, in the chair.

The Treasurer's Report was presented, and referred to the Board of Managers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz :—

PRESIDENT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.	REV. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.
REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.	REV. CHARLES BROOKS.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	REV. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

AUDITOR.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL.

MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN.	HON. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.
DR. J. V. C. SMITH.	THOMAS TARBELL.
ALBERT FEARING.	DANIEL NOYES.
T. R. MARVIN.	B. C. CLARK.
JAMES C. DUNN.	

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was presented, and ordered to be read at the public meeting this afternoon.

Adjourned, to meet at the Tremont Temple, at 3, P. M., for public exercises.

AFTERNOON.—The Society met according to adjournment. After appropriate remarks by the President, on taking the chair, and prayer by the Rev. C. HITCHCOCK, D. D., the Secretary presented the Annual Report.

On motion of B. C. CLARK, Esq., seconded by Rev. J. B. PINNEY, with addresses, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and referred to the Board of Managers for publication.

On motion of E. HASKETT DERBY, Esq. of Boston, seconded by Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, with addresses, it was

Resolved, That the progress of African Colonization is highly encouraging; and that it deserves the countenance both of the North and the South, as the most feasible as well as the most successful measure for suppressing the slave trade, civilizing Africa, and elevating the Colored Race, both at home and abroad.

The meeting was closed with the benediction, by the Rev. DANIEL DANA, D. D.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Waldo Family.

AT our Annual Meeting, May 28, 1845, the Hon. DANIEL WALDO was chosen President of this Society. He declined the office, for the reason that he was unable to perform its duties personally. On the 9th of July following, he was removed from this life, leaving to the American Colonization Society a legacy of Ten Thousand Dollars. On the 28th of the next month, his sister, ELIZABETH WALDO, followed him to another world, leaving to the same Society a legacy which will yield Eight Thousand Dollars or more, payable on the death of her sister. That sister, SARAH WALDO, died on the 16th of March last, leaving a bequest of Six Thousand Dollars. During the last year of his life, Mr. Waldo had subscribed One Thousand Dollars, and his sisters One Thousand, for the purchase of the yet unacquired territory between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas. At the meeting of the Directors of the Parent Society in January, 1845, it appeared that the necessity of purchasing some parts of this territory had become urgent; while the subscription was not filled up, none of the subscribers were holden, and there were no other funds with which the purchase could be made. The urgency of the case being made known to Mr. Waldo and his sisters, they immediately advanced the amount of their subscriptions; and this, with Five Hundred Dollars advanced in like manner by the late OLIVER SMITH, enabled the Society to commence, before it was too late, that series of purchases which has resulted in the possession of the whole desired line of coast. These legacies and donations, from three members of one family, amount to at least TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS; besides habitual donations of *One Hundred Dollars* annually, and frequent donations of Fifty and One Hundred to meet particular occasions, for a long course of years.

One other fact must be mentioned. Near the close of the year 1848, it had become necessary to provide for the emigration of the remaining one hundred and forty-one slaves, emancipated by the will

of Captain Ross, of Mississippi, and wrongfully kept in bondage for twelve years. The lawsuits concerning them were all ended, and the time had come when they must emigrate, or revert to slavery for life. In providing for other cases of similar urgency, the funds of the Society had been exhausted, and a debt incurred, as large as the Executive Committee thought it honest to contract. In this emergency, the legacy of Elizabeth Waldo was mortgaged for Six Thousand Dollars, or so much of that sum as should be found necessary. As funds came in better than had been anticipated, Two Thousand raised on this security proved sufficient to supply the deficiency; and that loan was repaid in about a year, leaving the legacy unencumbered. But for this resource, these one hundred and forty-one slaves must have lost their liberty, and the credit of the Society must have suffered a dangerous, if not irreparable injury.

A few slave-holders, if we reckon the slaves emancipated by them at their market value, have given even larger amounts to provide for those whom they had known and loved as their own people, and by whose toil their wealth had been acquired. But the WALDOS had no such motives for their munificent appropriations. They gave for the benefit of strangers, who had no more claims upon them than upon others—of masters and slaves and distant heathen, of whom they had no personal knowledge. No other family, equally free from all responsible connection with slavery, has ever given us an equal amount of pecuniary aid; and very few have stood by us with equal firmness, through all the adverse changes which have marked our history. And what they have done for us is but a specimen of that steady, conscientious, intelligent beneficence, which, with the other virtues that adorned their lives, have made their name illustrious.

Sarah, whose recent death has called forth these remarks, was the last of the family, in the United States, bearing this honored name. But their memory cannot die; nor can it live, without exerting a good influence on their survivors.

John McDonogh.

It becomes us also to notice the death of a distinguished friend of our cause in a distant State,—JOHN McDONOGH, Esq., of Louisiana. He was a native of Baltimore, where, under parental influence, he was early imbued with religious views and feelings, and with a love of sacred music, which was, as he says in his will, “the delight and charm” of his subsequent life, and led him, “under the Most High, to what little virtue” he had practiced. He established himself in business in New Orleans in his early manhood, about the time of the cession of that country to the United States, when, in language, man-

ners, morals and religion, that city was entirely French. Between the firm and meditative young Presbyterian and his gay and volatile Romish neighbors, there was no congeniality of spirit. They could not have appreciated his psalm-singing piety, even if he had paraded it before them; nor could he find satisfaction in the friendship of those who could not appreciate it; and his character was of too firm a texture to be moulded by the influence of neighbors into their likeness. He became an isolated man; a man in society, but not of it; having only business relations with those around him. Naturally, therefore, the vast energies of his mind concentrated themselves on business; and, as naturally, wealth flowed in upon him rapidly. It is not strange that he never married; and as his social affections had nothing else to feed upon, he began to meditate vast plans of usefulness, to be accomplished by means of the immense wealth that he should acquire. To the maturing and execution of these plans, he consecrated the remainder of his days. To his heart, they were instead of wife and children and social intercourse. On his dwelling, furniture, raiment, and table, he expended only what health and his own notions of decency required. His demeanor among his slaves was such as secured their devoted attachment. On his plantation, the Sabbath was strictly observed and public worship maintained, the exercises being conducted either by himself, or by some of his people who could preach to the edification of the others, he himself being, in the latter case, a devout and attentive hearer.

About the year 1827, Mr. McDonogh entered into a contract with his slaves, to allow them pay for all the work done for him beyond their daily tasks, till the amount should equal their market value, when they should be emancipated and sent to Liberia. In June, 1842, seventy-nine of them sailed accordingly in the *Mariposa*, and six others followed at other times, making eighty-five in all. Most of them could read and write, and many of them had learned valuable trades. He furnished them with liberal outfits. One of them, more liberally educated at his expense, is now at the head of the Presbyterian mission at Settra Kroo.

Mr. McDonogh died on the 26th of October last, in the seventy-first year of his age. He bequeathed nearly the whole of his immense estate to the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, as a fund for the free education of poor children, without distinction of color; requiring that the pupils be instructed, on particular days, in morality and religion, and the schools opened and closed daily with prayer; that the Bible be used as a reading-book, and sacred music taught, in every school; and subjoining:—"I have still one small request to make, one little favor still to ask, and it shall be the last. It is, that it may be permitted annually to the children of the free schools situate

nearest to the place of my interment, to plant and water a few flowers around my grave. This little act will have a double tendency. It will open their young and susceptible hearts to gratitude and love to their divine Creator, for having raised up, as the humble instrument of his bounty to them, a poor, frail worm of earth like me; and teach them, at the same time, what they are, whence they came, and whither they must return."

To the American Colonization Society, he bequeathed one-eighth of the annual income of his estate, for forty years; provided, however, that this dividend should never exceed twenty-five thousand dollars in any one year. The estate was supposed, at the time of his death, to be yielding an annual income of at least two hundred thousand dollars, one-eighth of which would be twenty-five thousand dollars; but probably it will be less productive in other hands. A suit at law has been instituted, to set aside the will. It is believed, however, that the attempt will be but partially successful, and that the legacy to the Society will be sustained. Yet there is reason to fear that much of the estate will be consumed in litigation, and that many years will elapse, before any of it reaches our treasury.

He also recommended to the future managers of his estates, the purchase of a sufficient number of slaves to perform the labor on them; the slaves to be delivered up to the Colonization Society, for settlement in Africa, after serving fifteen years, "whether profitable or not;" as the freedom of the slaves and the spread of the gospel and civilization in Africa, "will be a good far exceeding all pecuniary profits;" and that the process be repeated every fifteen years, "so long as there shall be slaves remaining in our country;" that application be made to the legislature for permission to educate them, and that a Bible be given to every one on becoming able to read; that a chapel be erected on every plantation, and "divine service performed therein on the Sabbath day, forenoon and afternoon, constantly;" that no labor should be permitted on the Sabbath; that the people should be daily assembled for prayer, morning and evening, and that every one should receive a Bible on embarking for Africa. And finally, he counsels and advises the free colored men throughout the country, in all the sincerity of his soul, for their own good, "that they separate themselves from the white man; that they take their wives, their children and their substance, and depart to the land of their fathers, that great and ancient land, where they and their posterity through all their generations may be safe, may be happy, living under their own fig-tree and vine, having none to make them afraid."

It was inevitable that a character formed in the midst of such influences as surrounded him during the greater part of his life, should be marred by serious defects. He failed to contribute, as he ought to

have done, in many ways, to the virtue and happiness of his contemporaries; and by that failure, deprived himself of some measure of that virtue and happiness which he ought to have attained and enjoyed. Yet no one can understand his character, without revering him as a great and good man. Let no lavish expenditure, such as he would have disapproved, attempt to perpetuate his memory on crumbling marble. Flowers, blooming on his grave, annually watered by grateful children of the poor, whose parents he never knew; and schools and churches and happy homes in distant Africa, are his appropriate memorial.

Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia.

In our last Annual Report, the organization of the Board of "Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia" was announced. Though that Board is no part of this Society, yet, as it originated in our action, and as its labors have a very important bearing on our success, it seems proper to notice its doings. The attention of the patrons of learning has been called to its enterprise somewhat extensively through the press, and by the private correspondence of its members. Its First Annual Report, presented January 15, 1851, has been published, and nearly 2,000 copies distributed. The co-operation of the Government of Liberia has been secured, and some steps have been taken towards the incorporation of a Collegiate Institution by the Legislature of that Republic. The way being thus prepared, two merchants of Boston have lately made donations of \$1,000 each, and other similar donations are expected. These donations, and others that may be received, are not to be used for current expenses, but are to be so invested as to yield an annual income; and the funds are to be increased, till their income is sufficient to sustain a Collegiate Institution. From what they know of the state of public sentiment, the intentions of individuals, and their own determination to labor in the cause, the Trustees expect to raise the amount necessary for commencing, on a moderate scale, about as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made in Liberia.

Home Operations.

It might be expected, that by turning so much of the thought, feeling and labor of our friends into this new channel, the receipts of this Society would be sensibly diminished; and very possibly, the movement in favor of Education has had some tendency in that direction. Yet we have made some progress.

The receipts of the Society for the year ending April 30, 1851, have been \$6,164 47, being \$292 25 more than those of the previous year.

The disbursements have been \$5,813 94; leaving in the treasury, \$347 53. The receipts for the African Repository have been \$409 17; which, added to the receipts into our treasury, makes a total of \$6,573 64; or \$368 59 more than last year. And this, it will be understood, does not include the \$2,000 given for Education in Liberia. Our income might be greatly increased, and our home expenses diminished, if our friends in various parts of the State would act in our behalf, without waiting for the visit of an agent. True, the collections would generally be smaller, but they would be more numerous, and the agents might spend more of their time in gaining new friends, in places where our enterprise is not generally understood. Without this voluntary aid, the number of collections cannot be much increased, without an expense for agency which we are unwilling to incur.

In a few places, our progress during the year has been such as to deserve particular mention.

In Worcester, our collections, with the exception of what has been received from the Waldo family, have always been small. Very generally, the people were uninformed, or misinformed, with respect to our purposes, our labors, and their results; and various influences conspired to exclude correct information. At length, after several defeats and disappointments, a series of three lectures was arranged, to be delivered in the City Hall, by the Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, commencing on Friday evening, December 6. Notwithstanding all discouraging predictions and a severe snow storm, there was a large attendance on the first lecture; and it increased, till, on Sabbath evening, that large Hall was completely filled with deeply interested hearers. The result has been, a decided change of public sentiment in that city, a great increase in the number of donors and the amount of donations, and a determination to hold another series of meetings before the close of the present year.

In New Bedford, we have always had a few liberal friends, whose united donations sometimes amounted to nearly a hundred dollars a year. On visiting them about the first of March last, the Rev. M. G. Pratt found a great increase, both in their number and their zeal. His collections in a few days amounted to \$452. By an error in footing up, just before he left, the amount was supposed to be \$500, which was the sum that they intended to raise.

There is said to be in New Bedford an unusually large number of colored people of the right sort for emigration—men of intelligence, ability, enterprise, and integrity, who would be sure to do well, both for themselves and for Liberia. If they should ever come to a correct understanding of their own true interest, and that of their race, their fellow-citizens would gladly meet the expense of placing them in better

circumstances than can be found for them on this side of the Atlantic.

A little later, some members of the Charlestown Colonization Society attempted to impart new energy to its movements. They had been greatly animated by reading an "Address on the Missionary Aspect of African Colonization, by the Rev. James A. Lyon, Pastor of the Westminster (Presbyterian) Church in St. Louis." The Address was abridged, so as to make a tract of four pages, and one thousand copies were printed for distribution in Charlestown. A meeting, notified by nearly all the pastors in that city, was holden in the First Congregational Church on Sabbath evening, March 30. The Hon. A. R. Thompson, President of that Society, opened the meeting with a spirited address. He was followed by the Rev. Messrs. Buddington, Ellis and Caldicott of Charlestown, Dr. Gannett of Boston, and Rev. M. G. Wheeler, Agent of the Massachusetts Society. That large house was full, and an intense interest in the subject was sustained to the last. The subsequent collections are not yet completed, but will much exceed those of any previous year.

For our success in Charlestown, we are much indebted to the pastors of the churches, who have thought it safe to express publicly the opinions which they privately entertain, and to act according to them. This, much to our disadvantage, many pastors are restrained from doing, by what they conceive to be the demands of prudence. They think favorably of our enterprise, and wish it success; but they suppose the number, power and intolerant spirit of our opponents in their parishes to be such, that its open advocacy, either by themselves or by an agent with their permission, would endanger important interests. It is certainly fair, that every pastor should be allowed, without censure, to judge of the condition and temper of his own parish. Yet the judgment pronounced by some is more severe than any facts known to us could warrant. In every instance of which we have heard, with perhaps one exception, pastors who have dared to give their people the means of knowing the truth on this subject, have found it safe.

In some other places, there have been spontaneous movements, either by pastors or people, of a very encouraging character; but we have only room to refer to the very timely and important aid, generously rendered us by the Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover.

The Parent Society.—Emigration.

During the year 1850, the Parent Society sent out 507 emigrants, being 75 more than in 1849. Of these, 165 were born free; 305 were emancipated; 32 purchased themselves, and 5 were purchased by friends in New York.

Since the commencement of the present year, 1851, the brig *Alida* has sailed from New Orleans, February 13, with 139 emigrants; and the bark *Baltimore* from Savannah, April 10, with 126; making 265 in all. Of those who sailed from New Orleans, 33 were emancipated by William W. Rice, Esq., of St. Mary's Parish, La., who, it is understood, paid the expense of their emigration. The oldest of these are Titus Glover and his wife, aged 49. Their five children are from 8 to 16 years of age. The next oldest are James Patterson, aged 43, and his wife, aged 38. The ages of their three children are 10, 12 and 15 years. These 33 slaves might have been sold for at least \$300 each, or \$9,900 in all; perhaps for twice that sum. The cost of their emigration was not less than \$50 each, or \$1,650. The amount given by Mr. Rice, therefore, could not have been less than \$11,550, besides whatever he may have given them as outfits. So much for the calumny, that Colonization is a scheme of slave-holders, for saving money by shipping off their superannuated slaves. In respect to age, the average of both companies, and of our emigrants generally, would give nearly as favorable a result.

The emigrants from Savannah took with them a steam saw-mill, with all the necessary appurtenances, including, it is hoped, the skill and energy necessary to manage it. This enterprise, if successful, will be of vast importance. It is not known that there is, or ever was, a saw-mill in operation, any where between the Straits of Gibraltar and the Cape of Good Hope. All the civilized settlements on the whole western coast have always been dependent, for their supply of sawed lumber, on the pit-saw and importation. Its price, therefore, is enormously high. The successful introduction of this new form of industry will not only reduce the expense of building, but open a new and valuable source of wealth. Another saw-mill, we understand, in the hands of another company, is soon to follow.

Claims on the United States Government.

Our Fifth Report, May, 1846, gave an account of the capture of the slave ship *Pons*, and the landing of 756 victims of the slave-trade at Monrovia. Our next report contained an argument, proving that the United States Government ought to pay the Society, at least, fifty dollars each, or \$37,800 in all, for receiving and supporting them. The justice of this claim has at length been acknowledged. On the last day of the last session of Congress, an act was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle this claim on equitable terms, not exceeding fifty dollars for each of the 756 recaptives. After the bill had become a law, a Southern Senator [Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi] attempted to show that there had been some

irregularity in transmitting it to the President for his signature. The attempt failed. If it had been successful, it could only have shown ground for censure against some one or more who had been guilty of the irregularity, and could not have affected the validity of the act. The attempt is of no importance, except as it shows the vigilant hostility of the advocates of perpetual slavery to our Society. Since its failure, threats have been uttered, that every practicable means shall be used to embarrass the settlement, and defeat the payment of the claim. It is not to be supposed, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury will hesitate to refund the cash actually paid out for food and raiment for the sufferers; nor is it probable that he will refuse to liquidate the necessary incidental expenses incurred in various forms in consequence of their landing; nor would it be unreasonable for him to allow something for those previous expenditures, without which there could have been no Monrovia at which to land them. The sum paid is little enough, and we hope it will be paid.

Liberia.—Acquisition of Territory.

The contemplated purchases of territory in Africa, with two unimportant exceptions, amounting together to about ten miles, are now completed, and the whole coast, from Shebar or Sherbro river on the north, to Grand Sesters on the south, a distance of about three hundred and ninety miles, is brought within the jurisdiction of the Republic. The coast to the south and east has been acquired by the Maryland Colony, for about one hundred and thirty miles; making some five hundred and twenty miles in all, acquired by settlers from the United States. Allowing an average width of forty miles, it must contain about 20,800 square miles, or 13,312,000 acres. If all the colored people of the United States, bond and free, were settled there, it would be about as densely peopled as France,—168 to a square mile. Its agricultural capability is sufficient for a much larger population; and any additional amount of land, which may on any account be found desirable, can easily be obtained.

The most important territorial acquisition during the year has been that of Gallinas, which had been, for a long time, the very metropolis of the slave-trade on the western coast. Of the horrors for which this place had become pre-eminently infamous, the account of an eye-witness was given in the Appendix to our last Report. The purchase of Gallinas and its dependencies cost \$9,500, of which £1,000 was given, for that special purpose, by SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., of London. For this liberal donation, the Legislature of the Republic have formally tendered him their thanks, and have resolved that a settlement shall be formed at that place, which shall bear his name.

Pacification of Native Tribes.

The wars in the interior, which had been stimulated by the desire to furnish slaves for the market at Gallinas, have been mostly brought to a close. The chiefs were aware that, after the purchase, the business and habits of the country must be changed, and other employments substituted for the slave-trade. They therefore not only insisted on a higher price for the country, but stipulated for the appointment of commissioners to settle the wars and open the trade in camwood, ivory and palm oil with the interior tribes, and for the employment of persons to teach the art of agriculture.

An incident in the labors of these commissioners shows the horrible necessity for their mediation.

After making certain payments which had become due at Grand Cape Mount and other places, they visited the seat of war in the Vey country. Some of the Golahs and Boosays had invaded the Veys, and, among other exploits, had taken a fortified town of five hundred inhabitants, had put the men to death, and made the women and children prisoners. The Veys of the surrounding country rallied, and besieged the invaders in the town they had taken. The garrison numbered about four hundred, chiefly Boosays, but under command of Dwaroe Bay, a Golah chief. When the commissioners arrived, the siege had continued about two months. The garrison, though reduced to great distress, still held out, hoping for succor, and the Boosays, who are cannibals, sustaining life by feeding on human flesh. At first, there was some hesitation about making peace till more glory had been acquired; but on being told that the Liberian government had determined to put an end to the fighting, they consented; and after due formalities, the garrison marched out, and Dwaroe Bay delivered up two hundred and three captives, being all that remained of the five hundred inhabitants of the town. The condition of the prisoners was dreadful, and within the barricade, the groans of the sick and dying and the stench of putrefying bodies were appalling. About three hundred had perished by violence or hardship, and their bodies were either decaying on the ground, or had been food for the Boosays. Such are the wars which Liberian influence is bringing to an end.

Agriculture and Commerce.

The agricultural and commercial interests of the Republic are steadily advancing; and there is reason to hope for an important addition to the resources of the country, by the successful culture of cotton. About a year since, Mr. J. B. Straw, with letters of introduction from Lord Palmerston, arrived at Monrovia, as agent of an English company for the cultivation of cotton in Africa. After making

arrangements for the planting of fifty acres, he proceeded down the coast, to arrange for the same experiment in other places. The result has been more satisfactory in Liberia than on any other part of the coast. The Company, we are informed, has resolved to double its capital, and to push on the business as fast as prudence permits. The better results in Liberia, we understand, are ascribed by the English agent to the superiority of the soil and climate; but probably it is due, in quite as great a degree, to the better cultivation which it received, as many of the Liberians were well acquainted with the business before their emigration. But whatever may be the cause, the Company intend fully to develop the capacity of the Republic for the production of that important staple.

The latest intelligence is still more encouraging. By letters received in England from Sierra Leone, dated in April of this year, it appears that many of the people of that Colony are planting their land with cotton. One man was opening a plantation of forty acres about a mile from Freetown. He was receiving applications for seed, every week. Seed had also been furnished to the American missionaries in the Sherbro country, better known here as the "Mendi" missionaries. The delta of the Big and Little Boom rivers, on which this mission is situated, is represented as remarkably fertile, even for Africa. The mission, if not actually within the newly acquired jurisdiction of Liberia, is upon its border, and must ultimately fall within it. The successful prosecution of the business there and at and around Sierra Leone will attract attention the more strongly to that region as a cotton-producing region, and give an impulse to the business wherever it can be prosecuted all along that coast. There is no danger from competition. If cotton is produced in abundance, buyers in abundance will be attracted by it, and the grower will never be obliged to wait for a market.

The relations of Liberia to foreign nations continue unchanged, except that some of the revenue laws have been modified, for the better accommodation of foreign trade. The change in this respect will probably be followed by an increase of revenue. The establishment of diplomatic intercourse between this Republic and the United States is not yet consummated; but we have reason to believe that measures to that end are in progress.

Education and Religion.

The condition and prospects of the Republic in respect to learning and religion, are shown in the following statement, which we extract from the First Annual Report of the Board of "Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia." This statement includes the Maryland

Colony at Cape Palmas, which will ultimately be annexed to the Republic.

"The civilized population of these governments, judging from the census of 1843, and other information, is some 7,000 or 8,000. Of the heathen population, no census has ever been taken; but it probably exceeds 300,000.

"The grade of Liberian civilization may be estimated from the fact, that the people have formed a republican government, and so administer it, as to secure the confidence of European governments in its stability. The native tribes who have merged themselves in the Republic, have all bound themselves to receive and encourage teachers; and some of them have insisted on the insertion, in their treaties of annexation, of pledges that teachers and other means of civilization shall be furnished.

"Our accounts of churches, clergy, and schools are defective, but show the following significant facts:

"The clergy of the Methodist Episcopal church in Liberia are nearly all Liberian citizens, serving as missionaries of the Methodist Missionary Society in the United States. The last Report of that Society gives the names of fifteen missionaries, having in charge nine circuits, in which are 882 members in full communion, and 235 probationers; total, 1,117. They have 20 Sabbath schools, with 114 officers and teachers, 810 scholars, and 507 volumes in their libraries. They have a Manual Labor School and Female Academy. The number of Day Schools is not reported; but seven of the missionaries are reported as superintendents of schools, and the same number have under their charge several 'native towns,' in some of which there are schools. The late superintendent of the mission writes:—'It appears plain to my mind, that nothing can now retard the progress of our missions in this land, unless it be the want of a good high school, in which to rear up an abundant supply of well qualified teachers, to supply, as they shall rapidly increase in number, all your schools.'

"He had in view, the establishment of a Methodist High School on an extensive scale; but his plans 'failed to secure the full approbation of the Board' of that Society.

"The Baptists are next in number to the Methodists. The Northern Baptist Board, having its seat in Boston, has in Liberia one mission, two out-stations, one boarding school, and two day schools, with about twenty scholars each, one native preacher, and four native assistants. The whole mission is in the hands of converted natives. The Southern Board operates more extensively. More than a year since, the Rev. John Day, its principal agent there, reported to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, United States Commissioner to Liberia, as follows:—'In our schools are taught, say, 330 children, 92 of whom are natives. To more than 10,000 natives, the Word of Life is steadily preached; and in every settlement in these colonies, we have a church, to whom the means of grace are administered; and in every village we have an interesting Sunday school, where natives as well as colonists are taught the truths of God's word. Say, in our Sunday schools, are taught 400 colonists, and 200 natives. * * * * We have this year baptized 18 natives and 7 colonists, besides what have been baptized by Messrs. Murray and Drayton, from whom I have had no report.'

"The missionaries are all, or nearly all, Liberian citizens.

"The Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States has five missionaries at four stations in Liberia. The first is at Monrovia, under the care of the Rev. Harrison W. Ellis, well known as 'the Learned Black Blacksmith.' While a slave in Alabama, and working at his trade as a blacksmith, he acquired all the education, in English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Theology, which is required for ordination as a Presbyterian minister. The Presbyterians of that region then bought him, and sent him out as a missionary. His assistant, Mr. B. V. R. James, a colored man, was for

some years a printer in the service of the American Board at their mission at Cape Palmas and the Gaboon River. He first went to Liberia as a teacher, supported by a society of ladies in New York. In the Presbyterian church under the care of Mr. Ellis are 39 communicants. During the year, 24 had been added, and 8 had been dismissed to form a new church in another place. Mr. Ellis also has charge of the 'Alexander High School,' which is intended mainly for teaching the rudiments of a classical education. This institution has an excellent iron school house, given by a wealthy citizen of New York, at the cost of one thousand dollars, and a library and philosophical apparatus, which cost six hundred dollars, given by a gentleman in one of the southern States. The library contains a supply of classical works, probably equal to the wants of the school for some years. The land needed for the accommodation of the school was given by the government of Liberia. The number of scholars appears to be between twenty and thirty, a part of whom support themselves by their daily labor. The English High School, under the care of Mr. James, had, according to the last Annual Report, 52 scholars. At a later date, the number in both schools was 78. Mr. James has also a large Sabbath school; but the number of pupils is not given.

"The second station is at the new settlement of Kentucky, on the right or north bank of the St. Paul's, about fifteen miles from Monrovia, and six miles below Millsburgh. The missionary is a Liberian, Mr. H. W. Erskine. On a lot of ten acres, given by the government, buildings on an economical scale have been erected, in which is a school of twenty scholars. A church was organized in November, 1849, with eight members from the church in Monrovia. They have since increased to fourteen. Here, too, is a flourishing Sabbath school. The citizens, and especially the poor natives in the neighborhood, are extremely anxious that a boarding-school should be established. To this the Committee having charge of this mission objects, as the expense for buildings and for the support of pupils would be great, and would absorb funds that can be more profitably expended on day schools.

"The third station is on the Sinou river, one hundred and fifty miles down the coast from Monrovia, where, at the mouth of the river, is the town of Greenville, and a few miles higher up, the newer settlements of Readville and Rossville. It is under the care of the Rev. James M. Priest. The number of communicants, at the latest date, was thirty, and the field of labor was rapidly enlarging by immigration. The station is new, and it does not appear that any mission school had yet been organized.

"The fourth station is at Settra Kroo, where there are five or six miles of coast, to which the native title has not yet been extinguished. This station has been maintained for some years, at a lamentable expense of the lives and health of white missionaries. About two hundred boys and a few girls have been taught to read. The station is now under the care of Mr. Washington McDonogh, formerly a slave of the late John McDonogh, of Louisiana, so well known for the immense estate which he has bequeathed to benevolent purposes. He was well educated, and with more than eighty others, sent out some years since at his master's expense. He has a school of fifteen scholars, with the prospect of a large increase.

"The mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church is located in the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. Its last Report specifies seven schools, and alludes to several others, in actual operation; all containing from 200 to 300 scholars, of whom about 100 are in one Sabbath school. Five other schools had been projected, and have probably gone into operation since that time. The greater part of the pupils are from native families. The Report states the number of communicants at sixty-seven, of whom forty are natives. A High School was opened January 1, 1850.

"The laws of the Republic of Liberia provide for a common school in every town. It is supposed, however, that where there is a mission school,

accessible to all children of suitable age, no other school exists; so that, in fact, nearly all the common schools in Liberia are connected with the different missions, the missionaries have the superintendence of their studies, and the missionary societies defray a large portion of the expense. Yet it must be remembered that a large majority of the missionaries are citizens of the Republic, and some of them native Africans; so that the immediate control of the schools is not generally in foreign hands. A portion, also, of the missionary funds, is contributed in Liberia; and something is paid by parents for the tuition of their children. Yet the Republic evidently needs an educational system more independent of missionary aid and control; and for that purpose, needs a supply of teachers who are not raised up in mission schools. And we have it in testimony, that the missions themselves might be more efficient for good, if well supplied with teachers of higher qualifications.

"Here, then, we have a Republic of some 300,000 inhabitants, of whom 7,000 or 8,000 may be regarded as civilized, and the remainder as having a right to expect, and a large part of them actually expecting and demanding, the means of civilization and Christianity. We have,—supplying as well as we can by estimate, the numbers not definitely given,—more than 2,000 communicants in Christian churches, and more than 1,500 children in Sabbath schools; some 40 day schools, containing, exclusive of the Methodists, who are the most numerous, and of whose numbers in school we have no report, about 635 scholars. The whole number in day schools, therefore, is probably not less than 1,200. We have the Alexander High School at Monrovia, where instruction is given to some extent in the classics; the English High School, at the same place, under Mr. James; the Methodist Manual Labor School and Female Academy at Millsburg; the Baptist Boarding School at Bexley; and the Protestant Episcopal High School at Cape Palmas. These institutions must furnish some students for a higher seminary, such as we propose to establish; and such a population must need their labors when educated."

Future Prospects.

For the future, all appearances indicate a more rapid progress. In Africa, our preparations for receiving emigrants are more extensive than we ever, till lately, contemplated. We have a country there, ready to receive and capable of sustaining all that may be disposed to go. The business of that country is limited only by the ability of its business men to transact it, and must increase with the increase of their number and ability. A civil government, at once free and efficient, is firmly established and regularly administered. Religion and education are free, and their privileges are within the reach of all. The relations of the Republic to the native tribes and to the leading nations of Christendom are full of encouragement. The great want is, an increase of good citizens. Every thing there invites emigration. Meanwhile, the colored man's prospects of a satisfactory home in the United States are continually growing darker. The unwillingness to have a large free colored population is steadily increasing in all the States that consider themselves exposed to it. In the slave States, it is universal, and constitutes one of their strongest objections against

immediate emancipation on the soil. Many slave-holders, doubtless, are very unwilling to part with their slaves; but the white people of those States generally, whether slave-holders or not, are fully resolved that they will not have among them such a numerous free colored population, as would be formed by emancipating at once, all who are now slaves. It is by appeals to this feeling, that slave-holders are able to put off the commencement of measures for abolishing slavery. All of those States have laws to prevent the increase of that population by immigration from other States. Nor are the bordering free States willing to receive them. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa all have laws or constitutional provisions, intended to discourage their immigration by subjecting them to serious disadvantages. The tendency to such legislation is increasing in every State where the climate does not render their prosperity impossible. Meanwhile, the competition of laborers from Europe, flowing in upon us by hundreds of thousands annually, is crowding them out of employment, and diminishing their means of subsistence. The fierce contest which has been waged concerning the rights of colored men, bond and free, has extensively fastened attention upon them as a source of public discord and danger; and the first feeling which the thought of them excites in many minds is, an impatient wish that they were out of the way, so that these quarrels might end and we might live in peace. The second thought, prompted by humanity, is not a reversing of the first, but merely a demand that they shall not be put out of the way in any manner inconsistent with their own good. In this state of public feeling, there is much that is inexcusably wrong. Still, it exists, it is growing, and is likely to grow and to impede their prosperity here.

For all these and other reasons, their need of a country of their own will be felt more and more, both by themselves and their friends. It will be felt by masters, who wish to elevate their slaves into freemen; by those already free, who find themselves without a place in which they can enjoy their freedom without obstruction; by the friends of both, who cannot do for them here, what they wish and feel bound to do for them somewhere.

With such pressure here and such attractions in Africa, emigration is already increasing, and must continue to increase, in all probability, till it works important changes, both here and there.

There are those who ridicule the expectation of great changes, to be accomplished by the labors of a Society like ours. But such persons have not well considered the lessons of history. A little more than two centuries ago, a few oppressed people in Europe, finding no place where they could fully enjoy their rights in the Old World, emigrated to America, under the patronage and government of a company incorporated while the first emigrants were on their voyage. Gradu-

ally they grew. Emigration increased. They became too great to be managed by a distant corporation, and the supreme management of their affairs passed out of the hands of their patrons. They became an independent nation. Its attractions grew with its growth ; and those who were suffering under the adverse circumstances which wrongfully oppressed them in Europe, continued to migrate by thousands and hundreds of thousands annually, till, as shown by the last census of the British Islands, the emigration from Ireland has for several years, exceeded the natural increase of its eight millions of inhabitants, and sensibly diminished the burden of a surplus population. The emigration from that country is working out a most beneficial revolution in the business, politics, morals and intellect, both of those who emigrate and those who remain. And other countries of Europe are beginning to reap the same advantage, from the same cause, in proportion to their need of it.

In like manner, a little rill of emigration to Africa has been commenced, by a few oppressed people, under the patronage of a private company, since incorporated. They have grown. They have become an independent nation. They have acquired a country, good and large ; and if more is needed, any quantity can be annexed by righteous means. If our emigrants are colored *men* ; if they are not mere animals of an inferior species, fit only to be owned and used, but men, with human attributes and capacities ; then this work may go on as the other has done ; and emigration to Africa may increase and continue, as long as any motive can be found in Africa or America for their removal.

DONATIONS

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the year ending April 30, 1851.

N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1850, and another in April, 1851,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1851, will appear in the Report for next year. The acknowledgments without a donor's name, are partly for sums, the donors of which withhold their names, and partly for donations less than one dollar each. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted \$423 46 to the Parent Society at Washington directly, and \$186 62 through the New York Colonization Society, which remittances have been acknowledged in the African Repository. Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

<i>Andover</i> , Rev. L. Woods,		William Endicott,	1 00
D D.	15 00	Josiah Raymond,	5 00
S. Farrar,	10 00	Albert Thorndike,	5 00
Dr Sanborn,	5 00	Edward Stone,	2 00
John Atken,	15 00	John Pickett,	1 00
S H. Taylor,	5 00	Philip English,	2 00
Daniel Noyes,	15 00	Mrs. Sarah Hooper,	10 00
Rev B B Edwards, D. D.	10 00	Mrs Anna Abbott,	2 00
— Robie,	5 00	R. Rantoul,	2 00
— Taylor,	2 00	Cash,	50—63 50
A. Green,	1 00	<i>Boston</i> , E S. Chesbrough,	10 00
J. Wardell,	1 00	George W. Warren,	30 00
Seven others,	7 01—94 01	P. Butler, Jr.,	30 00
<i>North</i> , George Hodges,	10 00	A Wilkinson,	20 00
Mrs — Osgood,	3 00	Jacob Bancroft,	10 00
Hon. G P. Osgood,	3 00	George W. Thayer,	10 00
Capt. — Stevens,	5 00	F. W. Newton,	10 00
Dea — Varnum,	5 00—26 00	Samuel Johnson,	10 00
<i>Auburn</i> , Benjamin Wiser,	4 00	Ebenezer T. Andrews,	10 00
<i>Attleboro'</i> , A N. Crane,	5 00	William T. Andrews,	5 00
Mrs. N. W. Sanford,	5 00	C. G. Loring,	5 00
S. C. Balcom,	4 00	J. C. Proctor,	5 00
O. S. Balcom,	4 00	Edward Cruft,	5 00
Dr. Phineas Savory,	1 00	William Blake,	5 00
E. G. Barney,	1 00	Read, Chadwick & Dexter,	5 00
M. Capron,	1 00	Abner Ellis,	50 00
Samuel Carpenter,	5 00	C. W. Loring,	3 00
Willard Blackington,	2 00	O Dutton,	2 00
Jonathan Bliss,	1 00	G D. Dutton,	2 00
Dea. Henry Clafin,	2 00	L. B. Holton,	1 00
John Daggett,	2 00	Cyrus Alger,	20 00
William Blackington,	2 00	James Tolman,	10 00
Noah Clafin,	3 00	Levi A. Dowley,	10 00
Hannah K' Newcomb,	2 00	John Field,	30 00
S A. Capron,	1 00	Joseph Whitney,	30 00
Carlos Bellows,	1 00	William Hayden,	30 00
Albert Carpenter,	1 00	Rev. J. B. Felt,	5 00
Naney Carpenter,	5 00	Samuel Johnson,	5 00
Ann E. Carpenter,	1 00	Cash,	1 00
H. N. Richardson,	2 00	William Ropes,	50 00
Jesse Carpenter,	5 00	Thomas Wigglesworth,	10 00
L. Sweet,	1 00	R. B. Storer,	5 00
Dea. Peter Thatcher,	2 00	George Howe,	5 00
Four others,	4 50—63 50	J. C. Howe,	5 00
<i>Barre</i> , Willard Broad,	5 00	Crocker & Brewster, (Med.	
<i>Beverly</i> , Israel Trask,	3 00	Books),	6 00
Capt. James Bryant,	30 00	Benjamin Thaxter,	5 00

Richard Soule,	5 00
Little & Brown,	5 00
Daniel Kimball,	5 00
Wilkins, Carter & Co.	5 00
S. Wildes,	5 00
James Vila,	2 00
James M. Beebe,	4 00
H. S. Chase,	30 00
Theodore Chase,	30 00
Charles H. Parker,	30 00
Jacob Sleeper,	10 00
Deming Jarves,	10 00
i. Lombard,	10 00
F. Haven,	10 00
J. P. Rice,	5 00
Francis Welch,	5 00
Thomas Tarbell,	5 00
Homer & Sprague,	5 00
South Boston Iron Works,	5 00
George Callender,	5 00
Oliver Dimon,	5 00
S S Lewis,	5 00
Crocker & Sturgis,—H. D.	5 00
Joseph Eveleth,	5 00
E. Locke,	12 00
James Hayward,	50 00
Charles Vaughn,	30 00
George H. Kuhn,	30 00
Charles H. Mills,	10 00
S. H. Walley,	10 00
G. Tyler Bigelow,	10 00
J. K. Mills,	10 00
Cash,	10 00
A. W. Thaxter,	5 00
John S. Tyler,	5 00
James Read,	5 00
Quincy Tufts,	5 00
T. B. Mackey,	5 00
Matthew Binney,	5 00
W. G. Lambert,	3 00
Thomas Tarbell,	10 00
Albert Fearing,	25 00
James C. Dunn,	50 00
Daniel Safford,	30 00
Charles Stoddard,	10 00
W. C. Bond,	10 00
Abner Kingman,	10 00
Francis Skinner,	10 00
Moses Grant,	10 00
James Clapp,	5 00
Isaiah Bangs,	5 00
Whitney & Fenno,	5 00
L. Prouty,	5 00
M. Smith,	5 00
Benjamin Jacobs,	5 00
Stephen Tilton,	5 00
J. B. Tilton,	5 00
W. Fayres,	2 00
T. R. Marvin,	20 00
Jonas Chickering,	10 00
Thomas G. Cary,	10 00
C. P. Curtis,	10 00
T. B. Curtis,	10 00
R. C. Hooper,	10 00
Augustine Heard,	10 00
Mrs. Elijah Loring,	10 00
William P. Greenwood,	5 00
A. G. Peck,	5 00
C. C. Chadwick,	5 00
G. P. Bangs,	5 00
J. G. Nazro,	5 00
Proctor & Parks,	5 00
Rev. Seth Bliss,	2 00

Richard Sullivan, Jr.	2 00
S. C. Thwing,	2 00
Mrs. Abby M. Loring,	30 00
George O. Hovey,	30 00
Dr. N. C. Keep,	30 00
P. C. Brooks,	20 00
Miss ——— Inches,	10 00
John W. Fenno,	10 00
Paran Stevens,	5 00
S. R. Allen,	5 00
Charles Brewer,	5 00
George W. Wheelwright,	5 00
John Marsh,	5 00
G. Gardner,	5 00
William Blake,	3 00
M. B. Lakeman,	3 00
George Rogers,	3 00
<hr/>	
	1,501 00
<i>Boulston</i> , Jonathan Bush,	2 00
Mary White,	1 00
H. H. Brigham,	1 00
Simeon Partridge,	2 00
T. Temple,	1 00
Robert Andrews,	1 00
Oliver Kendall,	1 00
Jotham Howe,	1 00
Louisa Howe,	1 00
John Barnes,	1 00
John Whipple,	1 00
Rev. W. H. Sanford,	2 00
E. Ball,	1 00
Eight others,	2 75—18 75
<i>Bradford</i> , Joseph R. Jenkins,	2 00
B. E. Lovejoy,	5 00
John H. Lovejoy,	2 00
William Hall,	1 00
S. C. Sawyer,	2 00
R. H. Emerson,	1 00
Elizabeth Peabody,	1 50
A. C. Hasseltine,	2 00
G. K. Montgomery,	3 00
C. Carlton, Jr.	1 00
A. Kimball,	1 00
Joseph Hall,	1 00
George Silsbee,	2 00
L. Tenney,	1 00
George Johnson,	4 00
F. R. Cheever,	1 00
D. B. Kimball,	2 00
George Cogswell,	3 00
William Gilbert,	1 00
D. C. Kimball,	1 00
L. Johnson,	1 00
Mary Hasseltine,	1 00
Five others,	3 00—42 50
<i>Braintree</i> , Collection by Rev. R. S.	
Storrs, D. D.	8 00
<i>Bridgewater</i> , N. Tillinghast,	5 00
<i>Brimfield</i> , Lucy Fairbanks,	1 00
A. Homer,	1 00
James Brown,	1 00
Eli Barrows,	1 00
Ebenezer Knight,	1 00
Alfred Homer,	1 00
Linus Homer,	1 00
I. W. Bliss,	1 00
Mrs. C. B. Perry,	2 00
Ezra Perry,	1 00
Seven others,	2 50
Friends,	1 75—15 65
<i>Brookfield</i> , North, Ezra Batchel-	
ler,	5 00
O. A. Tomblin,	1 00

William Johnson,	1 00	A. Hubbard,	1 00
Daniel Whiting,	5 00	Dea. Elias Carter,	10 00
J. F. Dewing,	1 00	George S. Taylor,	1 00
N. M. Whiting,	1 00	Two others,	75—17 75
Mary Lamson,	1 00	<i>Chicopee, Unitarian Society.</i>	
William Adams,	2 00	L. Lane,	2 00
G. B. Dewing,	5 00	R. E. Bemis,	5 00
Mary P. Mead,	1 00	W. Briggs,	2 00
M. T. Reed,	1 00	C. Allen,	1 00
S. S. Edmonds,	5 00	J. C. Bartlett,	1 00
Col. P. Nye,	1 00	R. Whittier,	3 00
Alfred Bartlett,	1 00	S. Adams,	3 00
Eleven others,	4 30—35 30	Jonathan Jones,	1 00
<i>South.</i> Rev. Micah Stone,	2 00	J. H. Childs,	1 00
J. M. Hall,	1 00	Rev. C. Nightingale,	2 00
J. H. Penniman,	1 00	James Dow,	1 00
A. Kimball,	1 00	S. A. Hendrick,	1 00
S. Larkin,	1 00	C. C. Littlefield,	1 00
J. S. Montague,	2 00	A. W. Griswold,	1 00
Mrs. — Montague,	1 00	S. F. Williams,	1 00
— Jarvis,	1 00	John Wells,	2 00
Luther Stowell,	1 00	Augustus Soule,	1 00
H. Reed,	1 00	George H. Chapman,	1 00
J. P. Cheney,	1 00	Eight others,	13 50—43 50
Six others,	3 00—16 00	<i>Concord,</i> Hon Samuel Hoar,	10 00
<i>West,</i> Baxter Ellis,	1 00	Simon Brown,	1 00
Susan Ellis,	1 00	Rev. B. Frost,	2 00
A. White,	1 00	J. M. Cheeney,	2 00
George H. Gilbert,	1 00	J. Brown, jr.,	2 00
Abijah Cutler,	1 00	Daniel Shattuck,	3 00
S. D. Stoddard,	1 00	J. S. Keyes,	2 00
Jesse Bliss,	1 00	N. Brooks,	2 00
Alanson Hamilton,	5 00	Cyrus Warren,	1 00
N. Pratt,	1 00	George M. Barrett,	2 00
Joseph E. Cutler,	2 00	Dorcas Barrett,	1 00
Jacob Dupee,	1 00	D. Loring,	1 00
Four others,	1 75—17 75	Francis Munroe,	5 00
<i>Cambridge,</i> Joseph E. Worces-		Nehemiah Ball,	1 00
ter,	30 00	W. W. Wheelton,	2 00
Charles Beck,	5 00	George Heywood,	1 00
Rev. James Walker, D. D.,	5 00	Mrs. L. P. Heywood,	2 00
Rev. A. Norton, D. D.,	10 00	C. Stow,	1 00
Z. Hosmer,	5 00	Mrs. Anna Keyes,	1 00—42 00
H. W. Longfellow,	5 00	<i>Danvers,</i> C. L. Frost,	5 00
<i>Charlestown,</i> James Hunnewell,	50 00	Henry Cook,	5 00
H. P. Fairbanks,	30 00	Lewis Allen,	2 00
Benjamin Thompson,	5 00	E. W. Upton,	3 00
Nathan A. Tufts,	5 00	Francis Baker,	2 00
Alfred Carleton,	5 00	Franklin Osborn,	2 00
Charles Foster,	5 00	Jacob Perley,	1 00
Thomas Marshall,	5 00	A. P. Phillips,	1 00
George Hyde,	5 00	Isaac Hardy, jr.,	1 00
H. S. Doane,	5 00	G. A. Osborn,	1 00
John Hard,	5 00	F. Pool,	1 00
James Dana,	2 00	Ebenezer Shillaber,	5 00
Edward Lawrence,	3 00	James Brown,	2 00
Jacob Hayes,	2 00	Henry Poor,	2 00
H. C. Hatch,	1 00	Contribution,	9 62—42 62
J. Warren Merrill,	2 00	<i>East Douglass,</i> A. M. Hill,	1 00
Two others,	4 00—134 00	B. F. Howell,	1 00
Collection not finished.		A. Knowlton,	1 00
<i>Chicopee,</i> S. Mosman, Jr.,	2 00	Dr. — Linell,	1 00
Dea. S. Mosman,	2 00	Dea. A. Butler,	1 00
J. Alden,	2 00	Dea. L. Hill,	1 00
S. M. Moody,	1 00	M. Knapp,	8 00
W. L. Bemis,	2 00	Laborers in Axe Co.,	40 25
J. K. Fletcher,	2 00	Henry Riedell,	1 00
Others,	3 46—11 46	Fifteen others,	6 05—54 30
<i>Chicopee Falls,</i> V. N. Taylor,	1 00	<i>Easthampton,</i> Rev. M. E. White,	3 00
S. F. Scammon,	1 00	<i>Enfield,</i> L. & J. B. Woods,	5 00
R. S. Furney,	1 00	Ephraim Richards,	1 00
E. V. B. Holcomb,	1 00	Rev. R. McEwen and wife,	10 00
C. S. Bliss,	1 00	James Warren,	1 00

Ephraim Clark,	1 00	Mrs. — Houghton,	1 00
O. Bryant,	1 00	Rev. George Fisher,	1 00
James Leland,	1 00	Two others,	5 50—130 50
H. S. Belcher,	1 00	<i>Haverhill</i> , David Marsh,	5 00
Two others,	1 00—22 00	L. Johnson,	1 00
<i>Falmouth, North</i> , Collection,	10 00	J. Brown,	1 00
<i>Foxboro'</i> , July, 1850—Gen. H.		G. H. Montgomery,	3 00
H. Sumner,	5 00	Hon. James H. Duncan,	5 00
D. Carpenter,	6 00	Mrs. — Ames,	5 00
O. Carpenter,	1 00	Three others,	2 50—22 50
C. H. Carpenter,	4 00	<i>Hopkinton</i> , Rev. J. C. Webster's	
Jacob Leonard,	1 00	Society,	10 64
April, 1851—Daniels Carpenter,	30 00	<i>Ipswich</i> , N. Lord, jr.	1 00
C. P. Carpenter,	20 00	<i>Keene</i> , N. H., William Lamson,	2 00
Erastus Grover,	5 00	E. Briggs,	1 00
R. W. Kerr,	5 00	Josiah Colony,	1 00
Hannah Kerr,	1 00	Z. Newell, Esq.	5 00
Jacob Leonard,	1 00	Azel Wilder,	1 00
James W. Foster,	3 00	Dr. Daniel Adams,	5 00
H. L. Sweet,	1 00	Cash,	50—15 50
Fales & Aldrich,	2 00	<i>Leicester</i> , Joshua Murdock,	1 00
H. H. Sumner,	2 00	Joseph Murdock,	3 00
J. H. Wood,	1 00	Dwight Biscoe,	2 00
Edson Carpenter,	1 00	Isaac Southgate,	5 00
P. Carpenter,	1 00	Friend,	50—11 50
Oliver Carpenter,	5 00	<i>Leominster</i> , Amos Smith,	1 00
J. P. Carpenter,	1 00	Mary Lincoln,	1 00
L. C. Carpenter,	1 00	Hon. S. Strong,	1 00
L. C. Kingman,	1 00	Emerson Prescott,	1 00
Benjamin Mann,	2 00	Ward M. Colton,	1 00
Fourteen others,	10 42—110 42	H. Allen,	1 00
<i>Franklin</i> , two donations, through		Joel H. Fletcher,	1 00
Rev. T. D. Southworth,	1 50	W. H. Young,	1 00
<i>Granby</i> , Rev. James Bates,	3 00	Thomas C. Litchfield,	1 00
R. Ayres,	1 00	Jesse Spaulding,	1 00
David Church,	1 00	G. S. Allen,	1 00
George W. Taylor,	1 00	William Durant,	1 00
Luther Terry,	1 00	C. R. Blanchard,	1 00
Andrew White,	2 00	E. Balch,	1 00
William B. Dickinson,	1 00	Jonas Colburn,	1 00
B. Preston,	1 00	William Boutell,	2 00
Eli Dickinson,	1 00	A. B. Gibson,	1 00
R. R. Eastman,	3 50	Solon Carter,	1 00
A. Eastman,	2 00	B. S. Nickols,	1 00
Henry A. Dickinson,	2 00	A. Gates,	1 00
Col. B. Dewitt,	1 00	Leonard Burrage,	5 00
Park Warner,	1 00	James Wood,	1 00
Dea. L. S. Nash,	1 00	Leonard Battis,	1 00
Samuel Ayres,	10 00	John Battis,	1 00
Chester Smith,	1 00	Luke Joslin,	1 00
Dea. Samuel Smith, jr.	2 00	Rev. O. G. Hubbard,	2 00
Dea. Cook,	1 50	Twenty-seven others,	14 27—46 27
Dr. A. L. B. Monroe,	1 00	<i>Longmeadow</i> , Rev. S. Lawton,	1 00
S. C. Stebbins,	2 00	Rev. William E. Boies,	1 00
William W. Terry,	1 00	Hannah Ely,	1 00
Joseph Montague,	2 00	Gad O. Bliss,	1 00
E. Clark,	1 00	W. White,	1 50
James Witt,	1 00	Jacob Colton,	1 00
F. Taylor,	1 00	Asahel Colton,	1 00
Levi Smith,	1 00	James Bliss,	1 00
Fourteen others,	7 00—54 00	William Sheldon,	3 00
<i>Hadley</i> , Russel General Benev-		Four others,	3 00—14 50
olent Society,	50 00	<i>Marblehead</i> , Mrs. William Reed,	50 00
<i>Harvard</i> , A Friend,	50 00	Rev. Samuel Dana,	10 00
Seth Nason,	5 00	Mrs. E. Wooldridge,	5 00
R. Whitecomb,	10 00	Miss N. Hooper,	2 00
R. Whitecomb, for two dona-		Collection Unit. Ch.,	6 00—73 00
tions,	20 00	<i>Mendon</i> , Mary Davenport,	2 00
Mrs. Louisa Whitecomb,	30 00	Augustus Knight,	1 00
Dea. I. N. Stone,	5 00	John & George Metcalf,	2 00
Luke Pollard, jr.	1 00	Mrs. — Hastings,	1 00
Truman Bull,	1 00	Annah Heywood,	1 00
A. E. Hill,	1 00	Welcome Staples,	1 00

Nathan George,	2 00	Francis Hathaway,	30 00
H. A. Aldrich,	1 00	William Knight,	2 00
Three others,	70—11 70	William C. Taber,	10 00
<i>Millbury</i> , Lyman Goodell,	1 00	Gideon Allen,	5 00
<i>Monson</i> , R. F. Fay, Jr.	1 00	James Arnold,	100 00
S. V. Norcross,	1 00	George Hussey,	2 00
Horatio Lyon,	5 00	E. Rodman,	2 00
Harvey Gates,	1 00	George A. Bowen,	2 00
Albert Norcross,	2 00	I. H. Collins,	2 00
Otis Bradford,	1 00	J. Kinney,	1 00
Alfred Norcross,	1 00	George Tappan,	2 00
L. F. Newton,	3 00	Alexander Gibbs,	2 00
Peter Pascal,	1 00	Four others,	10 00—452 00
S. C. Reynolds,	3 00	<i>New Braintree</i> , H. A. Delano,	1 00
C. W. Holmes,	2 00	Josiah Gleason,	5 00
J. L. Reynolds,	2 00	Stephen Fay,	1 00
E. White,	1 00	Horace Field,	1 00
Rev. A. Ely, D. D.	3 00	Mrs. S. Wilcox,	1 00
Sarah Flint,	5 00	Job Ranger,	1 00
Mabel Freeman,	1 00	Benjamin Hamilton,	1 00
Amos Norcross,	1 00	James Miller,	1 00
H. Cady,	1 00	Joseph Bowman,	10 00
D. D. Moody,	2 00	Roswell Converse,	1 00
M. P. Barton,	1 00	Henry Penniman,	3 00
F. Rogers,	2 00	Rev. John Fisk, D. D.	1 00
S. Tobey,	2 00	Ten others,	4 25—31 25
A. Smith,	2 00	<i>Newburyport</i> , W. B. Banister,	5 00
Charles B. Jones,	2 00	Joseph Caldwell,	2 00
Charles H. Merrick,	1 00	Ezra Lunt,	2 00
Timothy F. Packard,	1 00	D. Colman,	1 00
Rev. C. B. Kittredge,	1 00	Cash,	1 00—11 00
Ten others,	4 30—53 80	<i>Norwich</i> , Vt., Collection, North Parish,	4 00
<i>Nashua</i> , N. H., Rev. S. G. Bulfinch,	1 00	<i>Palmer</i> , <i>Three Rivers</i> , By E. Valentine,	8 00
<i>New Bedford</i> , D. R. Greene,	32 00	<i>Paulet</i> , Vt., Two donations,	2 00
W. H. Taylor,	1 00	<i>Paxton</i> , Contribution,	2 81
Daniel Wood,	2 00	<i>Pelham</i> , N. H., A lady,	3 00
Matthias Thacher,	5 00	<i>Plymouth</i> , Hon. Josiah Robbins,	6 00
M. Howland,	5 00	Solomon Gordon,	5 00
T. S. Hathaway,	5 00	Collection, Pilgrim Ch. and Soc.	9 00—20 00
William Rotch,	2 00	<i>Sandwich</i> , Col. Rev. Mr. Wells's Society,	5 35
L. P. Ashmead,	2 00	Mrs. C. Waterman,	1 00
John Howland,	5 00	C. E. P. Waterman,	4 00
Simpson Hart,	2 00	Joseph Foster,	1 00
Oliver Prescott,	2 00	Cash,	27—12 12
John W. Shaw,	1 00	<i>Sherburne</i> , Contribution, Evang. Soc.	12 03
William W. Swain,	20 00	<i>Slatersville</i> , R. I., Ruth Slater,	5 00
O. & G. Crocker,	10 00	A. D. Lockwood,	10 00
Charles Morgan,	10 00	A. Holman,	1 00
Henry H. Crapo,	1 00	George W. Smith,	1 00
A. Gifford,	2 00	George M. Whipple,	1 00
T. D. Elliot,	3 00	John B. Drake,	1 00
William R. Rodman,	30 00	N. K. Weaver,	1 00
C. R. Tucker,	2 00	W. H. Seagrave,	3 00
Thomas Cook,	1 00	J. W. Ballou,	1 00
E. D. Mandell,	2 00	George Johnson,	2 00
Abraham Barker,	5 00	Isaac Tabor,	1 00
Thomas Knowles,	4 00	George W. Holt,	3 00
W. S. Cadwell,	2 00	Cash,	3 00—33 00
Edmund Gardner,	5 00	<i>Springfield</i> , Miss E. Brewer,	10 00
J. D. Hall,	5 00	Francis Brewer,	5 00
Sylvanus Thomas,	1 00	Henry Brewer, Jr.	5 00
A. P. Hamlin,	1 00	Thomas Bond,	5 00
I. H. Bartlett,	7 00	A. Huntington,	6 00
John Avery Parker,	30 00	Mrs. Prudence Howard,	3 00
Job Eddy,	30 00	Charles Stearns,	5 00
Dennis Wood,	5 00	Theodore Stearns,	1 00
Edmund L. Baker,	5 00	M. Crittenden,	1 00
George Howland, Jr.	5 00	Simon Smith,	2 00
George Howland,	20 00		
William Penn Howland,	5 00		
James Rider,	5 00		
E. Taber,	2 00		

L. Warriner,	2 00	Nath. Walker,	1 00
Mrs. — Sargent,	1 00	Seven others,	3 25—39 37
J. D. Winchester,	1 00	<i>Townsend</i> , Friend,	2 00
Harvey Sanderson,	1 00	<i>Upton</i> , William Hall,	5 00
A. H. Avery,	1 00	H. Stoddard,	5 00
Ephraim W. Bond,	1 00	William Legg,	1 00
James Brewer, 2d,	2 00	Eli Warren,	5 00
Edward A. Morris,	1 00	Mrs. A. Wood,	1 00
Daniel Bontecou,	1 00	Mrs. R. C. Fisk,	2 00
R. A. Chapman,	3 00	Aaron Leland,	1 00
James Coffin,	1 00	Timothy Leland,	1 00
J. Hooker, 2d,	1 00	L. L. Leland,	1 00
J. D. Brewer,	2 00	Stephen Rawson,	1 00
W. Stowe,	1 00	Loring Johnson,	1 00
E. Bigelow,	1 00	Rev. William Warren,	2 00
Roderick Ashley,	1 00	William Fisk,	2 00
Edmund Palmer,	2 00	Seventeen others,	5 88—33 88
— Norton,	1 00	<i>Uxbridge</i> , Sylvanus Holbrook,	8 00
D. Colton,	1 00	Harriet Spring,	2 00
Stephen W. Marsh,	1 00	George Gunn,	1 00
H. C. Sturtevant,	1 00	Calvin Taft,	5 00
David Smith,	2 00	Jacob Taft,	1 00
James M. Smith,	1 00	S. W. Scott,	1 00
John Ingersol,	2 00	Charles Ellis,	1 00
Crossett & Kirkham,	1 00	J. H. Southwick,	2 00
James Brewer,	2 00	Joseph Day,	5 00
Ralph Day,	1 00	Moses Taft,	5 00
W. L. Wilcox,	1 00	Robert Taft,	2 00
George E. Howard,	1 00	S. Capron,	1 00
Josiah Hooker,	1 00	J. Capron,	1 00
H. R. Bardwell,	1 00	Mrs. Sarah J. Cole,	20 00
Hiram Adams,	1 00	Sarah Jaqueth,	1 00
William Callender,	1 00	Francis Dean,	1 00
George Merriam,	5 00	Joseph Thayer,	5 00
C. Merriam,	5 00	Levi Thompson,	1 00
Lunbard Dale,	2 00	Charles A. Messenger,	5 00
J. Kendall,	1 00	Rev. J. J. Abbott,	1 00
J. M. Thompson,	5 00	Scott Seagrave,	1 00
Homer Foote,	3 00	Luke Taft,	3 00
J. Weatherhead,	1 00	Josephine A. Capron,	1 00
C. Simons,	1 00	Abner Haskell,	1 00
Samuel Bowles,	2 00	Elias Wheelock,	1 00
Henry Vose,	1 00	Thirty-one others,	15 05—91 05
J. Merriek,	2 00	<i>Ware Village</i> Jos. Cummings,	3 00
George Bliss,	5 00	J. A. Cummings,	2 00
Mrs. E. I. Edwards,	5 00	G. H. Gilbert,	5 00
Miss J. H. Bliss,	2 00	C. A. Stevens,	5 00
D. L. Harris,	5 00	O. Sage,	10 00
George Hastings,	3 00	James Hartwell,	3 00
Theo. Stebbins,	2 00	W. S. Brackenridge,	1 00
Francis Burt,	1 00	S. T. Spaulding,	1 00
— Savage,	1 00	Alpheus Demond,	1 00
O. N. Wilcox,	1 00	S. B. Witherell,	1 00
H. Starnes,	1 00	G. R. Winslow,	1 00
Solomon Hatch,	1 00	Darius Eaton,	1 00
Mrs. — Frost,	1 00	Rev. N. Gale,	2 00
Mrs. Susan Pynchon,	1 00	T. Field,	2 00
E. C. Leonard,	1 00	David P. Billings,	1 00
Fourteen others,	9 13—152 13	K. Goodrich,	1 00
<i>Sturbridge</i> , Rev. D. R. Austin,	1 00	L. Demond,	2 00
William S. Sanders,	2 00	William Hyde,	5 00
George Davis,	1 00	Seven others,	3 15—50 15
E. Southwick,	1 00	<i>Warren</i> , Collection,	23 33
E. Z. Shaw,	1 00	<i>West Springfield</i> , Mrs. Lathrop,	1 00
U. Haynes, Jr.,	1 00	Wells Southworth,	5 00
M. Haynes,	1 00	E. Southworth,	10 00
P. Allen,	1 50	Achsah Hunt,	1 00
Perez Walker,	10 00	Richard Bagg, Jr.,	1 00
Miss S. A. Drake,	1 00	Benjamin Ashley,	1 00
Festus Wight,	1 00	Society,	10 00
Snell & Brothers,	9 62	Mrs. A. Ely,	6 00
David Wight,	2 00	Daniel Merrick,	1 00
David Wight, Jr.,	2 00	Ten others,	4 86—40 86

<i>Whitinsville</i> , William Kendall,	3 00	Elisha Fuller,	1 00
Ephraim S. Fletcher,	1 00	Lemuel Williams,	1 00
Paul Whitin,	5 00	M. G. Green,	2 00
Charles P. Whitin,	5 00	J. H. Knight,	1 00
Betsey Whitin,	5 00	J. M. Pratt,	1 00
James F. Whitin,	3 00	Asa Walker,	2 00
John C. Whitin,	5 00	Phny Merrick,	3 00
P. W. Dudley,	2 00	E. Livermore,	1 00
Josiah Spring,	1 00	Ethian Allen,	10 00
Mrs Ann Dudley,	2 00	C. W. Longley,	1 00
Samuel Fletcher,	2 00	C. J. Newcomb,	1 00
Valentine Inman,	1 00	W. A. Cary,	1 00
Roland H. Brown,	1 00	Henry Phelps,	1 00
Warren N. Smith,	1 00	Rev. O. H. Tillotson,	3 00
Edwin Armsby,	2 00	A Friend of the White Race,	2 00
Thomas Burroughs,	1 00	William Cross,	1 00
Washington White,	1 00	S. Jennison,	2 00
George M. Carr,	1 00	C. A. Hamilton,	1 00
A. B. Williams,	1 00	W. A. Wheeler,	5 00
Hial C. Carr,	1 00	E. Washburn,	3 00
Cyrus Taft,	2 00	G. R. M. Withington,	2 00
Mrs Eunice Chapin,	1 00	S. Clapp,	1 00
Newell Williams,	1 00	Geo ge T. Rice,	10 00
Mary Streeter,	1 00	C. Thurber,	10 00
Ebenezer Cutter,	1 00	Mrs M. G. Bangs,	5 00
Alexander Brown,	1 00	E. M. Holman,	2 00
Stephen F. Batchelor,	2 00	F. H. Kinnicutt,	5 00
Isaac T. Pierce,	1 00	T. W. Bancroft,	2 00
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George W. Hase,	1 00	E. L. Mower,	20 00
Amos Whipple,	1 00	William T. Merrifield,	5 00
Asa Thayer,	1 00	John C. Mason,	2 00
John T. Wilmarth,	1 00	W. Barker,	1 00
Lewis F. Clark,	1 00	D. A. Parsons,	1 00
Israel Plummer,	5 00	Stephen Salisbury,	10 00
Hiram Plummer,	2 00	Mrs. Wheeler,	1 00
Fourteen others,	5 41—74 41	Mrs. Avery,	1 00
<i>Worcester</i> , Miss Sarah Waldo,	50 00	Miss Thaxter,	1 00
Benjamin Putnam,	15 00	Edward Bemis,	1 00
Samuel Jennison,	2 00	James C. Morse,	1 00
C. Washburn,	3 00	Parley Goddard,	10 00
Joseph Walker,	5 00	William Greenleaf,	1 00
Collection,	24 36	Luther Stone,	1 00
A. A. Williams,	5 00	Eleven others,	11 50—325 86
John W. Lincoln,	30 00	<i>Wienham</i> , Julia Hawes and	
Levi Lincoln,	10 00	Sisters,	10 00
John Green,	10 00	D. A. Cook,	5 00
I. D. Cash,	5 00	M. Everett,	5 00
Thomas Kinnicutt,	5 00	H. B. Fisher,	2 00
A Friend of the Slave,	2 00	Handel Pond,	1 00
Alexander H. Wilder,	5 00	Dr. L. R. Larkin,	1 00
Joseph Walker,	2 00	Three others,	1 40—25 40
George A. Bates,	2 00	<i>Unknown</i> . Towards colonizing	
I. M. Barton,	2 00	emancipated Slaves,	30 00
L. Clapp,	1 00	Donation through Rev. M. E.	
J. Grout,	2 00	White,	5 00

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 Rev. Samuel Clarke.
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 Joseph Day.
 Moses Taft.
 Uxbridge, Charles A. Messenger.
 Rev. John Orcutt.
 Ware Village, Joseph Cummings.
 Westboro', Rev. H. N. Beers.
 Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox.
 Whitinsville, Dea. John C. Whitin.
 Worcester, Alexander Dewitt.
 *Hon. J. G. Kendall.
 Hon. John W. Lincoln.
 Hon. S. Salisbury.
 *Miss Sarah Waldo.

APPENDIX.

IS THERE ANY SLAVERY IN LIBERIA?

THE New York Evangelist of April 3, 1851, contained, without comment, a letter from an English correspondent, in which were the following paragraphs:—

Developments of Liberia.—Perhaps your American readers may not get sight, by way of a reprint, of a new work just published by the Longmans, entitled *Dahomey and the Dahomans*, by Lieut. Forbes, who was the fellow-traveler of the lamented African explorer, Duncan, in his embassy for the suppression of the slave trade. The work is a painfully curious portraiture of a barbarous people, and of the brutalizing effects of the slave trade. In the course of his narrative, Lieut. Forbes has occasion to speak of the difficulties in the way of suppressing the traffic in the interior of Africa; and among them he mentions—what, perhaps, has not been suspected among you—Liberia as giving countenance and aid to the slave trade. The more important revelations I quote in Lieut. Forbes's own words, as worthy of study and remembrance, and have room to do nothing more here:

“In Liberia there is as much, if not more, domestic slavery—that is, the buying and selling of God's image—as in the parent States of America, over which flaunts the flag of liberty. It is difficult to see the necessity or the justice of the negro who escapes from slavery on one side, crossing the Atlantic to enslave his sable prototype on the other; yet such is the case; and so long as it lasts, notwithstanding the attractive reports that emanate from this new Republic, it cannot be held as an example of future good, but, if possible, should be remodeled, even if at the expense of internal revolution, or even total annihilation. I doubt if many benevolent Christians in this country are aware that the model Republic is, in reality, a new name and form for slavery in enslaved Africa; and, until the system be altered, totally undeserving of the high support and liberal charity it receives from the benevolence of Englishmen. The system of domestic slavery is by no means confined to the Liberian portion of civilized Africa. Pawns (as the fashion terms the slaves on the Gold Coast) are received and held by Englishmen indirectly, and are, to all intents and purposes, their slaves. The plan adopted is this: the merchant takes unto himself a *femme du pays*, and she manages his establishment. Nor does he inquire how she hires his servants. Her mode is to accept pawns, *i. e.* purchase slaves, by receiving man, woman, and child, in liquidation of debt; in other words, selling goods to native merchants, who, for convenience, leave slaves in payment. These pawns are as directly slaves to their master as any slaves in the United States, but cannot be sold out of the country. I myself am aware of one *femme du pays* of a British merchant being the owner of forty pawns, who perform the household and other services for the master, and are, except in name, his slaves.”

On reading this, the Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, who, from his residence in Liberia as Governor and as a missionary, and from his perfect knowledge of all her affairs, has a right to be heard as a witness, sent to the Editor of the Evangelist, for insertion in his paper, the following

DENIAL.

COLONIZATION OFFICE, New York, }
April 8, 1851. }

REV. WALTER H. BIDWELL:

Dear Sir,—A friend has this morning called my attention to the letter of your correspondent, published April 3d, under the paragraph headed, "Developments of Liberia." I have not seen the whole letter, nor your editorial, but cannot but express the hope that you have not given currency to so unfounded a calumny upon an innocent people without remark. Who is Lieutenant Forbes, that his *mere dictum* should be allowed to load with loathing and opprobrium a whole people? What instance or fact does he adduce to substantiate his charge? What law or provision of government that favors it? None. He does indeed adduce some disgraceful acts of Englishmen on the Gold Coast, (which may be true or not,) and by implication would attempt to fasten them upon the people of Liberia. But of the customs, acts, or laws of Liberia he makes no attempt to adduce an instance; and yet, in opposition to all the probabilities of the case, to all the history of legislation in the Colony and Republic—in opposition to the provisions of their various Constitutions, which have uniformly forbidden slavery in Liberia—in opposition to their treaties with Great Britain, and to the testimony of innumerable British and American officers and missionaries; this vile attack of a wandering Lieutenant—who, if not more moral than many of his class, may, like his acquaintance, the British merchants, have had his *femme du pays* with her forty slave pawns—is gravely sent forth as "*a development of Liberia.*" The conductors of the public press are the conservators of character, and should not unnoticed suffer a whole people to be slandered. I have for years been familiar with the condition of Liberia, and do not hesitate to pronounce this accusation entirely false.

Yours respectfully,

J. B. PINNEY.

This denial the Editor refused to publish. The statement of Lieut. Forbes, or its substance, was meanwhile copied into many other papers. The effect of its uncontradicted circulation is shown by the following extract from a letter of a very intelligent clergyman, acting as agent for the New York Society in the region bordering on Lake Champlain:

"Some have subscribed, and not yet paid. Others have made pledges, several of \$30, and one of \$100, which I expect will be paid, if the coast can be kept clear of the slanders of Lieut. Forbes. His calumny was published in the *New York Evangelist*, of April 3. Not a dollar have I collected since. Though I think the statement is not fully credited, it operates fatally against us for the present. For myself, I would as soon believe the Liberians were cannibals as slave traders. The denial and refutation in your Journal will reach but few of the people. If they could be inserted in the *Evangelist*, it would no doubt be satisfactory. Pulpits and purses, that were open before, are now closed against us. I hope you will use all proper means to expose the base falsehood, and satisfy the thousands, nay, millions, of our countrymen, that Colonization is the only hope of the African race, at home and abroad."

A similar effect, though to a less extent, was produced in Massachusetts, and doubtless in other States, of which we have no particular information. At length the Evangelist of June 5, two months after the original publication, contained the following editorial remarks.

Liberia and Slavery.—We published, some time ago, in a letter from London, a brief extract from a work recently published in England, by Lieut. Forbes, which asserted that domestic slavery exists in Liberia, that the citizens of that Republic are largely engaged in the buying and selling of slaves, and that the Republic of Liberia is in reality a new name and form for slavery in Africa. The existence of such rumors has drawn forth from Rev. Dr. Bacon, of Washington, and Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, a long report, from which we learn that from the amplest testimony, both oral and written, furnished by persons of the highest respectability, and most abundant means of information, by reason of having repeatedly visited or resided in Africa, the fact is established that the citizens of the Republic are not engaged, directly or indirectly, in the foreign slave trade, or in buying and selling slaves among themselves. The committee say that the assertion of Lieutenant Forbes is utterly groundless; and in disproof of it they refer to the fact that all the slave factories or establishments which were formerly in operation within the territory now occupied by Liberia, have been broken up and destroyed. They say also it was a fundamental principle of the Constitution of the Colony, of the Commonwealth, and finally of the Republic of Liberia, to oppose the slave-trade, both foreign and domestic, and that there is abundant evidence to show that this principle has been at all times, and every where, carried out to the fullest extent. In forming treaties with the native tribes, the Liberian authorities have invariably required a solemn written stipulation prohibiting the parties to the compact from engaging in the traffic in slaves in any form, or under any circumstances whatever. In pursuance of this policy, it is stated that more than forty such treaties have been made, and that in consequence thereof many of the interior tribes, who were before engaged in it, have been induced to abandon the trade altogether.

A letter embodying the same facts and reasonings as the foregoing was recently addressed to Lt. Forbes, by Elliott Cresson and Thomas Hodgkin, in behalf of the American Colonization Society. To this, Commander Forbes replied, re-affirming the statements of his book, and adding some other instances which fell under his own observation, while stationed at Cape Mesurado. Of the facts in dispute we have no cognizance, and in publishing the original paragraph from Lieut. Forbes' book, our object was solely to refer to an important statement which was then going the rounds of the English press. The same paragraph has since been published by the Journal of Commerce, and denied. We know nothing to corroborate Lieut. Forbes' charge, but have every reason, from his position in life, and the confidence of the British Government he has long enjoyed, to believe him a truthful and honorable—though in this case, it may be, mistaken writer.

This, it will be seen, is no retraction of the original charge. The editor merely informs his readers of some conflicting statements on the subject, but expresses no decided opinion on any point, except that the accuser is a "truthful and honorable" man.

The letter of Mr. Cresson and Dr. Hodgkin, here referred to, closed as follows:—

We would therefore beg to observe, that Lieut. Forbes has not visited Monrovia; that the case of the Pawns, which he describes, occurred at a British settlement; and if, as stated by Mr. Forbes, he observed that one or

two Liberian citizens, at the verge of the recently acquired territory, had fallen into this local method of obtaining native labor, it must, while deeply to be regretted, be regarded as altogether exceptional, and totally at variance with the Constitution of the State, the 4th section of which expressly says, "There shall be no slavery within this Republic, nor shall any citizen, or any person resident therein, deal in slaves, either within or without this Republic, directly or indirectly." Capt. Dunlop, R. N., had numerous opportunities of becoming acquainted with Liberia in 1848, '49 and '50. In a letter, now before us, in which he eulogizes Liberia and its President, he says,—"I am perfectly satisfied no such thing as domestic slavery exists in any shape amongst the citizens of the Republic, and their laws most strictly prohibit slave dealing and slavery in all its phases." To the same effect, Capt. the Hon. Jos. Denman, R. N., says in a letter, in relation to the statement alluded to,—“When I was in Liberia, in 1835, and subsequently in 1840 and 1841, I very frequently visited the then colony. At those periods no foundation existed for such charges.” In the evidence before the House of Lords, in 1849, Sir C. Hotham's testimony is equally strong in favor of Liberia. Fortunately, a remarkably cheap and highly interesting volume, "Africa Redeemed, the Means of her Relief illustrated by the Growth and Prospects of Liberia," just issued by Nisbet & Co, of Berners Street, will afford the public a valuable history of the new State.

We are, &c.

ELLIOTT CRESSON.

THOMAS HODGKIN.

The reply of Lieut. Forbes, described as "re-affirming the statements of his book," was in these words:—

"FOREST, Windsor, March 26.

"MY DEAR SIR,—You are right in your conjecture that I have not visited Monrovia, although for six months I was stationed within twenty-five miles of Cape Mesurado, and at Cape Mount met many Liberian citizens. That the citizens of Liberia are guilty of buying and holding slaves I had ocular demonstration, and I know personally two Liberian citizens, * * , sojourners at Cape Mount, who owned several slaves, in the general use of the term, but not in its legal sense as regards the treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, as these slaves were what are termed domestic slaves, or pawns, and not intended for foreign slavery. These pawns, as I have stated and believe, are as much slaves as their sable prototypes in the parent States of America, and my informants acquainted me that almost all labor in Liberia was derived from a system of domestic slavery.

"Of domestic slavery in Liberia there are two classes, the one common to all Africa, and practiced *by the aboriginal inhabitants for the most part*—the other not much to be complained of, if not extended—by taking servants, helps, apprentices, or pawns, (choose the expression,) obliging them to labor, clothing, feeding, and instructing them.

"In proof that I did not state without foundation that Liberian citizens held slaves, I will conclude by instancing that a citizen of the republic applied to me, as commander of one of her Majesty's ships, to procure for him pawns of value to the amount of goods of which he had been despoiled during a civil war at Cape Mount. I am, &c.,

"F. E. FORBES, Com. R. N."

As published, the following note was appended to it :

"The asterisks in the copy of my letter to Mr. Hodgkin supply the place of the names of the two slave-holders at Cape Mount, therein mentioned as examples, which names I gave, in confidence, to Mr. Hodgkin."

Here is the whole testimony,—the original charge, and the last words of the accuser. Let us examine them.

In his book, as the reader will observe, Lieut. Forbes speaks *as a witness*. His language is that of positive assertion. He no where intimates that he has received any of his information from others. In his reply, he admits expressly that he was never at Monrovia, and virtually, that he never was in any part of Liberia. His information concerning matters in Liberia, therefore, must have been *all hearsay*; and as he names no person as his informant, it is all *anonymous hearsay*, coming from, we know not what author, nor through how many mouths before it reached him. We know, however, that the slave trade of that coast was once in the hands of British traders. A slave factory on Cape Mesurado, owned by two British subjects, was broken up by a British frigate, after a battle in which several lives were lost, as late as 1814, or perhaps 1816. The men who then composed those firms are mostly dead, but their successors, trading on that coast, are bitter enemies and industrious slanderers of Liberia, and particularly active in prejudicing the minds of British Naval officers. Most probably, the story came from some of them. However that may be, it falls to the ground of itself, for want of any known witness; while it is expressly contradicted by Capt. Dunlop, Capt. Denman, Sir Charles Hotham, and other British officers, who have been in Liberia, and having heard these slanders, have carefully investigated the matter for themselves. The statements of Capt. Dunlop and Capt. Denman were written after reading the accusation of Lieut. Forbes, and in reply to a question concerning its truth.

2. Lieut. Forbes says that for six months he was stationed within twenty-five miles of Cape Mesurado, that is, of Monrovia. His station, as we know from other sources, was at Gallinas, which is all of seventy-five miles from Monrovia, and twenty-five miles from Cape Mount, where he “met many Liberian citizens.” The mistake shows him to be a very careless writer. The “six months” included the latter part of the year 1848. At that time, Cape Mount had not been purchased. It was some twenty-five or thirty miles beyond the jurisdiction of the Republic. What two Liberians did there, even if he has correctly understood and reported it, is no proof of what is done in Liberia.

3. What is the character of the slave-holding said to be practiced by the Liberians? In his book, he represents it as of the same nature with slave-holding “in the parent States of America,” and so bad, that it ought to be extirpated, even at the expense of “the total annihilation” of Liberia. In reply to this accusation, Capt. Dunlop, who was *in Liberia* when Lieut. Forbes was at Gallinas, or at least the same year and afterwards, says, “I am perfectly satisfied that no such thing as domestic slavery exists *in any shape* amongst the citizens of the Republic.” After reading this, Lieut. Forbes confesses that the slaves, in the two instances which he knew *at Cape Mount*—he had no personal knowledge of any other—were not slaves in the “legal sense” of the term; and that their slavery was of a kind “not much to be complained of.” He says that a citizen of the Republic applied to him to become an accomplice in this kind of slave-holding. That citizen must have believed him to be a man utterly destitute, both of moral principle and official honesty,

which is not to be supposed;—or he must have believed his request to be one which a British officer, stationed there to prevent slave-trading, could honorably grant; and therefore, not a request to aid in procuring slaves.

That among the “aboriginal inhabitants” of the newly acquired territories of Liberia, where the laws of the Republic cannot yet be fully enforced for want of civilized men to administer them, slavery is not yet wholly extinct, is well known. The accusation, however, relates not to them, but to the Liberians.

4. Lieut. Forbes might well concede, that the Liberians do not hold slaves in the “legal sense” of the term. The Constitution of the Republic reads thus:—

“ARTICLE I—SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights—among which are the rights of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

“SEC. 4. There shall be no slavery within this Republic. Nor shall any citizen of this Republic, or any person resident therein, deal in slaves, either within or without this Republic, directly or indirectly.”

All the Constitutions of Liberia, from 1825 to the present time, have contained provisions equivalent to this fourth section. It is, therefore, and always has been, an absolute legal impossibility that slavery should exist there. Even an act of the Legislature could not make it possible; as any such act would be unconstitutional and void. There are statutes of the Republic, for carrying out this section most rigidly.

5. Lieut. Forbes says that Liberian slave-holding consists in “taking servants, helps, apprentices, or pawns, (choose the expression,) obliging them to labor, clothing, feeding, and instructing them.” Indeed! And what country, ancient or modern, was ever free from the same reproach? It must be confessed, that Liberians who have more work than they can perform with their own hands, do hire people to “help” them; that those thus hired, are, for the time being, hired “servants;” that some of them take “apprentices,” and teach them trades, and to “read, write and cypher.” The same is done in England, and in Massachusetts. But this is not what he intends to insinuate. He would probably have us understand that something is practiced in Liberia, equivalent to the “pawn” system in the British settlements on the Gold Coast, or apprenticeship in the British West Indies. Indeed, in his book, he illustrates the “domestic slavery” of Liberia, by the mention of a British merchant on the Gold Coast, whose “*femme du pays*,” that is, *woman of the country*, or in plain English, *black concubine*, had forty “pawns.”

This “pawn” system has given the British Government some trouble. A Select Committee of the House of Commons, in their report of August, 1842, define it to be “properly, an engagement of service voluntarily entered into for debt, and terminable at any time by the payment of the debt.” They adopt the sentiment of Sir G. Grey, in his despatch of Dec. 4, 1837, that it “does not seem abstractly unjust or unreasonable.” Yet, “as liable to much abuse, and much resembling slavery,” they wish it abolished, even among the natives within their jurisdiction. To British subjects, it had already

been prohibited. With this system, he was well acquainted. He must have known, too, that when a British cruiser captures a slave ship, the slaves, after a short sojourn at Sierra Leone or St. Helena, are usually sent to the West Indies, as "apprentices;" distributed among such planters as want them, and compelled to work for a certain number of years, under regulations and at prices established by the government. He would have us believe that something like one of these systems exists in Liberia. How he fell into the error, we know not. Possibly, he heard somebody mention the "Pons people," and that they were "apprentices;" and not knowing that "Pons" was the name of the slave ship from which these people were rescued, he may have mistaken it for *pawns*, such as he had known on the Gold Coast. However that may have been, he evidently regarded "pawns" and "apprentices" in Liberia, as the same thing. He knows nothing of any "pawns" there, who may not, with equal propriety, be called "apprentices;" and the condition of a Liberian "apprentice" is all the Liberian slavery, of which he professes to have any knowledge. The following law of the Republic will show what that condition is. The reader will judge whether it is as bad as slavery in the United States,—and whether it ought to be suppressed, even at the expense of the "total annihilation" of Liberia.

An Act concerning Apprentices.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Governor and Council in Legislature assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:—*That the Probate Court shall and may bind out as an apprentice, every orphan child who has no estate, and every illegitimate or vagrant child, till the age of twenty-one years, if a boy, or eighteen years, if a girl, to any discreet person applying for or willing to receive such child; who shall covenant to teach him or her some art, trade or business; also reading, writing, and arithmetic, and to pay him or her \$12, at the expiration of the time; all which, with the age of the apprentice, shall be specified in the indenture, which shall be filed in the Clerk's office of said court; and any parent or guardian may bind his or her child or ward for the same period above-mentioned, on reasonable terms, which terms shall, with the apprentice's age, be specified in the indenture under the hand and seal of the parent or guardian, and the master or mistress. The indenture shall be filed by the master or mistress, in the Clerk's office aforesaid, within ten days after the execution thereof, under the penalty of twenty dollars, recoverable in an action of debt before the Court of Quarter Sessions. And all such indentures shall remain untransferable, except with the approbation of the said Probate Court.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted:—*That the Court of Quarter Sessions shall at all times hear and determine in a summary way, all complaints of apprentices against their masters or mistresses, alleging undeserved or immoderate correction, or insufficient allowance of food, clothing, lodging, or instruction; making such order therein as in the judgment of said court will relieve the party injured; or remove any such apprentice, and bind him or her to another master or mistress, when it shall seem necessary; and said court may also hear and determine, in like manner, all complaints of masters or mistresses against their apprentices for misconduct or desertion without good cause.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted:—*That when the Court of Quarter Sessions is not sitting, any Justice of the Peace, on receiving good information of any improper treatment from a master or mistress to an apprentice, shall summon such master or mistress to appear before him, and may require and take of him or her a recognizance, with reasonable and proper security, to be forfeited in case such master or mistress fail to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to answer and abide the determination of said court on any complaint of his or her apprentice; or, in default thereof, the said justice may take away such apprentice, and place him or her under the care of some other proper person, who shall be bound to have the apprentice before the said next court, to abide such determination as shall be made.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted:*—That any person who shall knowingly harbor or conceal any apprentice, who shall have deserted from his master or mistress; besides being liable for an action for damages, shall forfeit and pay to such master or mistress, two dollars for every day of such concealing or harboring.

We might add any amount of testimony, both American and British, to the non-existence of slavery in Liberia; but what we have already said, is a sufficient reply to the anonymous calumnies, reported by such a careless writer, who was never there.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

Extract from the Message of President Roberts, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia: dated Dec. 3, 1850.

According to the law of nations, this government holds jurisdiction over a territory comprising, at the lowest computation, over two hundred thousand of the aboriginal inhabitants, who are almost in total ignorance of God, his law, and the plan of salvation; and who are also to be taught nearly all the useful branches of human knowledge.

In this view of the subject, may we not ask ourselves, gentlemen, What do we owe them, and what are our duties in reference to them, in a civil and religious light? This government has assumed the guardianship of these perishing thousands; and they have claims upon us of high importance to them, and to our own character as an enlightened, just, and Christian people. In return for what they have yielded to us, they are undoubtedly entitled to expect that we will do all in our power to impart to them the blessings of civilization and religion. They are entitled, as citizens of this government,—for such they are,—to justice in all our dealings with them, to education in the useful arts and sciences, and in the principles and duties of the Christian religion. In a word, they have a right to expect, and to receive from our civil and religious communities combined, that sort of education and training which will raise them, ultimately, to the enjoyment of all the blessings of civilization; the rights and privileges of freemen; and make them useful citizens of this Republic. This I conceive to be the precise object of the government. And if we fulfil not these duties, which grow naturally out of our connection with, and relation to them, we cannot avoid the imputations—which, by the way, have already been falsely charged against us—of injustice, unkindness, and unfaithfulness to them.

It cannot be denied that the work of civilization is no easy task, and is exceedingly slow in its progress. But when we look back in the pages of history five or six hundred years, and see what was then the state of the Anglo-Saxon race, and whence sprung the most polished and scientific nations of Europe, we find much to encourage us in our efforts to extend the blessings of civilization; and sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the practicability of civilizing the barbarous tribes of this continent.

Gentlemen, these people sustain a peculiar relation to us, and must be civilized,—and the work is ours. They are not to share the fate of the innumerable tribes of North American Indians, which a few centuries since roamed fearlessly in their native forests, but have been swept into oblivion, and are with the generations before the flood—and of others not a trace remains but in tradition, or in the person of some solitary wanderer, the last of his tribe, who hovers like a ghost among the sepulchres of his fathers, a spark still faintly glimmering in the ashes of an extinguished race. But,

happily, the circumstances growing out of our relation and connection with the aborigines of this country, are altogether different, and cannot, possibly, in the nature of things, produce such results. They are not only of the same nature and of one blood with ourselves, but they are our brethren, our fellow citizens, and of the same race, and must be raised to a condition to partake with us in all the blessings we enjoy; to participate with us in all the affairs of the government; and to be in all respects on an equal footing with other citizens of this Republic. The best informed and more intelligent of our native population are fully sensible of the evils of their present state, and feel that a change in their situation has become necessary, and are strong in the conviction that we sincerely desire their welfare, and they are steadfastly looking to us to relieve them from their present degradation.

The chiefs of several tribes, within our jurisdiction, have recently expressed to me an earnest wish to have missionaries and schools established among their people, who, they say, are anxious to receive instruction. And there is nothing now to prevent the sending of missionaries and the establishment of schools, except what results from the want of pecuniary means. I sincerely hope the time is not distant when this difficulty will be removed, and that the present generation may have lights kindled in all their borders; and that generations to come may be saved from the darkness and wretchedness of their fathers.

With respect to common schools, and the importance of extending the means of education, I feel that I cannot do better than to invite your attention to what I had the honor of communicating to the Legislature, on this subject, at its last session. I am quite sensible of the feeling of the Legislature with regard to the extension of the facilities of education; and I exceedingly regret, gentlemen, the pecuniary disability which still exists, and which alone, I am sure, prevents your doing all that you desire to do for the promotion of useful knowledge. It is, however, a source of much gratification to know that our friends abroad—especially in the United States—in this respect, are interested in our behalf. Besides the valuable assistance we are receiving, in the education of the youth of this Republic, from various missionary societies in the United States; you are doubtless aware, gentlemen, that an association has been formed in Boston, U. S., and has been chartered by the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, for the purpose of receiving and managing the funds, and the general scope and plan of a College in Liberia. A member of the Corporation, in a letter to me dated June last, says:—

“We shall soon need a free communication of your views on this subject of education, on all points that may occur to you.

“It is obvious that a charter from your government will be needed for the proposed College, with suitable ground for such buildings as may be required, and such patronage and aid towards the erection of buildings, as the government may be able to bestow. We shall, of course, do nothing more than collect and invest funds, until we receive a communication of your mind, on the subject. Whether the instructors shall be appointed by our Board of Trustees, with the concurrent approval of your government, or by the latter alone, or by the Corporation to be chartered in Liberia—are questions which you will consider, and favor us with your minds.”

In reply to this communication, I have assured the gentleman that every facility that this government can afford for carrying out the important objects of his Board, will readily be granted. I, at the same time, intimated to him the embarrassed state of our public finances, and that but little, if any, pecuniary assistance could, at present, be rendered by this government; but that I would call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and communicate to him the result of your deliberation. I therefore ask an expression of the Legislature on the points suggested above, for transmission to the Board of Trustees.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society ;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

ART. II. All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society ; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members ; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of nine persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society ; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support ; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint ; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

ART. V. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a Member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

ELEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 26, 1852.

BOSTON :

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 42 CONGRESS STREET.

1852.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Eleventh Annual Meeting at its Office, in Boston, at 12, M., on Wednesday, May 26, 1852; the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, President, in the chair.

The Treasurer's Report was presented and accepted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz :—

PRESIDENT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.

REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.

REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.

R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.

REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.

REV. CHARLES BROOKS.

HON. A. R. THOMPSON.

WILLIAM ROPES, Esq.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

AUDITOR.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL.

MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D.

DR. J. V. C. SMITH.

ALBERT FEARING.

T. R. MARVIN.

JAMES C. DUNN.

B. C. CLARK.

JAMES HAYWARD.

DR. WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE.

DR. DANIEL WHITE.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was presented, and ordered to be read at the public meeting this afternoon.

Adjourned, to meet at the Hall of the Lowell Institute, at 3, P. M., for public exercises.

AFTERNOON.—The Society met according to adjournment. After appropriate remarks by the President, on taking the chair, and prayer by the Rev. L. I. HOADLEY, the Secretary presented the Annual Report.

On motion of Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, seconded by Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., with addresses, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and referred to the Board of Managers for publication.

The meeting was closed with the benediction, by the Rev. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Deaths of Officers.

At our annual meeting, May 28, 1845, the Hon. DANIEL WALDO was chosen President of this Society. On being informed of his election, he immediately declined the office, for the reason that he was unable to perform its duties personally. Soon after, July 9, he was removed to another world. His decease was noticed in the Fifth Annual Report.

At our last anniversary, no other person out of the thirty-two who had been at different times chosen to office in this Society, had been removed by death. It may be, that we did not notice as we ought, this merciful care of our Heavenly Father. During the year now ending, he has spoken to us in a voice which we cannot disregard. He has taken away from us the Rev. WILLIAM M. ROGERS and Rev. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D., Vice Presidents; DANIEL NOYES and THOMAS TARBELL, Esquires, members of the Board of Managers, and BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, Esq., who had been a member of that Board.

The death of Dr. Edwards is the first among the fourteen who were chosen to office at the formation of the Society, May 26, 1841. He was a member of the Board of Managers from that time till 1845, and thence a Vice President till his death, at Athens, Ga., April 20, 1852. To no person, perhaps, is the Society more indebted for its formation, or for its preservation during the first years of its precarious existence, or for his hearty and liberal support to the end of his life.

The Rev. William M. Rogers was chosen a Manager, at the second annual meeting in May, 1842, and Vice President in 1844. His eloquent advocacy of our cause, at several of our anniversaries, will be remembered by all who have habitually attended them. He died August 11, 1851.

Benjamin Whipple, Esq. was chosen a Manager in May, 1844. After one year of able and faithful service, he declined re-election, on account of bodily infirmities. He, with a few others, founded the

Charlestown Colonization Society, and made it efficient, before the State Society existed; and his labors have been a principal means of its continued efficiency to the present time. He continued to labor for it while labor was possible, and, even on the bed of death, often proclaimed his faith, that through the ministry of Colonization, Africa would be enlightened and regenerated. He died November 31, 1851.

Thomas Tarbell and Daniel Noyes, Esquires, were chosen Managers in May, 1849, and continued in office till the death of the latter, April 8, and of the former, April 28, of the present year. The Board of Managers, at their next meeting, adopted resolutions, expressing their high estimate of their characters as men and as citizens, and of the value of their able, faithful and useful labors as Managers of this Society.

These bereavements may well admonish us who remain, that the time draws near when we also must cease from our labors, and render our final account.

Finances.

During the year now ending, the amount of collecting agency employed by this Society has been somewhat diminished, and for a part of the time, at least, the liberality of donors was restrained by a severe pecuniary pressure, more severely felt, perhaps, in Massachusetts, than in any other part of the United States. Yet the total receipts of the Society, from May 1, 1851, to April 30, 1852, inclusive, have been \$18,416 54. Of this amount, \$7,012 88 was the legacy of Miss Elizabeth Waldo, and \$6,000, the legacy of Miss Sarah Waldo. These legacies, and other sums to a considerable amount, were paid directly into the Treasury of the Parent Society, at Washington, and there placed to the credit of this Society. The disbursements have been \$18,586 00; leaving a balance due to the Treasurer, of \$169 46.

For the year to come, an equal income cannot reasonably be expected, as no large legacies are to become due. The residuary legacy of the late Nathaniel Storrs, Esq., of Boston, which will probably yield from \$4,000 to \$6,000, will not be due till September, 1855. All others who have authorized us to expect bequests, are still living, and some of them, we have reason to hope, will yet aid us by their active support for many years. We have nothing to expect, therefore, except from ordinary collections. Of these, we expect some increase, but not in proportion to the apparent change of public sentiment in our favor. The number of those who admit the goodness of our object and the desirableness of its success, is vastly increased in this State, as it is in all the other States, and in Europe; but those whose estimate of its importance, and whose perception of its claims on them, have made

them energetic fellow-laborers and liberal donors, are yet comparatively few. If all who now speak well of our efforts, would aid them as energetically as they do some other objects, in proportion to their importance, not only the amount of donations, but the sum total of our receipts, would greatly increase. Even now, the right spirit is not wholly wanting. The list of donations appended to this Report, contains examples, the general imitation of which would meet all the wants of our Treasury.

The Parent Society.

The business of the Parent Society has also largely increased. The receipts for the year 1851 were \$104,306 11; being nearly forty thousand dollars greater than those of the preceding year, notwithstanding the falling off of the income from several sources. From the Colonial store, for instance, which, for ten years past, has yielded from \$5,000 to \$10,000 annually, only \$566 25 were received. From masters, towards the colonization of slaves whom they had emancipated, only \$4,781 42 were received, being \$5,514 32 less than in 1850. These diminutions were more than balanced by the increase of donations and legacies. But the largest item of the increase was the compensation received from the Government of the United States, for receiving and providing for the 756 Africans, re-captured, November 30, 1845, from the slave ship Pons, and landed at Monrovia, destitute, naked, and diseased. For their food, raiment, medical attendance, education, and all other charges, the Society demanded fifty dollars each. The justice of the claim has never been denied; and after so long a time, it has been paid.

Emigration.

The number of emigrants in 1851 was 676, being an increase of 169 over the previous year. Of this number, 271 had been slaves; of whom twenty-one purchased themselves, eight were purchased by their husbands, five by their fathers, two by their mothers, two by their brother, who had also purchased himself and his wife, and one by her aunt; and 232 were gratuitously emancipated by their masters and mistresses, who also paid about \$4,000 towards the expense of their emigration. Their price, if sold at \$500 each, would have amounted to \$116,000. A greater number would have gone before the close of that year, but for unexpected and unavoidable causes of delay.

The whole number of emigrants, from the formation of the Society to the close of the year 1851, was 7,836. Of these, 2,720 were born free, and 5,116 had been slaves. Of the slaves, 1,044 had been

rescued from slave traders by the United States Government, 204 had purchased themselves, or been purchased by friends, and 3,868 had been emancipated in view of their emigration. If sold at \$500 each, the amount would have been \$1,934,000. At the low estimate of \$300 each, it would have been \$1,160,000. Besides these, the Maryland Colonization Society has sent out, to its Colony at Cape Palmas, about 800 emigrants, many of whom had been slaves, and the Liberians have rescued a large number from barracoons illegally established within their jurisdiction.

Since the commencement of the year, two companies have been sent out. The *Julia Ford* sailed from New Orleans, January 31, with forty-seven emigrants, of whom twelve were free born, two were purchased by friends, four by their fathers, one by his grandfather, and twenty-eight were emancipated gratuitously. The *Ralph Cross* sailed from Baltimore May 1, and from Norfolk May 5, with 143 emigrants, making, in all, 190 since the commencement of the year. Of these last, many were gratuitously emancipated, but the particulars have not yet been received.

There is every reason to believe, that the increase of emigration will continue. The number of slaves, whose masters have announced their purpose to emancipate them for emigration, is large, and doubtless the purpose has been formed by many who have not made it known; and it will be formed by increasing numbers of those who care for the well-being of their slaves, as Liberia becomes a more desirable residence. Among the free, many causes are producing a rapid change of opinion. The hopes which they had been taught to entertain, of an improvement of their condition in this country, have been disappointed. In a majority of the States, the legislation is unfavorable to them, and is steadily becoming more so; and in none of the States is it changing for the better. White laborers from Europe are coming by hundreds of thousands annually, and crowding them out of employment. Such discouragements force them to think of Liberia. A Society of colored men in Maryland has sent two delegates to Liberia, to examine the country and report. They have returned, and reported favorably; and by their advice, many are emigrating. A Society in New York has sent out a delegate, who is yet absent. A Society in Western Pennsylvania, has appointed a delegate, who will sail as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements. Many of their friends who have labored hard and long for their elevation here, have become discouraged, and have been brought, some of them very reluctantly, to the conclusion, that emigration is their best policy. Meanwhile, Liberia is becoming an older, stronger, and better country. The emigrant has fewer hardships and dangers to encounter, more comforts awaiting him, and more friends there to

invite and receive him. When there, he is an acknowledged citizen of an acknowledged nation. The country, the government, and all their privileges are his own. The legislation will be what he, and others like him, please to make it. The business of the country is in their hands, and the career of prosperity is as open before them, as any people on earth. They have stronger reasons for leaving this country, than the Irish and Germans have for leaving theirs, except in time of famine. Liberia offers them, on their first arrival, a better civil and social position, and a wider and more open field for enterprise, than Irishmen and Germans find here. And with such motives urging them from this country and calling them to that, their emigration in great and increasing numbers is certain, and we must prepare to act accordingly.

Liberia.

Liberia continues to enjoy increasing prosperity. Whatever may be the fact with the nations of Europe, experience has shown that the Liberians are capable of sustaining and administering a free government. Peace has prevailed throughout its territory, except for a time in one small district, extending from Bassa Cove, eighteen miles down the coast to Tradetown. Here the slave trade held its ground longer than at any other point, except Gallinas, and a part of the natives were much under the influence of foreign traders, some of whom are supposed to have made great profits by supplying the slave traders with the goods necessary for their traffic.

It is said to have been through the influence of these traders, that Grando, chief of the Fishmen, Boyer, one of the chiefs of Tradetown, and some of the other chiefs of that region, revolted, in the autumn of 1851, against the authority of the Republic, to which they had lately sworn allegiance.

The insurrection broke out on the 5th of November, when Grando unexpectedly attacked the new town of Buchanan, killed two men, two women, and five children, and set fire to the town. Ten days after, at the head of a numerous force, he attacked Bassa Cove, but was repulsed, after half an hour of hard fighting, with the loss of his principal warrior and forty or fifty men.

The insurrection now became formidable, mustering several thousands of fighting men, and having several fortified towns, some of which were defended with cannon. The chiefs and people of that region who remained faithful, were overawed and inactive.

Early in January, President Roberts arrived from Monrovia, and entered the disturbed district with about 1,100 men, half of whom were native troops: and after three hard fought battles, ended the

war by the capture of Boyer's principal town on the 15th. The full particulars, with the evidence of the instigation of foreigners, are yet to be received.

Meanwhile a congress of Vey and Golah kings and chiefs had, according to previous agreement, convened at Monrovia, to fix the terms of perpetual peace. At the command of the Liberian government, they had ceased fighting about a year before; but they had many "palavers" against each other, growing out of many years of hostility, and now met to adjust them peaceably and on reasonable terms. There appeared to be good reason to hope that their reconciliation would be hearty and permanent. In no other part of the country is there any disturbance, or prospect of disturbance.

The foreign relations of the Republic are increasing in extent and stability. In addition to England, France and Belgium, Prussia has formally acknowledged her independence, some other European governments have intimated their intention of doing it, and a *Chargé d'Affaires* from the Empire of Brazil has arrived at Monrovia.

Commerce, agriculture and the arts are steadily advancing. Two steam saw-mills have been taken out by emigrants, understood to be capable of managing them. Horses and oxen are coming into use for agricultural purposes. The superior fitness of the country for the cultivation of cotton is demonstrated. The production of sugar, which proved too expensive when attempted by the Society, has been successful as a private enterprise.

The means of education are improving. Common schools are sufficiently numerous for the emigrant population; but a greater number of competent teachers is needed to raise their standard of instruction, and to establish additional schools among the native population. This want will soon be supplied by four High Schools, sustained by missionary societies in the United States, and a fifth, towards the support of which a fund of \$4,000 has already been contributed in Pennsylvania. Funds to the amount of \$28,000, at least, are held in trust by the New York Colonization Society, for the support of students while acquiring a liberal education. The Stanton legacy in Illinois, which the testator expected would yield \$8,000, but which will probably yield less, and the Graham legacy of Brooklyn, N. Y., of \$10,000, are for education in Liberia; but the mode of their application to that purpose is yet to be determined. That Liberia will, in a few years, be well supplied with High Schools, appears to be certain.

A College is yet wanting. Liberia needs it. Africa needs it. Young men of African descent, in all parts of the world, need a college in a country of their own, where they may, in any numbers and without discouraging circumstances, obtain as good an education as young men of any descent obtain in any country. The High

Schools of Liberia will furnish students for such a College, at least as soon as one can be prepared for their admission. This want this Society has foreseen, and therefore procured the organization of the Board of Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, which was incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts, March 19, 1850. The Trustees are collecting a fund, the income of which shall meet the expenses of the College in its earlier stages. The Treasurer, at the annual meeting of that Board in January, acknowledged the receipt, from various sources, of \$8,126 45, one item of which is interest on investments. Other donations are contemplated by persons who are able to make them; and there is every reason to believe that the necessary endowment will be secured, with less expense of time and effort, than the endowment of a College in the United States usually costs.

Our Work for the present Year.

The year upon which we have now entered, has commenced auspiciously. Just before its commencement, an appeal had been made to us in behalf of three companies of slaves.

The first was a company of eleven, belonging to Isaac Disheroon, of Dalton, Georgia. He was upwards of seventy years old, and anxious to secure their freedom before his death. He had been deprived,—as he believed, defrauded,—of \$1,600, which he had provided for their good, out of which the expense of their emigration was to have been paid. His heirs, distant relatives, were desirous to get possession of the slaves, as they were unusually valuable, and might be sold for at least \$800 each, on an average; and he was afraid that any will which he might leave in their favor, would be broken.

There were also twenty-four belonging to a Mr. Harper, of Missouri. Our friends in St. Louis had made careful examination as to their character and fitness for emigration, and were satisfied that they ought to go. They had been brought up by Mr. Harper himself, and were all he had.

The third company, of about twenty, belonged to Mr. John Calloway, of Henry County, Va., which lies on the border of North Carolina, about two hundred miles west from Norfolk, far away from every thing but agriculture. He had made the training and welfare of his slaves the business of his life; and the products of their labor, at that distance from all markets, had barely met expenses. Some were members of churches, some able to read, and all of good character, and anxious to emigrate. He wished to send about twenty of them this spring, and the remainder as fast as proper arrangements could be made.

These three companies, numbering about fifty-five, were in need of immediate provision, that they might sail in the Packet, of May 1.

While these cases were under consideration, an offer was unexpectedly made, of the greater part of the necessary funds,—not in ready cash, but in property which might be turned into cash, in season to meet the bills for these emigrants. The donation was for the specific purpose of aiding emancipated slaves in emigrating to Liberia. Information was immediately sent to the Parent Society ; and in consequence, the eleven from Georgia, twenty-two of the twenty-four from Missouri, and sixteen of those from Virginia, sailed from Norfolk, on the 5th of May. Of the emigrants by the *Ralph Cross*, therefore, forty-nine have gone at the expense of this Society.

The exact amount yet wanting, to defray the expense of their emigration, cannot be known till the return of the vessel ; but whatever it may be, the friends of freedom and of Africa, we cannot doubt, will gladly furnish it.

We also rely upon them for the means of colonizing the remainder of Mr. Calloway's slaves, and others similarly situated, of whom we have information. There are at least an hundred, known to us, whom this State Society will probably be called upon to aid, and many of whom will be ready to emigrate within the year ; and the Parent Society will constantly need our assistance, in providing for hundreds of others ; for the work of transforming American slaves into Liberian freemen may go on, just as fast as American freemen are willing to furnish the means.

DONATIONS

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the year ending April 30, 1852.

N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1851, and another in April, 1852,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1852, will appear in the Report for next year. The acknowledgments without a donor's name, are partly for sums, the donors of which withhold their names, and partly for donations less than one dollar each. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted their donations directly to the Parent Society at Washington, and they have been acknowledged in the African Repository. Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

<i>Amherst</i> , L. Sweetser,	10 00	<i>Andover</i> , No., George L. Davis,	2 00
William Cutter,	3 00	Mary Osgood,	5 00
Linus Green,	3 00	Lydia Phillips,	5 00
Rev. W. C. Fowler,	5 00	Friend,	1 00
Hannah Sweetser,	2 00	Nathaniel Stevens,	10 00
S. Carter,	1 00	Sarah Daniels,	1 00
John Leland,	1 00	George Hodges,	10 00
Samuel F. Cutler,	2 00	G. P. Osgood,	5 00
Timothy J. Gridley,	1 00	Sarah Osgood,	1 00
L. M. Hills,	3 00	Isaac Stevens,	1 00
D. S. Field,	1 00	Cash,	50
Rev. R. C. Woodworth,	1 00	J. Farnum,	3 00
Bela W. Dickinson,	1 00	Rev. P. Osgood,	3 00
Rev. J. L. Merrick,	5 00	James Stevens,	1 00
Enos Dickinson,	5 00	William Peters,	1 00
Salem Hammond,	1 00	Nathaniel Peters,	1 00
Dea. L. Chapin,	1 00	Cash,	25
E. B. Bridgeman,	1 00	Misses Phillips,	3 00
Lucius Dickinson,	1 00	Ladies in Unitarian Society,	30 00—83 75
Elisha Boyce,	1 00	<i>Attleboro'</i> , collection in Rev. Mr.	
Eight others,	3 50—52 50	Crane's Society,	30 00
<i>Andover</i> , Rev. L. Woods, D. D.	15 00	<i>Beverly</i> , Mrs. Sarah Hooper,	10 00
Samuel Farrar,	10 00	<i>Billerica</i> , Francis Richardson,	2 00
Daniel Noyes,	10 00	Thomas J. Jenkins,	2 00
E. Sanborn,	5 00	Two others,	27—4 27
A. Abbott,	2 00	<i>Blackstone</i> , collection at Chesnut Hill,	2 00
Nathan Ellis,	1 00	<i>Boston</i> , Oliver Carter,	2 00
John Aiken, Esq.	15 00	J. W. Converse, two dona.	35 00
S. H. Taylor,	5 00	Henry Codman, two dona.	30 00
Rev. E. A. Park, D. D.	10 00	E. H. Derby,	5 00
Rev. H. B. Holmes,	5 00	G. B. Emerson,	5 00
Rev. J. L. Taylor,	1 00	S. Greenleaf,	30 00
Mark Newman and wife,	3 00	Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.	10 00
Nathaniel Swift,	2 00	E. Kimball, Esq.	2 00
Moses Foster, Jr.	1 00	Rev. A. Bullard,	5 00
Willard Pike,	1 00	A friend in the far West, by	
Rev. J. Emerson,	5 00	Dr. A. F. Putnam,	5 00
A. J. Gould,	1 00	E. S. Chesbrough,	10 00
A. A. Abbott,	1 00	Thomas Gaffield,	5 00
Sylvester Abbott,	1 00	Gen. John S. Tyler,	30 00
Albert Abbott,	5 00	Levi A. Dowley,	50 00
W. F. Draper,	1 00	F. W. Newton,	10 00
L. Barrows,	10 00	Jacob Bancroft,	10 00
J. S. Eaton,	5 00	E. T. Andrews,	10 00
John Abbott,	3 00	A. Wilkinson,	20 00
Mrs. Samuel Dowe,	10 00	B. T. Reed,	10 00
Miss Jane F. Dowe,	2 00	Samuel Johnson,	10 00
Rev. Aaron Greene,	1 00	Daniel Kimball, two dona.	10 00
Three others,	7 00—133 00	Enoch Train,	50 00

J. Field,	25 00
James Brown,	30 00
William Ropes,	50 00
Thomas Wigglesworth,	10 00
Francis Skinner,	10 00
John C. Proctor,	5 00
Ephraim Lombard,	5 00
Solomon Wildes,	5 00
R. B. Storer,	5 00
Z. Hosmer,	5 00
J. C. Howe,	5 00
Fearing & Whitney,	5 00
James Vila,	5 00
C. Homer,	5 00
Benjamin Thaxter,	5 00
Richard Soule,	5 00
John J. May,	5 00
T. B. Mackay,	5 00
O. Dutton,	2 00
G. D. Dutton,	2 00
S. H. Walley,	30 00
Two friends,	50 00
Deming Jarves,	30 00
R. G. Shaw,	50 00
J. W. Paige,	10 00
J. P. Rice,	10 00
Abner Kingman,	15 00
Abner Ellis, two dona.	20 00
O. Eldridge,	5 00
Messrs. Wasson,	5 00
Francis Welch,	5 00
F. Haven,	5 00
George M. Barnard,	5 00
J. Eveleth,	5 00
George Callender,	5 00
William A. Howe,	2 00
A foreign missionary,	5 00
James Hayward, Esq.	50 00
H. R. Coburn,	100 00
William T. Andrews,	50 00
C. P. Curtis,	10 00
R. C. Mackey,	10 00
C. G. Loring,	10 00
Daniel Safford,	15 00
James Read,	5 00
James Clapp,	5 00
Wilkins, Carter & Co.	5 00
Caleb Stetson,	5 00
Quincy Tufts,	5 00
Thomas J. Lobdell,	5 00
M. B. Lakeman,	3 00
Brewer, Stevens & Cushing,	10 00
Edward Everett,	20 00
Cash,	30 00
Augustine Heard,	10 00
Thomas G. Cary,	10 00
W. C. Bond,	10 00
J. W. Paige,	10 00
R. Choate,	10 00
J. W. Edmunds,	10 00
Charles Barnard,	10 00
A. Kendall,	5 00
Charles H. Mills,	5 00
Sampson Reed,	5 00
Benjamin Jacobs,	5 00
Jonas Chickering,	5 00
George Gardner,	5 00
Matthew Buncey,	3 00
A. G. Peck,	2 00
E. Kimball,	2 00
Massachusetts Medical Col- lege,	20 00
T. R. Marvin,	15 00

Collected by Rev. J. M. Pease,	515 00
	<hr/> 1,300 00
Boxford, collection in Rev. William S. Coggin's congregation,	30 00
Bridgewater, East, Rev. B. Sand- ford's Society,	5 30
Brookfield, North, George H. Gilbert,	1 00
Dea. L. Sampson,	1 00
Baxter Ellis,	1 00
Susan Ellis,	1 00
Alanson Hamilton,	5 00
Joseph Blair,	1 00
M. A. L. Blair,	1 00
Nine others,	4 50
Charlestown, 1851, Chester Adams,	20 00
Dr. Daniel White,	30 00
James Adams,	30 00
William Carlton,	30 00
Henry Forster,	10 00
A. R. Thompson,	5 00
William Hurd,	5 00
William Tufts,	5 00
1852. L. A. Huntington,	30 00
Henry Forster,	30 00
Amos Tufts,	30 00
William Tufts,	30 00
Samuel Tufts,	30 00
Dr. Henry Lyon	30 00
Addison Gage,	30 00
Timothy T. Sawyer,	30 00
Dr. Daniel White,	10 00
Reuben Hunt,	10 00
Jacob Foss,	10 00
Charles Foster,	5 00
Edward Lawrence,	5 00
A. W. Crowningshield,	5 00
S. P. Hill,	5 00
E. P. Mackintire,	5 00
James Adams,	5 00
H. Hill,	2 00
A. Carlton,	5 00
Abraham Andrews,	5 00
A. R. Thompson,	5 00
James Hunnewell,	5 00
Nathan A. Tufts,	5 00
James Fosdick,	2 00
Joseph Carter,	3 00
B. Edmunds,	2 00
J. & D. Worcester,	1 00
Samuel M. Nesmith,	1 00
H. Whitney,	1 00
Samuel Abbott,	3 00
J. P. Currier,	1 00
James Dana,	2 00
Moses G. Cobb,	2 00
Elias Crafts,	1 00
John Hurd,	5 00
F. W. Pearson,	5 00
N. Merrill,	2 00
P. Hubbell,	5 00
Rev. T. F. Caldicott,	2 00
A. H. Heath,	1 00
John C. Thomas,	1 00
J. Souther,	5 00
Mrs. G. Barker,	2 00
William M. Byrnes,	1 00
Samuel Palmer,	1 00
Andrew Sawtell,	1 00
Noah Harding,	1 00
Rev. William Flint,	2 00

I. J. Wetherbee,	3 00	Nathan Cleaveland,	1 00
Rev. Benjamin Tappan, Jr.	5 00	John Pierce,	50
Thomas Doane,	1 00	Lowell Cleaveland,	1 00
William Abbott,	2 00	Joel Daniels,	1 00—30 50
A. T. Frothingham,	2 00	<i>Hadley</i> , General Benevolent Society,	
Isaac H. Mead,	1 00	First Parish,	5 00
George A. Adams,	5 00	<i>Haiverhill</i> , Mrs. Lydia White,	5 00
Benjamin Phipps,	2 00	Mrs. — Ames,	3 00
R. Frothingham, Jr.	2 00	Mrs. — Taggart,	50
Robert Wasson,	2 00	Hon. J. H. Duncan,	2 00
James Skilton,	1 00	Rev. David Oliphant,	5 00—17 50
G. Washington Warren,	5 00	<i>Hingham</i> , Hawkes Fearing,	4 00
Benjamin Seabury,	3 00	David Fearing,	1 00
J. Stearns Hurd,	5 00	Morris Fearing,	1 00—6 00
T. Marshall,	3 00	<i>Leicester</i> , Joseph A. Denny,	5 00
J. F. Tufts,	1 00	Leander Warren,	1 00
James K. Frothingham,	1 00	Lucius Woodcock,	2 00
George B. Neal,	2 00	Josephus Woodcock,	1 00
James Fogg,	5 00	Dwight Biscoe,	2 00
W. H. Fogg,	2 00	Alonzo White,	2 00
L. L.	2 00	Rev. John Nelson, D. D.	1 00
William Carlton,	5 00	B. A. Smith,	2 00
Samuel Stetson,	3 00	John A. Smith,	5 00
Joseph Goodnow,	1 00	Danforth Rice,	1 00
George Hyde,	5 00	Isaac Southgate,	5 00
Andrew K. Hunt,	2 00	D. E. Merriam,	1 00
Rev. O. C. Everett,	2 00	Evi Chilson,	1 00
W. S. Doane,	2 00	Cheney Hatch,	3 00—32 00
S. S. Reynolds,	1 00	<i>Lowell</i> , William S. Southworth,	5 00
Rev. George E. Ellis,	3 00	Sewell G. Mack,	5 00
E. A. Ward,	2 00	William Colcord,	1 00
Elias Crafts, Jr.	1 00	Samuel Fay,	2 00
R. Swan, Jr.	3 00	Alexander Wright,	5 00
C. W. Mower,	3 00	George L. Almy,	1 00
J. T. Swan,	1 00	E. Huntington,	5 00
Charles H. Guild,	3 00	H. Dickey,	1 00
Joshua Magoun,	1 00	J. Dinsmoor,	1 00
Chester Guild,	2 00	Samuel Kidder, Jr.	1 00
Benjamin Kimball,	1 00	Samuel Burbank,	2 00
Thomas Greenleaf,	10 00	Charles Ward,	1 00
Five others,	7 00	William Nickols, Jr.	1 00
Collected by Rev. J. M. Pease,	5 00—498 00	S. C. Shapleigh,	2 00
<i>Chester</i> , N. H., Congregational Soc.	10 00	J. K. Chase,	1 00
<i>Concord</i> , Hon. Samuel Hoar,	20 00	H. B. Shattuck,	1 00
Dea. Reuben Brown,	3 00—23 00	Hapgood Wright,	1 00
<i>Dracut</i> , collection in Rev. Mr. Emerson's congregation,	10 00	Jacob Jenness,	1 00
<i>Dedham</i> , Mrs. Abigail Burgess,	30 00	Joseph Bright,	1 00
<i>Dudley</i> , Rev. J. Bates, D. D.	2 00	F. F. Battles,	1 00
Warren Goodell,	1 00	J. O. Benthall,	2 00
Col. — Hancock,	4 00	Three others,	2 50—43 50
B. A. Corbin,	2 00	<i>Manchester, Eng.</i> , A. S. Thornton,	
A. H. P. Thayer,	1 00	2 donations,	50 00
John Jewett,	2 00	<i>Medford</i> , Dr. D. Swan,	50 00
Col. John Eddy,	1 00	Mrs. Sarah Swan,	50 00
Miss Agnes Bates,	1 00	Dudley Hall, Esq.	30 00
Three others,	1 50—14 50	Paul Curtis,	20 00
<i>Easthampton</i> , Edward Smith,	15 00	Jotham Stetson,	5 00
Collected by Rev. J. N. Danforth,	15 00—30 00	Mrs. — Redmond,	3 00
<i>Enfield</i> , Rev. R. McEwen, by several friends,	30 00	Miss Hannah James,	1 00
<i>Franklin</i> , Caleb Fisher,	10 00	James S. Stone,	10 00
Joanna Green,	1 00	— Tracy,	5 00
Mrs. A. M. Fisher,	5 00	Misses Brooks,	6 00—180 00
Willard Fisher,	2 00	<i>Medway</i> , Julius C. and R. A. Hurd,	30 00
H. C. Fisher,	1 00	Village, contribution,	7 50
John H. Fisher,	2 00	East, contribution,	25 20
G. W. Morse,	1 00	<i>Milford</i> , Lydia M. Clafin,	5 00
D. Thayer, Jr.	1 00	Z. Darling,	2 00
Walter Fisher,	1 00	Nancy Godfrey,	1 00
William Phipps,	1 00	A. C. Clafin,	5 00
Ursula Fisher,	2 00	J. P. Bridge,	1 00
		P. P. Parkhurst,	1 00
		Mrs. H. Doty,	1 00
		Elias Nason,	2 00

R. A. Cleaveland,	1 00	Mrs. A. N. Cushing,	5 00
Miss S. Jones,	1 00	E. S. Rand,	5 00
N. Y. Chapin,	1 00	S. W. Hale,	5 00
Eli Chapin,	1 00	Mrs. C. Gerrish,	1 00
Seven others,	3 25—25 25	L. Caldwell,	1 00
<i>Monson</i> , Rev. A. Ely, D. D.	3 00	Paul Simpson,	1 00
C. B. Jones,	1 00	George Greenleaf,	1 00
Mrs. Sarah Flint,	1 00	William Adams,	1 00
N. O. Rogers,	1 00	Rufus Danforth,	1 00
N. P. Barton,	1 00	Four others,	5 50—75 50
S. V. Norcross,	1 00	<i>Northbridge</i> , Rev. Wm. Bates,	3 00
Horatio Lyon,	3 00	Mrs. Lydia Taft,	2 00
C. W. Holmes,	2 00	Others,	3 00—2 00
Otis Bradford,	1 00	<i>Pepperell</i> , Charles B. Swift,	5 00
Albert Norcross,	2 00	David Blood,	2 00
L. F. Newton,	2 00	Charles Rich,	5 00
Henry Cady,	1 00	H. Jewett,	1 00
J. L. Reynolds,	2 00	E. J. Blood,	1 00
Alvan Smith,	1 00	A. Hutchinson,	1 00
Stephen Toby,	1 00	N. Cutter,	1 00
James S. Colton,	1 00	Charles F. Jewett,	1 00
Henry Gates,	1 00	L. Farrar,	2 00
Joel Tucker,	1 00	R. Pierce,	1 00
Alvan Bennett,	1 00	Dr. — Stickney,	1 00
C. W. Holmes, Jr.	1 00	David Perry,	7 00
John Hoar,	1 00	J. R. Harvey,	5 00
Daniel D. Moody,	2 00	George W. Tarbell,	3 00
Alfred Norcross,	1 00	Abel Jewett,	4 00
Five others,	1 95—33 95	Joel Shattuck,	2 00
<i>New Bedford</i> , James Arnold,	100 00	Mrs. — Marshall,	1 00
George Howland,	20 00	Mrs. — Parker,	1 00
W. M. Parker,	5 00	George T. Bancroft,	1 00
Cash,	3 00	Lakin & Worcester,	1 50
Alexander Gibbs,	5 00	John Walton,	2 00
O. Prescott,	3 00	Mrs. — Bellows,	1 00
Oliver & G. O. Crocker,	10 00	S. P. Lewis,	1 00
D. R. Greene,	20 00	Mrs. J. Tucker,	1 00
Job Eddy,	5 00	George W. Blake,	3 00
Charles R. Tucker,	2 00	Isaac B. Harvey,	2 00
Dennis Wood,	2 00	Seven others,	4 00—60 50
M. H. Howland,	2 00	<i>Pittsfield</i> , collected by Rev. J. M.	
J. A. Parker,	5 00	Pease,	5 00
W. Hathaway,	5 00	<i>Plymouth</i> , Josiah Robbins,	
H. Taber,	2 00	2 dona.	8 00
A. Barker,	2 00	Dr. T. Gordon,	10 00
Daniel McKenzie,	1 00	B. Churchill,	1 00
Lawrence Grinnell,	3 00	George E. Evans,	1 00
Charles W. Morgan,	5 00	Seth W. McHauther,	1 00
Thomas Mandell,	10 00	John Smith,	1 00
Simpson Hart,	5 00	A. Bartlett,	2 00
William O. Brownell,	3 00	N. Russell,	5 00
William C. Taber,	10 00	William Nelson,	1 00
Edmund Gardner,	2 00	William R. Drew,	1 00
Thomas Nye, Jr.	3 00	J. B. Thomas,	1 00
Edmund Howland,	2 00	Two others,	75—32 75
William J. Rotch,	3 00	<i>Reading</i> , Jerusha Parker,	1 00
Horatio Hathaway,	30 00	A friend,	1 00
J. B. Wood,	1 00	S. Parker and family,	3 00
Isaac Bly,	10 00—279 00	S. Foster,	1 00
<i>Newburyport</i> , Capt. M. Lunt,	10 00	O. Peabody,	1 00
John Harrod, Esq.	10 00	William Parker,	2 00
Ezra Lunt, two dona.	4 00	E. Parker,	1 00
Josiah Little,	3 00	T. Littlefield,	3 00
Mrs. — Greenleaf,	4 00	M. Carlton,	50
Joshua Hale,	2 00	Dr. S. H. Spaulding,	2 00
Mrs. — Hale,	1 00	Thomas S. Williams,	5 00
Capt. — Miltimore,	1 00	Daniel Pratt, Jr.	5 00
Mrs. — Little,	1 00	S. Hamden,	2 00
Mrs. — March,	1 00	B. E. Beard,	2 00
Rev. — Newhall,	1 00	S. & G. Richardson,	1 00
Mrs. — Hale,	1 00	J. Wightman,	2 00—32 50
Hon. W. B. Banister,	5 00	<i>South</i> , a friend,	5 00
F. B. Banister,	5 00	<i>Roxbury</i> , Rev. G. Putnam, D. D.	4 00

Dr. B. F. Wing,	50 00	Ephraim Spaulding,	2 00
Collected by Rev. J. M. Pease,	5 00—59 00	E. S. Wilder,	1 00
<i>Salem</i> , collection by Rev. S.		El Nathan Davis,	1 00
M. Worcester, D. D.	63 50	Polly Giles,	1 00
George Peabody,	50 00	E. C. Wilder,	1 00
William Pickman,	15 00	Jesse Sever,	1 00
N. Silsbee,	5 00	Lucy Stone,	1 00
John Dike,	5 00	Abraham S. French,	1 00
Stephen A. Chase,	5 00	Daniel Giles,	1 00
John Bertram,	10 00	Twenty-seven others,	10 89—40 89
Joseph Adams,	3 00—156 50	<i>Upton</i> , Rev. William Warren,	2 00
<i>Sherburne</i> , Leonard Bullard,	2 00	Ruth C. Fisk,	3 00
Mary Bullard,	1 00	Dulcina Rice,	1 00
J. Bullard,	1 00	H. Stoddard,	5 00
C. P. Sanger,	5 00	Mrs. Almira Wood,	2 00
N. Grant,	3 00	Ebenezer Walker,	1 00
Dalton Goulding,	1 00	Chester Walker,	1 00
J. R. Hawes,	1 00	Elijah Warren,	2 00
Curtis Coolidge,	1 00	E. B. Stoddard,	2 00
Jacob Pratt,	1 00	Asa Wood,	1 50
Daniel Leland,	1 00	Dr. J. Starkweather,	1 00
Silas Stone,	1 00	E. B. Fisk,	1 00
Rev. Amos Clarke,	3 00	D. Atwood,	1 00
John Goulding,	1 00	Dea. William Fisk,	3 00
Rev. E. Dowse,	1 00	William Hale,	3 00
Amos Hill,	1 00	Electa Hale,	2 00
Thirty-four others,	14 88—38 88	Stephen Rawson,	1 00
<i>Southampton</i> , collection in Rev. M. E.		William Knowlton,	2 00
White's Society,	30 00	William Legg,	1 00
<i>Southbridge</i> , collection,	7 13	William Warren,	5 00
<i>Springfield</i> , collected by Rev. J. N.		Seventeen others,	5 67—46 17
Danforth,	124 80	<i>Ware Village</i> , W. Hyde,	5 00
West, collected by Rev. J. N. Dan-	10 00	O. Sage,	8 00
forth,		A. L. Devens,	5 00
<i>Stockbridge</i> , Mary Hopkins,	3 00	A. Stevens,	5 00
C. M. Owen,	2 00	G. H. Gilbert,	5 00
Mrs. A. C. Wells,	2 00	James Tolman,	1 00
D. K. Williams,	1 00	Joseph Cummings,	3 00
H. Wells,	1 00	J. A. Cummings,	2 00
W. F. Holcomb,	1 00	Otis Lane,	3 00
I. Z. Goodrich,	1 00	S. A. Lawton,	1 00
T. Wells,	1 00	George R. Cutter,	1 00
Dea. J. I. Crosby,	1 00	E. D. Allen,	1 00
William Williams,	1 00	J. P. Gould,	1 00
Mrs. — Hopkins,	1 00	G. C. Jemison,	1 00
Mr. — Tibbles,	1 00	Joseph Hartwell,	1 00
Mrs. F. Dwight,	1 00	John Tolman,	2 00
Dr. — Adams,	1 00	Abner Hitchcock,	2 00
Mr. — Strong,	1 00	George R. Winslow,	1 00
Marshal Warner,	1 00	Alpheus Demond,	2 00
George Warner,	1 00	Rev. J. F. Colton,	1 00
Mr. — Phelps,	1 00	Lorenzo Demond,	2 00
David Hill,	1 00	Theodore Field,	3 00
Rev. A. H. Dashiell,	1 00	Two others,	1 00—57 00
P. Williams,	1 00	<i>Webster</i> , Rev. A. Reed,	1 00
Dr. — McAlister,	1 00	J. J. Robinson,	3 00
Thirteen others,	6 00—32 00	J. Robinson,	1 00
<i>Templeton</i> , J. W. D. Osgood,	10 00	R. O. Storrs,	3 00—78 00
<i>Topsfield</i> , collection by Rev. Anson		<i>Westboro'</i> , Jabez G. Fisher,	10 00
McLoud,	13 20	Mary S. Fisher,	2 00—12 00
<i>Townsend</i> , Joel Adams,	2 00	<i>West Newton</i> , collection by Rev. J.	
Charles Powers,	1 00	N. Danforth,	6 15
Brooks Adams,	1 00	<i>Whitinsville</i> , George M. Carr,	1 00
Daniel Adams,	2 00	P. W. Dudley,	2 00
Mary Bertram,	1 00	Paul Whitin,	5 00
John Brooks,	2 00	Betsey Whitin,	5 00
F. A. Worcester,	5 00	Charles P. Whitin,	5 00
Samuel Haynes,	1 00	James F. Whitin,	3 00
W. Rand,	1 00	Samuel Fletcher,	3 00
N. F. Cummings,	1 00	Cyrus Taft,	1 00
Martha Farrar,	1 00	Mrs. Eunice Chapin,	1 00
Jonathan Pierce,	1 00	Mrs. Ann Dudley,	2 00
Rebecca Pierce,	1 00	B. F. Howell,	1 00

S. F. Morse,	1 00	William D. Fenno & Son,	2 00
William Kendall	3 00	P. Merrick,	5 00
Warren N. Smith,	1 00	S. Jennison,	2 00
O. B. Moulton,	1 00	P. P. Kettell,	1 00
Amos Whipple,	1 00	Dr. John Green,	15 00
Edwin Armsby,	2 50	Asa Walker,	2 00
Stephen F. Batchelor,	2 00	Levi Clapp,	1 00
Lyman A. Jones,	1 00	S. Clapp,	1 00
Dea. J. C. Whitin,	5 00	Simeon Clapp,	1 00
Jonathan Carr,	1 00	Jonathian Grout,	5 00
Joel Smith,	1 00	Edward Bemis,	1 00
Caleb T. Chapin,	1 00	Albert Clark,	1 00
Newell Williams,	1 00	M. B. Green,	2 00
Valentine Innman,	1 00	F. H. Dewey,	2 00
Rev. Lewis F. Clark,	1 00	Samuel R. Beals,	1 00
Nine others,	4 25—56 75	C. B. Webb,	1 00
<i>Williamsburgh</i> , collection in Rev. Mr.		B. L. Hardon,	3 00
Root's society,	5 00	Stephen Sawyer,	2 00
Enoch James,	2 00	W. A. Cary,	1 00
Dr. Daniel Collins,	4 00	G. R. Hitchcock,	1 00
— Hubbard, Esq.,	5 00	George Hobbs,	2 00
Miss S. Nash,	25	William M. Bickford,	5 00
Mrs. Hiram Hill,	1 00—17 25	Charles Washburn,	5 00
<i>Worcester</i> , Charles G. Prentiss,	10 00	William T. Merrifield,	5 00
Dea. Benjamin Butman,	15 00	Alpheus Merrifield,	1 00
E. L. Mowen,	10 00	Ira M. Barton,	3 00
John W. Lincoln,	5 00	Mary G. Bangs,	5 00
James Green,	5 00	Mary H. Wheeler,	1 00
Alexander H. Wilder,	5 00	Fanny L. Thaxter,	1 00
Daniel Ward,	2 00	Four others,	7 50—141 50
George M. Prentiss,	2 00	<i>Wrentham</i> , Julia Hawes,	5 00
A. Tolman,	2 00		

LIFE MEMBERS,

By the payment of \$30 or more, by themselves, or by others on their behalf.

N. B. This list does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

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H. R. Coburn.	Thomas Wigglesworth.
Henry Codman.	Boxford, Rev. William S. Coggin.
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Henry Edwards.	Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith.
Abner Ellis.	Charlestown, James Adams.
Albert Fearing.	William Carleton.
John Field.	H. P. Fairbanks.
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Hon S Greenleaf.	Addison Gage.
Alpheus Hardy.	L. A. Huntington.
Franklin Haven.	James Hunnewell.
William Hayden.	Dr. S. Kidder.
James Hayward.	Dr. Henry Lyon.
Henry Hill.	Timothy Sawyer.
George O. Hovey.	Amos Tufts.
Deming Jarves.	William Tufts.
Samuel Johnson.	Samuel Tufts.
N. C. Keep.	Dr. Daniel White.
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Israel Lombard.	Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.

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 Dorchester, Mrs. Amasa Stetson.
 Douglas, Rev. C. D. Rice.
 East Douglas, Warren Hunt.
 Easthampton, Edward Smith.
 East Medway, Dean Walker.
 Enfield, Mrs. Clarissa Smith.
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 Foxboro', Daniels Carpenter.
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 Framingham, Rev. I. N. Tarbox.
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 Reuben Whitcomb.
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 Julius C. Hurd.
 Medway Village, Capt. John Cole.
 Rev. David Sanford.
 Milford, Rev. Preston Pond.
 Millbury, Simeon Waters, Esq.
 Monson, Dea. A. W. Porter.
 Nashua, N. H., Thomas W. Gillis.
 Rev. Daniel March.
 Col. L. W. Noyes.
 Rev. L. Swain.
 New Bedford, James Arnold.
 Job Eddy.

New Bedford, Francis Hathaway.
 George Howland.
 David R. Greene.
 John Avery Parker.
 William R. Rodman.
 New Braintree, Rev. John Fisk, D. D.
 New Haven, Ct. Rev. John Orcutt.
 Newburyport, Hon. William B. Banister.
 Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins.
 Asabel Lyman.
 Northbridge, Col. Israel Plummer.
 N. Brookfield, Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D.
 Oxford, Alexander Dewitt.
 Palmer, Rev. Addison Parker.
 Palmer Depot, Rev. Thomas Wilson.
 Pepperell, Rev. Lyman Cutler.
 Rev. Charles Babbidge.
 Phillipston, Rev. A. E. P. Perkins.
 Quincy, Rev. William P. Lunt.
 Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale.
 Rockville, Dea. Timothy Walker.
 Roxbury, Dr. B. F. Wing.
 Salem, Michael Shepard.
 George Peabody.
 Springfield, Daniel Bontecou.
 Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin.
 Perez Walker.
 Sudbury, Rev. Josiah Ballard.
 Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb.
 Upton, William Hale.
 Rev. William Warren.
 Uxbridge, Rev. J. J. Abbott.
 Rev. Samuel Clarke.
 Mrs. Sarah J. Cole.
 Joseph Day.
 Moses Taft.
 Charles A. Messenger.
 Ware Village, Joseph Cummings.
 Rev. T. G. Colton.
 Westboro', Rev. H. N. Beers.
 Willsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox.
 Whitinsville, Dea. John C. Whitin.
 Worcester, *Hon. J. G. Kendall.
 Hon. John W. Lincoln.
 Hon. S. Salisbury.
 *Miss Sarah Waldo.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society ;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

ART. II. All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society ; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members ; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of nine persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society ; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support ; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint ; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

ART. V. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a Member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

S T A T I S T I C A L .

We occupy a spare page or two with a few statistics of Liberia, in addition to those found in the body of the Report :—

The Republic of Liberia extends from the Shebar or Sherbro river on the north-west, about latitude 7 deg. 24 m. north, longitude 12 deg. 40 m. west, to Grand Sesters, latitude 4 deg. 41 m. north, longitude 8 deg. 8 min. west. Its length of sea-coast, measured in a direct line, is about three hundred and ninety miles. It extends inland about forty-five miles on an average. It contains nearly or quite twelve millions of acres, nearly all of which is susceptible of profitable cultivation, and much of which is very fertile. In the parts already under cultivation, the produce of an acre is more than sufficient for the support of a man.

Every emigrant, on his arrival, is entitled to five acres of land ; or if he has a family, to a larger quantity, in proportion to its numbers ; not, however, exceeding ten acres. He is also entitled to his necessary food, lodging, medicine and medical attendance for six months. During this time, he can clear up and plant a portion of his land, build a bamboo thatched house, —answering to a log cabin in the West, and sufficient for all the purposes of health,—move his family into it, and find his first crops ready for eating. If he wishes for more land, any quantity can be bought for a dollar an acre. If he is a mechanic, trader or professional man, he may have a building-lot in some of the villages, instead of a farm, and may be in business before the end of the six months of gratuitous support.

Immediately on his arrival, the emigrant becomes a citizen of the Republic, entitled to vote at elections, and is eligible to any office for which he is thought to be qualified. Emigrants, however, should not expect to be actually put into office, till they have been there long enough to understand Africa.

From the south-eastern extremity of the Republic, the territory of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas extends along the coast to the south-east and east, about one hundred and thirty miles, to the river San Pedro ; making a continuous coast, under the control of emigrants from the United States, of about five hundred and twenty miles. It is understood by all parties, that this Colony will soon become a part of the Republic.

The exact number of inhabitants is not known. There has been no census of the Republic since 1843, and that did not include the native population. The civilized population of the Republic, however, must be about seven thousand, and that of the Maryland Colony, about one thousand. The native population of both is supposed to be at least three hundred thousand ;

among whom schools may be established and the gospel may be preached without restraint ; as is actually done to a very gratifying extent.

The exports from Liberia were estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Republic, in 1849, at \$500,000 annually. A Committee at Sinou estimated the amount at \$700 000. The annual export of palm oil from Monrovia alone was 500,000 gallons. In 1843, it was only 53,376 gallons ; so that it had increased nearly tenfold in six years. There are also exported large quantities of camwood, and some ivory, turtle shell, ginger, arrow-root, pea-nuts, and samples of coffee and cotton of superior quality. Sugar and indigo might be added, but for the high price of labor, which enables Brazil and British India to undersell them.

So far as we can learn, the Republic has never been called on to support a pauper.

TWELFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 25, 1853.



BOSTON :

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 42 CONGRESS STREET.

1853.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Twelfth Annual Meeting at its Office in Boston, at 12, M., on Wednesday, May 25, 1853; the Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, Vice President, in the Chair.

The Treasurer's Report was presented and accepted.

The Auditor having declined re-election, the following officers were chosen for the year ensuing, viz:

PRESIDENT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF, LL. D.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.	REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.
REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	REV. CHARLES BROOKS.
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.	HON. A. R. THOMPSON.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	WILLIAM ROPES, Esq.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

AUDITOR.

HENRY EDWARDS.

MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D.	B. C. CLARK.
DR. J. V. C. SMITH.	JAMES HAYWARD.
ALBERT FEARING.	DR. WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE.
T. R. MARVIN.	DR. DANIEL WHITE.
JAMES C. DUNN.	

Adjourned, to meet at the Music Hall, at 3 P. M., for public exercises.

AFTERNOON.—The Society met according to adjournment. After appropriate remarks by the Vice President on taking the Chair, prayer was offered by the Rev. JOHN WHEELER, D. D.

The Secretary presented the Annual Report.

B. C. CLARK, Esq. moved that the Annual Report be accepted, and referred to the Board of Managers for publication. He supported the motion in a short address. The motion was seconded by the Hon. A. R. THOMPSON, and passed.

The following letter was then read by the Secretary :

Boston, May 20, 1853.

SIR :—I have the honor to acknowledge, with many thanks, the invitation of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, to attend their anniversary meeting on Wednesday, the 25th inst., and regret that it will not be in my power to be present on that occasion.

I would beg the Managers to believe that I entertain and cherish a lively interest in the success of colonizing our free people of color upon the coast of Africa, where they can enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens, and a social position which they never could acquire in this country.

The history of the rise and progress of Liberia is very extraordinary—indeed, without a parallel in the history of the world. That Colony, together with some others on the African coast, has done much to check and diminish the slave trade ; and if they are encouraged by our Government and that of Great Britain, and protected by the combined naval force now stationed there, we may hope to see that horrid traffic, at no distant day, forever exterminated.

Among the most important blessings to be derived from planting Colonies in Africa, is the prospect afforded us of Christianizing the people of that vast country. If that barbarous race is to be brought into the family of civilized nations, it must be effected through the instrumentality of Colonization,—such Colonies to be peopled from the United States ;—and we are therefore, as a nation, directly interested in every effort to produce that result.

An interesting view also to be taken of this question, is that of extending our commerce, which is, I think, always the pioneer of civilization. The cultivation of a direct commerce with Liberia would soon develop some of its wonderful resources ; and there seems to be no impediment in the way of creating an extensive trade with that fertile country, in a short space of time. To accomplish this object, however, it would be necessary for our government to establish a steam communication to one or more points on that coast—a project which I hoped might have met with favor when it was proposed several years since ; and I anticipate that it will be again brought forward for the consideration of Congress with better success ; for as a purely commercial question, it offers advantages that cannot fail to

attract the attention of both the government and the people of the United States.

I will only add, that I deem this matter of colonizing our free colored population as among the most important and interesting topics of the day. It addresses itself to all classes of the people, in every portion of the Union ; to Christians, as a missionary enterprise to civilize and Christianize Africa ; to the Philanthropist, as a means of arresting and finally extinguishing the slave trade, and opening a country to which our free colored population can emigrate, and where they may enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty like ourselves ; and lastly, it speaks to the Merchant, whose mind embraces the whole world in the pursuit of his occupation, who is always on the watch to open new avenues of commercial intercourse, and who is usually the first to discover and visit the various tribes of the human race, wherever they are to be found.

I have thus very briefly touched upon some of the points which induce me to favor the objects of the Massachusetts Colonization Society ; and I now beg to offer, for the acceptance of the Board of Managers, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be appropriated as they may deem advisable in promoting the best interests of the Society.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obt. servant,

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

The Rev. JOSEPH TRACY.

The Society was then addressed, for about an hour, on the general subject of Colonization, by the Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, of Baltimore, President of the American Colonization Society.

The meeting was then closed with the benediction, by the Rev. Dr. WHEELER.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called **THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY**, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

ART. II. All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of nine persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

ART. V. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

ANNUAL REPORT.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

Finances.

DURING the financial year ending April 29, 1853, this Society has received from various sources, \$9,241 92. The disbursements have been \$9,224 37, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$17 55.

Of the receipts, \$2,711 was from an unknown friend, for the Colonization of emancipated slaves; and \$1,000 was from a member of the Board of Managers, for the same purpose. A few smaller donations have also been made expressly for that use. The amount of legacies has been only \$425. The receipts also include \$325 borrowed of a member of the Board of Managers, to meet a special exigency.

Emancipations.

In the Report for last year, mention was made of eleven slaves in Georgia, sixteen in Virginia, and twenty-two in Missouri, whose freedom this Society had undertaken to secure, by paying the expense of their emigration, and who had sailed from Norfolk on the 5th of May, —after the commencement of the present financial year. The expense of these forty-nine emigrants has been met, by funds received for that express purpose from an unknown source. Besides these, the Society undertook to meet the expense of colonizing “about half” of the slaves of the Hon. William E. Kennedy, of Maury Co., Tennessee. The whole number of his slaves was more than sixty, and it was proposed that the remainder should emigrate in about a year afterwards. Only twenty-six, however, were ready at the time appointed. They embarked at New Orleans, December 31, in the ship Zebra. The greater part of the expense of these also has been paid, but a portion still remains due to the American Colonization Society. The whole

number of slaves thus emancipated, in these four companies, is seventy-five.

The sixteen from Virginia were emancipated by Mr. John Calloway, who has about eighty others, who are to be emancipated in the same way. Mr. Kennedy has still remaining, between thirty and forty. Here are from 110 to 120, for whom the Society is not pledged, but for whom its aid will naturally be expected and asked, and upon application, which may be received any day, cannot well be refused. And if these should not need our aid this year, it will be needed by others; for the extent to which this work may be carried, is limited only by the amount of our means.

The Parent Society.

During the year 1852, the Parent Society sent out 666 emigrants; of whom 403 were free born, 225 were emancipated for the purpose, and 38 purchased their own freedom. The number emancipated, 225, includes the 75 already mentioned. The emigration was ten less than in 1851. The diminution, however, is only apparent, arising from slight irregularities in the time of sailing. The number from April 30, 1851, to April 30, 1852, was 442; from April 30, 1852, to April 30, 1853, was 838; showing an increase of 376. This great apparent increase arises partly from the fact, that the first Spring expedition, last year, sailed May 5, while this year it sailed April 25, bringing both into one year's account.

The whole number of emigrants, to December 31, 1852, was 7,457; of whom 3,123 were born free; 242 became free by purchase, the greater part of whom purchased themselves from their own earnings; and 4,092 were gratuitously emancipated in order that they might emigrate. The whole number of emigrants to April 30, 1853, has been 7,682.

Besides these, nearly 1,000 have been rescued from slave ships and barracoons on the African Coast, and about 1,000 have emigrated to Cape Palmas, under the patronage of the Maryland Colonization Society. Adding these, it will be seen that the whole number colonized is nearly 10,000.

LIBERIA.

Relations with Brazil, Prussia, Belgium, and the United States.

The Liberian Government has made very gratifying progress during the year, in the arrangement of its foreign relations. The Brazilian minister spent the greater part of the year there, and on the most friendly terms. Prussia and Belgium have completed the last formal-

ities of their recognition of Liberian Independence ; the former, by a visit of a man-of-war. We regret that our own government has not made some progress in the same direction. But the case still remains as it was. Our government, by one public act after another, always of a friendly character, shows, from time to time, its knowledge of the fact that Liberia is a Republic, having rightfully all the attributes of a sovereign state ; but still defers, or neglects, the open and complete establishment of diplomatic relations.

Relations with Great Britain and the Bassa Rebels.—France.

The relations of the Republic with Great Britain and the native tribes, have been such as to call forth all the wisdom and energy of its government. At its commencement, the rebellion of Grando the Fishman, and Boyer of Tradetown, had just been quelled. This rebellion had been encouraged by certain British traders, who denied the jurisdiction of Liberia over that part of the Bassa country, facilitated the negotiations of the rebel chiefs and the raising of forces, helped them plan their campaign, and furnished arms and ammunition for the war. One of them, Capt. Lawrence, was indicted and held to trial before the courts of the Republic, for the part he had acted in this rebellion. The British Consul, Hanson, an educated native of the Gold Coast, exerted himself in favor of his fellow subjects. The British Admiral was induced to interfere, and insisted that all legal proceedings should be stayed, till the whole subject could be referred to the British Government.

President Roberts found it necessary, therefore, to visit England, where he received kind and valuable attentions from several English and American friends, among whom our distinguished fellow citizen, the American Minister, deserves particularly to be mentioned. The British Government received him courteously, and, after a thorough examination of the points in dispute, settled all to his satisfaction. The Government promised to remove the consul from office ; acknowledged anew the rightful jurisdiction of Liberia over all the territory she claimed ; withdrew the demand, that the prosecution of the offending trader should be stopped ; requested his discharge as a favor, and promised to caution British subjects against repeating his offence. The favor was granted. Having completed his business in England, visited France, and held friendly and advantageous intercourse with its Government, he returned to Liberia in a British ship-of-war, kindly furnished for his use. Meanwhile, Grando and Boyer took advantage of this delay, to plan for their own safety. The former is a fugitive, or rather, it is reported, a prisoner, among his own people on a distant part of the coast. The latter, stripped of nearly all his power and

influence, is trembling for his safety, and begging for reconciliation with the Republic.

*Relations with the Vey Tribes.—Attempts to Revive the Slave Trade.
British Emigration to the West Indies.*

In the newly acquired territory on the north, the perpetual peace, agreed upon by the congress of chiefs held just before the close of the last year, has not been enjoyed. Several chiefs, formerly customers of the great slave mart at Gallinas, have violated the pledges then given, and made incursions upon their neighbors. Some blood has been shed, and some have been carried away into captivity.

It is quite possible that these disturbances have had some connection with the operations of Don Crispo, formerly a slave trader at Gallinas, who has been lurking in the interior of Gallinas and Sherbro for a year or more. If, as is reported, slaves have been shipped from that part of the coast during the year, it was doubtless by his agency, as it could be done only by a smuggling process, aided by an agent residing in the country. Near the close of 1852, he had about one hundred and ten slaves ready for shipment, in a barracoon at Balbah, in the Sherbro country, somewhere between Kaw Mendi and the ocean. By order of Admiral Bruce, Commander Phillips, of the British steam-sloop Polyphemus, attacked and burned the barracoon, and rescued ten of the slaves; but Crispo escaped with the remainder. In February, he was at a place about thirty miles inland from Gallinas.

When Gallinas was purchased, and thus brought under the jurisdiction of a Republic which prohibits the slave trade, it is known that the traders there had a large number of slaves on hand. Their number has been estimated as high as 2,000 or 3,000. Crispo seems to have remained in the region to take care of this "property," and to smuggle some of it out of the country if possible. Even if he did not wish to increase their number by new purchases, it may have been his policy to keep that whole region in a disturbed state, and as many of his old customers as he could, in an attitude of war, thinking that he might thus more easily keep his slaves in subjection, and in the confusion, find some opportunity for shipping them. It is at least certain that some of those chiefs have still under their control, slaves who were intended for the market at Gallinas; and that, in violation of their repeated engagements, they have increased their number by hostile incursions on other tribes.

At this point, the history of these events becomes connected with some very remarkable proceedings of one of the first powers in Christendom. The British Government, it is well known, has for several years been engaged in efforts to provide cheap free laborers

for her sugar and coffee planters in the West Indies ; as the emancipated slaves of those colonies demand higher wages than the planters can afford to pay. To supply this want of cheap labor, coolies have been brought from the East Indies, Chinese have been hired, and laborers have been urged to emigrate from the United States ; but the principal reliance has been on voluntary emigrants from Africa. Africans rescued from slave ships have been landed at Sierra Leone or St. Helena ; and after recovering health and strength, have been told that they must go voluntarily to the West Indies for a term of years as free laborers, or take care of themselves. As they could not well take care of themselves in a strange country already overstocked with laborers, they have been obliged to volunteer as emigrants to the West Indies. Besides these, some Kroomen and others have been induced to emigrate. Persevering attempts have been made to induce Liberians to emigrate ; and two men from Cape Palmas were finally persuaded to visit the West Indies, to procure information on the subject. Their speedy return and their report put an end to such efforts. Still, it was hoped that natives, under Liberian jurisdiction, might be induced to emigrate ; and Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co., of London, contractors with the British Government to furnish laborers from Africa for the West Indies, sent some of their ships to the disturbed region around Grand Cape Mount and Gallinas, where their agents offered an advance of ten dollars,—nearly the amount formerly paid for slaves,—for every person who might be induced to emigrate. A complaint was made to the Liberian Government, stating that certain refractory chiefs of the disturbed district around Grand Cape Mount, who were known to have slaves and prisoners of whom they wished to dispose, had contracted with the agents of Hyde, Hodge & Co. to furnish laborers for emigration, and that persons were held in durance, to be shipped to the West Indies without their own consent or that of their natural guardians. President Roberts therefore issued a proclamation, dated February 26, 1853, requiring, under severe penalties, every vessel carrying emigrants to come to Monrovia and obtain passports according to law, that the government might be able to ascertain whether the emigration was free or constrained.

It is not to be suspected for a moment, that the British Government intended to encourage a disguised slave trade. There is no evidence that the London contractors had any fraudulent intentions. Nor is it certain that their agents on the coast understood how their emigrants would be induced to volunteer. Yet it is plain that, without some such interference, Crispo and his allies might have disposed of their whole stock of slaves at ten dollars each ; and that one such successful operation would have encouraged the refractory chiefs

to engage in other wars, to make other captives, to be disposed of in the same way.

All other efforts to secure the tranquillity of the northern territory having failed, the President summoned several of the offending chiefs to meet him on the 1st of March at Little Cape Mount, about twenty-five miles from Monrovia; for which place he sailed the same day, in the government schooner Lark, with an armed force of two hundred men. He returned after an absence of eight days, having arrested Boombo, the principal offender, and about fifty of his followers, without a conflict. March 14 was appointed for a general congress of chiefs of the disturbed district at Monrovia, for the final settlement of all disputes; and there was a good prospect of a permanent peace.

Suppression of the Slave Trade.—Need of new Settlements.

These transactions show us, in what sense the slave trade has been suppressed. It has every where been made unlawful. Not only is every slave ship liable to capture and condemnation, but there is no spot on shore where a barracoon can be erected and slaves collected for shipment under African law. The trade can be carried on only by smuggling and evasions. But the slave traders, both African and foreign, still exist, and are on the watch for opportunities. Africa is full of slaves, whom their masters would gladly sell, and of chiefs, eager to make war on their neighbors, if they can see any chance to dispose of their captives; while slave ships hover on the coast, and their agents are skulking about on shore, in search of some unguarded point where a shipment can be made. To extinguish these hopes effectually in the territory of the Republic north of Monrovia, at least three new settlements are needed; one at Grand Cape Mount, one at or near Gallinas, and one at Manna Point, or some other point on the Sherbro; and each should be strong enough to exert a controlling influence over the natives in its vicinity. For this purpose, the Society should be enabled to send out fifteen hundred emigrants, at an expense of \$90,000, this very year, besides carrying on all its other operations. At least, one third of this work should be done. There should be a settlement five hundred strong at Grand Cape Mount; which, with a little more British vigilance at Sherbro, where the jurisdiction of the Republic terminates, would leave but small chance for smuggling.

Internal Affairs.—Industrial Prosperity.

Notwithstanding all these embarrassments, the internal affairs of the Republic have been prosperous. Health and plenty have prevailed. Agriculture and commerce have increased. The revenue

has risen to \$24,355. Town lots in Monrovia, of a quarter of an acre, have been sold for \$500 ; and others could not be purchased at that price. During the months of December, January and February, the duller part of the year, the sales of merchandize at Monrovia had amounted to at least \$60,000 ; and it was estimated that nearly half a million would be required for that port alone, for the next ten months. The establishment of a monthly line of steam packets from England, which touch at Monrovia both going and returning, had given a new impulse to trade. The line is to be semi-monthly when completed.

One of the most enterprising firms in Monrovia is that of John B. Jordan & Co. ; the other partner being John W. Roberts, brother of the President, and son-in-law of the old veteran, Elijah Johnson. Mr. Jordan was a slave in New Orleans, educated as a book-keeper ; and after his emancipation, was employed in that capacity in a large commercial establishment on a salary of \$1,000 a year. Not satisfied with any position he could hope to attain in this country, he came to the north, visited New York and Boston, formed acquaintance and made business arrangements with commercial houses, and sailed, with his family, whose freedom he had procured, for Liberia, October 4, in the Oriole. November 29, he had arrived and entered into partnership with Mr. Roberts. January 10, he had received about \$5,000 for goods sold, had shipped 3,899 gallons of palm oil to England, and was waiting for an opportunity to ship a large amount of camwood and oil to New York.

J. M. Richardson, from Williamsburgh, N. Y., aged 32, was another emigrant by the Oriole, taking with him goods worth \$800. February 13th he had recovered from the acclimating fever ; bought \$500 worth of goods and paid for them ; bought ten bullocks ; bought one hundred bushels of rice, which he was keeping on speculation ; bought fifty pounds of ivory ; had on hand six tons of camwood, which would be increased to ten tons and shipped to England within a month ; had \$1,000 worth of goods on his shelves, and should send \$1,000 to New York for more goods. "If a man has half what I had," he writes, "he would soon get rich, if he conducted himself aright." He was trying to buy seven thousand coffee scions to plant in April ; but the demand was so great that he feared he should not be able to get more than one thousand.

Allen Hooper, from New York, had been there about two years. He had 2,000 coffee trees in bearing, and 5,000 more expected to bear the next year.

Abraham Blackledge, an older settler, was making 12,000 pounds

of sugar this year. The whole sugar crop on the St. Paul's was estimated at 30,000 pounds.

These are specimens of business in Mesurado County. Bassa and Sinoe are said to be equally prosperous. In each of the latter, a steam saw-mill has gone into operation, with satisfactory results.

Education.

The means of education have been improved, by the opening of the Methodist High School at Monrovia, and by the introduction of a more thorough course of training into all the seminaries. Seven of the students are aided by the Fund for Scholarships, held by the New York Colonization Society, and the number was soon to be increased to fifteen. Some will probably be prepared to enter on a collegiate course of study within the year. "Liberia College" has already been incorporated; and the "Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia" are laboring industriously to procure for it, such instructors as will be needed at its commencement. Though the funds of this last named institution have increased somewhat less than \$4,000 during the year, yet its annual income is sufficient to meet the estimated expense of instructing one or two small classes; and the prospects of its farther increase, in proportion to the growing demands upon it, are quite satisfactory.

UNITED STATES.

Progress of Public Sentiment.

In our own country, public sentiment is becoming more generally and more decidedly favorable to Colonization. Multitudes, however, seem to have become our friends only in theory, while in practice they are inactive. Yet the receipts of the National Society from donations show an increase of active friends. Exclusive of legacies, payments by masters on account of their own emancipated slaves, compensation from the United States for services rendered, and other sources of revenue which are more irregular in their amount, the donations received by that Society in 1850 were \$22,893 10. In 1851, they were \$25,801 40; showing an increase of \$2,908 30. In 1852, they were \$33,387 30; showing an increase of \$7,585 90. And this increase seems, on inspection of the accounts, to come from nearly all parts of the country that have ever contributed. Of all the northern States, the advance seems to be greatest in Connecticut,

where, the Agent of the Society says, "the pulpits are open to this subject, I trust, to be closed no more."

We regret that language equally strong cannot yet be applied to Massachusetts. Many pulpits are open, and many pastors render us hearty and valuable aid, for which they have our thanks. But pastors are numerous, who, though they admit the usefulness of our labors, find reasons satisfactory to themselves for refusing, or at least for deferring, from time to time, indefinitely, the use of their pulpits. The reasons assigned are various; but the reason most generally operating seems to be this: that the applications of agents are very numerous, and pastors find it necessary to refuse or defer as many of them as they can; and therefore pastors who have no adequate conception of the importance of our labors, put us among the last to be admitted, which is practically equivalent to not admitting us at all. But for this hinderance from so many pastors, our collections might be greatly increased the coming year; for their people are ready to hear, and having heard, to aid us.

Colonization by the General Government.

Another hinderance in the collection of funds is the theory, that the Government of the United States ought to take up the work of Colonization, and carry it on to its completion at the expense of the national treasury. This theory is supported by such plausible arguments, has the sanction of such illustrious names, and has been so much commended, in former years, and in the publications of the National Society, that it deserves a serious examination; especially as every collecting agent frequently meets able and intelligent men, who are willing to be taxed for the accomplishment of the object by the General Government, but refuse to contribute anything towards the feeble movements of a Society.

Against this theory we urge, first, that, whatever may have been the prospect twenty or thirty years ago, it is, in the present state of affairs, and in any state of affairs which we can reasonably anticipate, manifestly impracticable.

In order to secure the northern vote in Congress in favor of a scheme of Colonization at the national expense, that scheme must be distinctly understood to include the ultimate removal of slavery. It may not be necessary that it include the emancipation of slaves by act of Congress; but it must be understood to include a reasonable certainty of their emancipation in some way; and this motive must stand out so prominently, that northern representatives can appeal to it, in justifying their votes to their constituents. A scheme of Colonization, expected to end with relieving the several States, at the

national expense, of the alleged evil of their *present* free colored population, could scarcely receive a single northern vote. A scheme which should not avow a further design as its leading motive, would be voted down by an overwhelming majority ; and we are not prepared to say that the majority would be wrong.

On the other hand, a scheme which should openly contemplate the abolition of slavery throughout the United States by the direct or indirect action of the General Government, would be unanimously opposed by the entire South. Southern representatives would vote for no scheme, of which they could not assure and convince their constituents, that it had no such motive. Every State in which slavery exists, will insist that the General Government shall not interfere, either directly or indirectly, with the question of its continuance. Nor are we prepared to say that they ought not to insist upon it.

It is impossible, therefore, to unite northern and southern representatives in any one scheme of Colonization at the national expense ; for the conditions indispensable to secure the vote of the one, would secure its rejection by the other. If the north could be entirely unanimous, and carry its scheme by a small majority, the whole south would unite in defeating the execution of the law ; which, having entire control over the colored population, bond and free, within their own limits, they could easily do, without resorting to secession ; and some of those States, if not all, would resort to secession, sooner than allow such a law to be executed. But there is little danger of such a conflict. All experience proves that there is, both in the north and the south, so much mutual kindness and consideration for each other's rights, interest and wishes, that neither can be made perfectly unanimous in carrying a measure against which the other unanimously protests ; especially where the constitutional right is disputed, and the union of the States may be endangered. No such law, therefore, can be passed.

We urge, secondly, that the transfer of this work from a Society to the General Government, if practicable, would be inexpedient, for many reasons. One is, the probability that its effect on the minds of the colored people themselves would be bad. They would probably regard it as a combined, unfriendly movement of the white population, to expel them from the country. They would, therefore, resist it as long as desperation could keep the hope of successful resistance alive ; and if, sooner or later, they should yield a constrained and sulky submission, as to invincible enemies, they would be in the worst possible state of mind for the successful colonization of Africa.

It would be inexpedient, too, because, in the hands of the General Government, the work must inevitably become involved with party

politics. It must be a large operation. There must be commissioners of emigration, by that or some other title, with salaries large enough to tempt demagogues. There must be fat contracts, in executing which, speculators who are on the right side in politics, can get rich, cheating the Government on one side and the emigrants on the other. In the hands of the Government, it is scarcely possible that the work should fail to be expensively and badly done.

We urge, as a third objection, that the assumption of this work by the General Government is unnecessary. Some have said, that the work is too great for any society to accomplish. But a well constituted, well managed society can conduct very large operations, safely and successfully. There are several benevolent societies in the United States and in England, which collect and expend incomes of \$300,000, \$400,000, and \$500,000 annually, and whose work is well done. The colonizing of \$10,000 emigrants a year, at an expense of \$500,000, is not too large a work for a society to manage, as abundant experience in other forms of benevolent effort has proved; and no experience has yet proved that such a society cannot, safely and successfully, conduct a still larger business. But however that may be, there is no reason to doubt that, before it reaches that magnitude, the work will cease to need conducting. It will go on of itself, and manage and regulate itself, like the present emigration from Europe to America. We do not say that the work will go on till the whole colored population is removed to Africa. That may be, or it may not be. Time will determine it. They will go, till this country feels the need of retaining the services of the remainder, and offers them better inducements to stay, than Africa offers them to come. They will find the place, on either continent, where they are most wanted, and can do best for themselves; and there they will make their home. And this, we doubt not, will be true of those now in bondage, as well as those now free. Some,—how many, we neither know nor care,—will probably be induced to remain in this country; but present appearances indicate, that a vast majority will find it for their interest to emigrate, and will act accordingly.

We abandon, therefore, without regret, the expectation that the General Government will take the work into its own hands.

The General Government has rendered us important aid, by paying us money honestly earned in taking care of Africans whom its cruisers had rescued from slave ships, and for whom it was unable suitably to provide in any other way. It may have other opportunities to do the same. It has aided us, by many friendly acts of its squadron on the coast; and may continue to do so. It may aid us, also, by extending to the Republic of Liberia that national courtesy which is just, which

the best interests of both nations require, and which is essential to their most efficient co-operation in suppressing the slave trade. Such assistance it is proper for the Government to afford, and for us gratefully to acknowledge ; but the assumption of the work, to be carried on by the Government itself, we neither expect nor desire.

Colonization by the several States.

The action of the several States, aiding the societies by furnishing funds on certain conditions, is free from some of these objections, and may be so conducted as to be free from all of them. In Maryland, the State has furnished the Society with \$10,000 annually, for twenty years, and has voted to continue the appropriation for six years more. The Society has been well managed, and the result has been good ; except that private contributions have been small, most men feeling that they did their part through the State treasury. The annual appropriation of \$30,000 and more, by the State of Virginia, to be paid to the State Society on certain conditions, will probably operate well ; as the law has been amended, so as to allow fifty dollars for each emigrant, which will nearly cover the expense.

But in order to the success of State action, two conditions must be strictly observed. In the first place, it must not be, either in form or in effect, compulsory. So far as the action of the Society is concerned, this is already secured. Its charter authorizes it to hold and expend funds for colonizing the free people of color "with their own consent ; and for no other purpose whatever." To this restriction the Society must conform in entire good faith, or forfeit its charter. By aiding in compulsory colonization, it would commit suicide. The States, if they would be successful in their work, must act on the same principle. There may, perhaps, be cases where it is lawful to force benefits on men against their wills ; but this is not one of them. That Colonization may be successful, the colonists must enter into the work of their own choice, and heartily. That aid in the enterprise may do them good, it must come from those who are seen and understood to offer it in a friendly spirit. A system of compulsory colonization would place the parties in the attitude of enemies to each other, and thus excite in both, feelings eminently hostile to success.

A second condition of success is, that the States employ agents who are practically acquainted with the business, and permit them to arrange the details. They may employ the National Society, or the State Societies, acting in consultation and co-operation with the National. In no other way can they secure themselves against a repetition of the errors which an experience of thirty years has taught the Society to avoid. In no other way can the necessary

unity of operation be secured. States, acting separately from the societies, or State societies acting separately from the National, will be exceedingly liable to adopt plans which will thwart each other, and the African part of which will prove impracticable.

On this point, the experience of State societies is full of warning. There have been magnificent projects for an "Ohio in Liberia," and a "Kentucky in Liberia," and a "Virginia in Liberia;" some of which have begun to be executed, as nearly as the circumstances of that country permit,—which is by no means *very* nearly. As when eastern men advertise building lots in lithographic cities at the West, and emigrants, when they arrive in the vicinity, examine the country for themselves, and settle where their own interest requires, leaving those cities still undiscoverable except on paper, so it is, and so it must be, in Liberia. The emigrants, on their arrival, are free men, and care more about their own safety, comfort and success, than about realizing the magnificent schemes of projectors in the country which they have left. Nor can the Government of Liberia be reasonably expected to embarrass its finances and endanger the interests, and even the lives of its citizens, by attempting the literal execution of visionary and impracticable plans, ignorantly laid in America. The States, therefore, should leave all the African details of the work to the discretion of those whose experience has enabled them to understand it; only requiring, from time to time, suitable evidence that their funds are well laid out.

The Maryland Colony forms an apparent exception to these remarks; in part, because it was planted on territory outside of the Republic of Liberia, thus avoiding all possibility of collision of land titles; in part, because it has been sustained by an appropriation of \$10,000 a year from the State treasury; but chiefly, because its planning and execution have, from the beginning, been in the hands of men who had previously acquired, by personal experience, a most intimate knowledge of Colonization in all its departments, both in the United States and in Africa, and who have always acted in such habitual consultation with the National Society, as was necessary to avoid collision and render mutual aid. Nor did these men engage in separate State action because they thought it preferable, but because they were driven to it by the peculiar circumstances of the time. Nor are they desirous to continue it any longer than is necessary, to arrange a union which shall secure the existing interests of all concerned.

These conditions being observed, States may advantageously engage in the work, each providing for such of its own colored people as desire to emigrate. And there is reason to believe that many of them

will do it. Besides some of the Southern States, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have appropriated \$2,000 each for this purpose. Indiana has appropriated \$5,000; but her appropriating act needs some amendments. The Legislature of Connecticut has the subject now under consideration.

But after all, our main reliance should be, on private beneficence. The Society should not, if it could, become a mere disbursing agent for the States. It should have an income of its own, sufficient to give it the power of independent action, on a scale large enough to command respect. Otherwise, it will not be able to exert that influence over opinions in all the States, which is necessary to secure united and harmonious action. If Christian benevolence can fill its treasury and Christian wisdom guide its councils, and thereby guide all other councils on the subject, the work will be safely conducted to a happy issue.

Since this Report was presented, information has been received by way of England, and confirmed by an arrival at Boston direct from the coast of Africa, of the arrest of Don Crispo, mentioned on page 10. The British account adds, that seventy-five of the Sierra Leone people, who had been sold as slaves, had been recovered, and that fifteen persons were under arrest for selling them. If it be true, as this account seems to indicate, that Crispo had inveigled British subjects, in a colony planted and sustained for the express purpose of suppressing the slave trade, into the crime of selling each other, his audacity, as well as his ability, must be very uncommon. His arrest, even if he should escape conviction, will do much for the peace of the country.

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N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1852, and another in April, 1853,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1853, will appear in the Report for next year. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted their donations directly to the Parent Society at Washington, and they have been acknowledged in the African Repository. Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

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G & N. Peabody,	1 00	Dea. J. Harris,	1 00
Ann Chadwick,	50—94 20	Joseph Fenno,	1 00
<i>Cabot, J. K. Fletcher,</i>	3 00	Dea. David Floyd, Jr.	1 00
B. Thorpe,	2 00	Mrs. — Badger.	1 00—8 00
N. Mossman,	1 00	<i>Chicopee, John Wells, Esq.</i>	11 50
J. Alden,	2 00	<i>Falls, Elias Carter,</i>	3 00
J. Tower,	1 00	T. W. Carter,	3 00—6 00
W. W. Mitchell,	2 00	<i>Clinton, E. B. Bigelow,</i>	20 00
J. L. Warriner,	2 00	J. D. Outerson,	5 00
Cash,	50	W. W. Parker,	1 00
S. Mossman,	2 00	C. Stanley,	1 00
J. P. Buckingham,	1 00	J. Orr,	50
E. Flag,	3 00	William Orr,	1 00
W. G. Bliss,	1 00	Daniel Cameron,	2 00
Cash,	50	C. L. Swan,	2 00
S. Adams,	5 00	Joseph C. Smith,	3 00
W. P. Cross,	1 00	H. N. Bigelow,	10 00—45 50
N. H. Rice,	1 00	<i>Concord, Rev. L. H. Angier,</i>	1 00
Lorenzo Lane,	2 00	Hon. Samuel Hoar,	5 00
George H. Chapman,	1 00	George Farwell,	25
Cash,	50	J. M. Cheney,	2 00
Mrs. — Cooley,	1 00	Rev. B. Frost,	2 00
Cash,	25	Reuben Brown,	5 00
C. W. Blanchard,	3 00	Daniel Shattuck,	3 00
John Wells, Esq.	5 00—40 75	N. Brooks,	2 00
<i>Cambridge, Jared Sparks,</i>	10 00	William Munroe,	1 00
Charles Beck,	5 00	Cyrus Warren,	1 00
Andrews Norton,	5 00	J. S. Keyes,	1 00
H. W. Longfellow,	5 00	Nehemiah Ball,	2 00
J. Parker,	5 00—30 00	John Brown, Jr.	2 00
<i>West, Collection, by Rev. F. Horton,</i>	33 03	Mrs. L. P. Heywood,	1 00
<i>Charlestown, J. Warren Merrill,</i>	3 00	Mrs. Julia Gleason,	2 00—30 25
Reuben Hunt,	10 00	<i>Derry, N. H., Coll. in First Church,</i>	21 00
A. R. Thompson,	10 00	<i>Essex, Coll. in Rev. Dr. Crowell's Ch.</i>	15 00
Jacob Foss,	10 00	<i>Georgetown, J. Russell,</i>	1 00
Thomas Greenleaf,	10 00	Asa Nelson,	3 00
James Hunnewell,	5 00	John Kimball,	1 00
Charles Foster,	5 00	Moses Carter,	1 00
A. W. Crowningshield,	5 00	Joseph Little,	3 00
E. Lawrence,	5 00	Joseph P. Stickney,	1 00
A. Carlton,	5 00	George Foot,	1 00
N. & P. Hill,	5 00	Harriet Boardman,	50
T. Marshall,	5 00	Sarah Braman,	1 00
John Hurd,	5 00	Benjamin Winter,	50
George Hyde,	5 00	John Perley,	5 00
James W. Francis,	2 00	David M. Winter,	3 00
C. Adams,	3 00	Mrs. D. M. Winter,	2 00
F. W. Pearson,	3 00	H. W. Trask,	1 00
C. A. Ward,	3 00	L. W. Bateman,	1 00
James F. Tufts,	3 00	H. Pettengill,	1 00
James K. Frothingham.	2 00	Mrs. P. Russell,	1 25
R. Wason,	2 00	G. J. Tenney,	5 00
H. S. Doane,	2 00	Haskell Perley,	1 00
S. G. Underhill,	2 00	R. Tenney,	1 00
J. J. Wetherbee,	3 00	Charles S. Tenney,	1 00
Moses G. Cobb,	2 00	G. W. Chapman,	50
James Dana,	2 00	Caleb Jackson,	1 00
Thomas Doane,	1 00	M. H. Spofford,	50
Joseph Carter,	2 00	Ann M. Estes,	25
Henry Turner,	1 00	Rev. John M. Prince,	1 00—38 50
Elias Crafts,	1 00	<i>Groton, Union Ch. and Society,</i>	2 00
Elijah Beal,	1 00	<i>Hudley, Gen. Benev. Soc. Third Ch.</i>	23 82
John C. Ellis,	1 00	<i>Harvard, Friend,</i>	50 00
J. H. Jewett,	1 00	T. B.	1 00
Samuel Palmer,	1 00	Friend,	3 00
Seth Sawyer,	1 00	A. G. Hill,	1 00

William Emerson,	1 00	Horace Rice,	1 00
Louisa D. Whitcomb,	10 00	E. R. Balch,	1 00—36 10
Seth Nason,	5 00	Lowell, Mrs. O. M. Whipple,	5 00
Luke Pollard, Jr.,	1 00	Mrs. C. A. Babcock,	2 00
Henry B. Pearson,	30 00	Horace Howard,	5 00
Dea. Reuben Whitcomb,	10 00—112 00	Coll. Appleton St. Church,	25 00
Haverhill, Miss Lydia White,	5 00	Charles A. Babcock,	10 00
E. T. Ingalls,	2 00	Daniel Cushing,	5 00
N. S. Howe,	1 00	William S. Southworth,	5 00
J. P. Raudall,	1 00	Samuel Burbank,	5 00
George Ames,	2 00	H. B. Shattuck,	1 00
F. Brickett,	1 00	J. K. Chase,	2 00
William Lucy,	1 00	S. G. Mack,	5 00
David Marsh,	5 00	John Fisk,	5 00
Mrs. Isaac Howe,	1 00	Cash,	1 00
Mrs. Alfred Kittridge,	3 00	William Nichols,	2 00
Mrs. E. I. M. Hale,	5 00	H. Dickey,	2 00
Benjamin Emerson,	1 00	E. Huntington,	2 00
R. G. Walker,	2 00	J. C. Shapleigh,	1 00
P. Carlton,	1 00	Charles Ward,	1 00
Joseph H. Carlton,	2 00	William Spencer,	2 00—86 00
Thomas Lancaster,	2 00	Lynn, Coll. in Central Church,	11 00
Abel Chase,	25—35 25	First Parish Sab. Gift Soc.,	53 90
Hingham, Hawkes Fearing,	4 00	Isaiah Breed,	30 00—94 90
Kennebunk, Me., Coll. Unit. Church,		Manchester, Eng., A. S. Thornton,	25 00
Rev. J. A. Swan,	23 00	Manchester, Martha Lee,	1 00
Lancaster, George Cummings,	10 00	Abraham Goldsmith,	25
George Dodge,	5 00	Sarah Allen,	2 00
Friend,	3 00	Mrs. L. C. Lord,	1 00
Cyrus Merrick,	5 00	Mrs. A. H. Trask,	1 00
Friend,	2 00	John P. Allen,	50
Mrs. — White,	50	Dr. Asa Story,	1 00
Miss — Stone,	50—26 00	William Johnson,	1 00
Leicester, Leander Warren,	1 00	Dr. J. L. Colby,	1 00
L. Woodcock,	2 00	R. W. Lang,	50
J. Woodcock,	1 00	Cash,	25
Dwight Biscoe,	2 00	Daniel L. Leach, Jr.,	25
Joseph Murdock,	3 00	Luther Allen,	1 00
J. A. Dewey,	5 00	George Taylor,	25
B. Upham,	1 00	Moses Little,	25
Isaac Southgate,	5 00	William Dodge,	50
Cheney Hatch,	2 00	Charles Lee,	1 00
John Woodcock,	5 00	George S. Allen,	50
D. E. Merriam,	1 00—23 00	J. Dexter,	1 00
Leominster, Mary Newman,	5 00	Capt. S. Knight,	50
Rev. A. Smith,	1 00	Thomas P. Gentlee,	1 00
Cash,	50	Cash,	50—16 25
Mrs. — Strong,	50	Marblehead, Mrs. William Reed,	20 00
Mrs. — Newman,	50	Collection in Rev. E. A. Lawrence's Society,	60 00—80 00
J. S. Dailing,	1 00	Malden, James S. Stone,	10 00
Mary Lincoln,	1 00	Dr. Daniel Swan,	50 00
Roxana Burrage,	1 00	Mrs. Sarah Swan,	50 00
Sophia Woodbury,	50	Dudley Hall,	20 00—130 00
William Durant,	1 00	Melbury, J. C. Hurd and wife,	30 00
Ward M. Colton,	1 00	Melrose, Isaac Emerson,	2 00
J. M. Fletcher,	1 00	Middleton, Contribution,	6 75
James Fletcher,	1 00	Monson, Rev. A. Ely, D. D.,	3 00
Cash,	25	Mrs. S. G. Ely,	1 00
Margaret Newman,	3 00	Mrs. Sarah Flynt,	1 00
Ann Newman,	1 00	Mrs. Orin Burt,	1 00
Susan Newman,	1 00	D. D. Moody,	2 00
B. M. Spaulding,	25	Albert Norcross,	3 00
C. F. Parker,	50	C. H. Merrick,	1 00
E. Prescott,	1 00	R. F. Fay,	1 00
T. C. Litchfield,	50	H. Lyon,	3 00
E. R. Blanchard,	1 00	S. B. Norcross,	1 00
Dea. J. Boutelle,	1 00	A. D. Norcross,	25
Mrs. Clark,	50	Alfred Norcross,	1 00
Cash,	10	Henry Gates,	1 00
William Boutelle,	1 00	L. F. Newton,	3 00
Amos Hawes,	1 00	Henry Cady,	1 50
Leonard Burrage,	5 00	Otis Bradford,	1 00
William A. Nichols,	2 00		

Sheffield Reynolds,	2 00	John Bertram,	10 00
C. W. Holmes,	2 00	Mrs. F. H. Appleton,	10 00
C. W. Holmes, Jr.	1 00	T. Dalaud,	10 00
J. L. Reynolds, Jr.	1 00	Dr. W. Mack,	5 00
W. Albee,	1 00	N. J. Lord,	30 00
J. L. Reynolds,	2 50	T. P. Pingree,	3 00
Rev. C. B. Kittredge,	2 00	John Chapinan,	2 00
C. Brigham Kittredge,	25	Cash,	1 00
A. B. Kittredge,	25	Joseph Adams,	3 00—144 00
H. B. Kittredge,	10	<i>Southbridge</i> , Robert H. Cole,	1 00
M. A. Kittredge,	03	<i>S. Reading</i> , Col. by Rev. A. Emerson,	18 00
Mrs. — Truesdell,	50	<i>Springfield</i> , George Merriam,	5 00
James Colton,	1 00	R. A. Chapman,	5 00
Elijah Cutter, Jr.	1 00	H. Brewer, Jr.	5 00
David Louis,	1 00	James Brewer, 2d,	2 00
Daniel G. Potter,	1 00	Mrs. Thomas Boud,	1 00
Tertius Hyde,	1 00	Mrs. — Reynolds,	1 00
Mrs. — Nichols,	25—42 63	H. C. Sturtevant,	1 00
<i>Northbridge</i> , Rev. William Bates,	2 00	A. Stickney,	2 00
<i>New Bedford</i> , Wm. H. Thayer,	3 00	U. F. Downing,	50
Oliver & Geo. O. Crocker,	10 00	Mrs. L. Sargent,	1 00
Oliver Prescott,	3 00	Ephraim W. Bond,	1 00
Friend,	3 00	Daniel Kendall,	1 00
C. R. Tucker,	1 00	Cash,	2 00
George F. Bartlett,	1 00	J. S. B.	2 00
David R. Greene,	20 00	J. D. B.	1 00
Gideon Allen,	2 00	G. M. Atwater,	5 00
Edward L. Baker,	2 00	Miss Betsey Brewer,	10 00
Henry Taber,	2 00	Harvey Sanderson,	1 00
Abraham Ashley, Jr.	1 00	Daniel Bontecou,	2 00
Latham Cross,	2 00	David Smith,	2 00
Asa R. Nye,	2 00	William Stowe,	1 00
Dennis Wood,	2 00	S. C. Howard,	1 00
T. Mandell,	5 00	E. Bigelow,	1 00
John Avery Parker,	5 00	Francis Brewer,	30 00
John A. Standish,	5 00	C. Merriam,	5 00
Rev. A. Eldridge,	3 00—72 00	O. N. Wilcox,	2 00
<i>Orford</i> , N. H., H. Blanchard,	1 00	J. M. Thompson,	3 00
<i>Palmer</i> , Executors of Dwight Foster,	225 00	Mrs. P. Howard,	3 00
<i>Pawlet</i> , Vt., Mrs. — Snell,	50	F. Searle,	1 00
<i>Princeton</i> , John Brooks,	5 00	George Bliss,	5 00
<i>Raynham</i> , Dea. E. Dean,	2 00	John Avery,	1 00
J. S. King,	2 00	Mrs. M. Emory,	2 00
Benjamin King,	1 00	G. Trask,	1 00
Barzillai King,	3 00	W. L. Wilcox,	1 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. Williams,	1 00	Edward Palmer,	3 00
Henry A. Dean,	1 00	George W. Lyman,	1 00
Henry S. Wilbur,	1 00	R. Ashley,	1 00
Miss Hannah Jones,	1 00	C. Stebbins,	2 00
Reuben H. Andrews,	2 00	Senter & Ball,	1 00
Rev. R. Carver,	1 00	Lumbard Dale,	2 00
John Tracy,	5 00	Thomas Stebbins,	2 00—119 50
Oliver S. Wilbur,	2 00	<i>Upton</i> , Dea. William Hall,	5 00
Pythagoras Dean,	1 00	Mrs. E. Hall,	1 00
Mrs. Rodolphus Leonard,	1 00	Hartford Stoddard,	5 00
Miss Flora Washburn,	1 00	Stephen Rawson,	1 00
John B. King,	1 00	Maj. Eli Warren,	5 00
Dea. Elijah Hayward,	1 00	M. Bancroft,	25
Henry Crane,	1 00	Elijah Warren,	2 00
Dea. Daniel Jones,	1 00	William Legg,	3 00
Mrs. J. B. Carver,	1 00—30 00	E. S. Leland,	25
<i>Rockport</i> , William Poole,	1 00	Mrs. A. H. Rockwood,	1 00
Colt. by Rev. W. Gale,	25 00—26 00	Rev. William Warren,	1 00
<i>Roxbury</i> , Miss Georgiana Hallett,	20 00	E. B. Fisk,	1 00
<i>Salem</i> , S. M. Worcester, D. D.	10 00	J. A. Nelson,	50
Michael Shepherd,	10 00	C. W. Walker,	1 00
William D. Pickman,	10 00	Col. E. Stoddard,	1 00
William Pickman,	10 00	Albert Taft,	50
Daniel A. White,	5 00	Mrs. Capt. Wood,	50
John Dike,	5 00	E. Wood,	25
George Peabody,	10 00	Cash,	20
Stephen A. Chase,	5 00	Elisha Webster,	1 00
J. H. Peele,	5 00	J. Nelson,	50

Thomas Nelson,	25	N. Fisher, Jr.	50
Elijah Nelson,	50	G. C. Sanborn,	2 00
Lorin Johnson,	1 00	Seth Rice,	30
Palmer Wood,	50	Josiah Warren,	50
B. F. Holbrook,	50	Col. Josiah Brigham,	2 00
John Hogan,	40	W. L. Gilman,	25
D. A. Corey,	1 00	J. C. Gilman,	1 00
E. A. Ward,	50	Charles C. Kimball,	1 00
Lydia Harwood,	50	Martha B. Stone,	1 00
Harvey Fisk,	25	Dexter Brigham,	1 00
Dr. I. Starkweather,	1 00	Cash,	25
Bolsa Johnson,	25	Cash,	50
Friend,	25	Dr. Pond,	3 25
Asa Wood,	1 00	A. Underwood,	1 00
Dulcinea Rice,	50	Nancy White,	1 00
Miss C. Whitney,	50	Salome White,	1 00
Ruth Fisk,	4 00	Dr. S. Griggs,	1 00—61 55
Mrs. B. Carpenter,	1 00	Westford, Hon. John Abbott,	2 00
Daniel Buck,	25	A. Heywood,	50—2 50
E. B. Stoddard,	1 00	West Needham, Coll. in Rev. A. Bige-	
William Knowlton,	2 00	low's Soc.	10 00
Mrs. Asa Wood,	1 00	West Newbury, Coll. in Rev. Mr.	
Miss A. DeWolf,	25	Edgell's Soc.	10 00
Horace Forbush,	1 00	West Newton, Marshall Conant,	1 00
Cash,	1 00	Collection,	22 23—23 23
Cash,	25	West Springfield, Collection,	33 30
Mrs. ——— Mason,	25	Agawam, Collection,	6 50
Mrs. ——— Olds,	25	Ladies' Benev Soc.	7 50—14 00
E. W. Walker,	1 00	Williamsburg, Dea. Erastus Graves,	2 00
Capt. ——— Chapin,	50	Worcester, C. Thurber,	10 00
Charles A. Fisk,	50	I. M. Barton,	5 00
Elisha Chapin,	25	J. P. Kettell,	1 00
Dea. William Fisk,	1 00	Asa Walker,	2 00
Lucy Fisk,	1 00	Martin Stow,	2 00
Fanny Wood,	50	Thomas Tucker,	2 00
Isaac T. Johnson,	25	F. H. Putnam,	1 00
Friend,	50	E. T. Miles,	1 00
Thomas Hall,	2 00	Edward Bemis,	1 00
Aaron Leland,	1 00	Mary G. Bargs,	6 00
Cash,	1 00	Alexander H. Wilder,	5 00
Elkanah Briggs,	1 00—62 60	Daniel Ward,	2 00
Walham, Collection,	18 77	Stephen Salisbury,	10 00
Warren, Coll. in Cong. Soc.	21 67	S. M. Holmes,	1 00
Webster, J. J. Robinson,	3 00	Mrs. H. Wheeler and sister,	3 00
William Larned,	1 00	A. Tolman,	1 00
R. O. Storrs,	3 00—7 00	William M. Bickford,	5 00
Wenham, Coll. in Cong. Soc.	19 75	B. L. Haddon,	5 00
Westboro', J. G. Fisher,	10 00	Samuel Davis,	5 00
Mary S. Fisher,	2 00	E. M. Holman,	2 00
M. Fisher,	50	W. W. Ayres,	50
George N. Sibley,	5 00	M. B. Green,	3 00
Timothy F. Hastings,	1 00	Levi Clapp,	1 00
J. A. Fayerweather,	3 00	F. A. Clapp,	1 00
Miss ——— Sanborn,	1 00	Julius L. Clark,	2 00
D. Butler,	2 00	Ethan Allen,	5 00
Otis Brigham,	2 50	William T. Merrifield,	5 00
Martin N. Wheeler,	1 00	William Fenno & Son,	2 00
J. W. B.	1 00	D. Scott, Jr.	1 00
R. G. Holmes,	1 00	S. Jemison,	2 00
Cash,	25	Henry O. Clark,	1 00
Cash,	50	G. O. Stearns,	2 00
Dea. Thomas Morse,	1 00	William Greenleaf,	2 00
David Warren,	1 00	J. Davis,	5 00
Josiah Fay,	1 00	G. Hobbs,	3 00
Mrs. George Denny,	1 00	W. Barker,	2 00
E. T. Forbes,	2 00	W. R. Hooper,	2 00
S. B. Forbush,	1 00	P. Merrick,	3 00
Nancy Fay,	1 00	G. T. Rice,	5 00
D. H. Forbes,	1 00	Charles Washburn,	5 00
Harrison Fay,	1 00	H. P. Hickok,	1 00—123 50
L. G. Shepherd,	25	Residence unknown,	
James Fay,	1 00	An unknown Friend,	2,711 00
N. E. Fisher,	2 00		

ADDRESS OF HON. J. H. B. LATROBE,

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

MR. PRESIDENT :

I am here, at this time, to advocate the cause of African Colonization.

Colonization, using the term in its general sense, has been the means through which the earth, from a single pair, has become filled with its inhabitants. Prosecuted for the purposes of conquest, it made Cortez lord of the valley of Mexico, and placed Pizarro on the throne of the Incas. Resorted to as an alternative to oppression, its power has been demonstrated in the growth of this great Republic. Used for the transfer of a portion of a nation from one part of its territory to another, it finds an illustration at San Francisco, unparalleled in the history of mankind.

Nor is there in African Colonization anything to distinguish it from the colonizations that have preceded it, except in the circumstance to which it owes its distinctive epithet. It belongs to the class that is influenced rather by repulsion from one land, than by attraction, in the first instance, to another. Its representatives are the Pilgrims of Plymouth, rather than the founders of Vera Cruz.

There are, in the United States, two races, the white and the colored. Brought from Africa, originally, as slaves, the progenitors of the last have transmitted, even to the free of their descendants, the memories and the associations of servitude, which cannot be shaken off while a portion of the same people, still in bondage, suggests, everlastingly, the history and the degradation of the past. Before Emancipation commenced, the relations of the races, as a matter of feeling, were probably of rare discussion. When the first ship-load of slaves was landed, under colonial rule, in the Chesapeake, the wisest of the Virginia "adventurers" never dreamed that a day would come, when the descendants of the captives would be the alumni of colleges, distinguished members of the liberal professions, and filling, because fit to fill, political offices of the highest civilization. Generations were born and died, before such imaginings were entertained. But as masters occasionally liberated their slaves, a class of freed-men was created, which, increasing from year to year, gradually attracted public attention; and the far-seeing among the statesmen of the day began to consider the probabilities of the future in regard to it, with an interest to which subsequent events have shown that it was fully entitled.

Amalgamation by intermarriage, as a remedy for the anticipated evils of the increase, was never for a moment thought of; and as the experience of all history had shown that two races, which could not so

amalgamate, could exist in the same land in no other relations than those of master and slave, or, where both were nominally free, of the oppressor and the oppressed, the idea of separation naturally became prominent,—a separation so wide as to preclude the fear, or chance even, of any subsequent collision. Hence the plan of colonizing the free people of color of the United States; and hence the selection of the locality,—suggested, doubtless, by the origin of the emigrants,—which has given to this particular colonization its epithet of “African.” Under the influence, at first, of such a repulsion as filled the *Mayflower*; under the influences, hereafter, of such an attraction as filled the caravels of Cortez; under both influences, indeed, now and hereafter, according to the temperament of the individual colonists, this colonization is to go forward unto the accomplishment of the end.

On the 28th of December, 1816, the first meeting to form the present Society was held in Washington. The speakers were Henry Clay, Elias B. Caldwell, John Randolph of Roanoke, and Robert Wright of Maryland. With the exception of a suggestion of Mr. Randolph, that the condition of the slaves would be improved by removing the free colored people, the views expressed were confined exclusively to the best interests of the latter, and the advantages that would result collaterally to Africa from the prosecution of the scheme; and the object of the Society was declared to be, “to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color of the United States in Africa, or such other place as Congress might deem most expedient;”—the definition carefully excluding the idea of compulsory action on the part of the Society, as well as the idea of any interference with slavery.

Thirty-seven years have passed since the meeting here referred to. The voices of the speakers can be heard no more. His,—the great orator’s, the strong-willed statesman’s, which swayed the hearts of men to and fro, as doth the wind the yielding corn,—has so recently been hushed, that its echoes hardly yet have ceased to vibrate around us. Thirty-seven years have passed, and the quiet scheme of philanthropy of 1816 has become a great political necessity, still perfect in its plan, still adapted to every emergency, and presenting the only solution to a problem that has, more than once, threatened our existence as an united people.

The importance that in later years has been acquired by colonization, was hardly anticipated when the Society was formed. It is due, almost wholly, to the changes that have since taken place in the relations of the white and the free colored population.

In 1816, the feeling between the two was that of kindness. There was then no difficulty in obtaining employment, to create unfriendly competition. Certain occupations seemed to be conceded by prescription to the colored man. If preferences were given, he obtained them. Associations protecting his freedom existed, even in the slave-holding States. Emancipations were constantly taking place around him. And, if at any time disposed to complain of the inferiority of his social position, he recognized, nevertheless, the force of the circumstances to which it was owing, and left its amelioration to time and events. The long wars of Europe, just ended, had kept the emigrating classes at home, that they might be used there for manuring old lands

with their blood, rather than be sent to people new ones with their enterprise ; and, in 1820, the total number of immigrants and their descendants in the United States was but 359,000, and the annual immigration did not exceed 12,000 persons from all countries. Our foreign element, therefore, which has always been the most hostile to the free colored population, was scarcely felt. The condition of things, then, in 1816, was most favorable to the free colored man,—nor, to the mass of the community, was there any probability of a change.

But how great, nevertheless, the change that has, in point of fact, taken place in the interval ! All the kindly relations, which so many then supposed would last forever, have been broken up, beyond the power of reparation. Instead of moving along harmoniously in the avenues of labor, the whites and the free colored people now meet there only with ill-feeling and bad blood ; and into these avenues, to increase the strife for bread and add to the confusion, there throngs an annual immigration, which, in thirty-three years, has multiplied from twelve thousand to five hundred thousand, making the whole number of immigrants and their descendants, now in our country, upwards of five millions of souls. Jealousy and suspicion characterize to-day the relations of the parties. Political influences are beginning to operate. Legislation is invoked ; and State after State, slaveholding as well as non-slaveholding, is passing, or threatening to pass, laws hostile to the continued residence amongst us of the free colored population. It is this state of things, no longer the dimly-shadowed possibility, to men of fearful minds, of 1816, but a palpable and ominous fact, that gives to colonization, as the only means yet devised for obviating an impending calamity, the character that is claimed for it, of a great national and political interest.

The causes of the change here described are intimately connected with the proper consideration of the subject : they are manifest, and they are uncontrollable.

The first, strangely enough it may be thought, is the gradual improvement of the free colored people, in education and refinement, which has been going on since 1816, and which, at first sight, would seem to furnish a reason why they should be permitted to remain undisturbed amongst us, with a gradual amelioration of their social position. This, however, is the superficial view of the subject.

The slave is callous, because he is ignorant, or because, without scope for aspiration, contentment becomes an incident of his condition. But make a freed-man of him ; educate him ; enable him to see the rewards of ambition, only to discover that they are beyond his reach,—to appreciate social and political rank, only to learn that it is unattainable ; and he becomes sensitive and restless, just in proportion as he is capable and enlightened. A strife begins within him, that manifests itself in all his actions. He complains to those who will listen to him. He finds sympathizers, naturally enough, among the whites. He is looked upon as one who has “a cause.” His friends fancy they have “a mission.” Spirit chafes against spirit. Excitement is produced. Organization takes place. The sphere of action dilates. Soon it embraces the question of slavery. The rarely gifted individual, the cause of the particular effervescence, is assumed as a fair representative of the entire race ; and a crusade commences, which ultimately

involves the whole country, and makes the free colored people the subjects of a family feud, as North and South array themselves in bitter antagonism. Nor is the reference to domestic affairs, thus suggested, inapplicable. On the contrary, as he who is the subject of a household quarrel always finds himself obliged to leave the family, that peace may be restored between its members, so the contest, that has been waging among the whites in regard to the free colored people, threatens to end in the abandonment, by the latter, of the scene of the agitation, that, in a distant land, they may find a new home and work out a different destiny. Had they remained as slaves in feeling, had education wrought in them no miracles, had refinement brought no sensitiveness, this state of things would never have existed as one cause of the change in question.

The other of the causes is the foreign immigration. Its effect is two-fold. It operates to increase the irritability on the part of the better classes of the free colored people; and it is felt inconveniently, not only by those of them whose care does not extend beyond to-day, but by those also of the whites who meet the others in active competition for employment; a competition which was far from existing while the foreign immigration remained comparatively inconsiderable. Thanks to the vast country, yet to be filled with population, between the Atlantic and the Pacific, the demand for labor in the West, and the rapidly increasing facilities for transporting it from place to place, this crowding immigration disappears from the seaboard as fast as it arrives, so that the pressure created by it is not intolerable. But still, the immigration is not diminishing. Population is becoming denser and denser every day; and as a cause for the change we are accounting for, the increase of foreign labor amongst us must continue to operate unto the end.

That the explanation thus given is the true one, there can be but little doubt. Indeed, none other has been suggested during the angry controversy which for years past has shaken the fabric of our government, rousing all men from their indifference, and obliging them to look the future fully in the face.

The question, then, arises, as to the proper remedy. The answer is plain. Either the white man's prejudices must be overcome, that the colored man's sensitiveness may be conciliated; or the immigration that brings the two races into collision must be stayed; or the weaker must escape from the influences that will make this collision intolerable. The mere statement of these alternatives indicates the inevitable choice.

Twenty years have been consumed by zealous white men, aided by unquestionable instances of high intellectual cultivation and social refinement among the free people of color, in trying to place the latter upon a footing of social equality with the whites; and admitting, though the fact is not stated as of the speaker's knowledge, that, in rare cases and in particular neighborhoods, this may have been accomplished, yet it must be conceded that, as a general thing, the experiment, undertaken in perfect good faith, and vigorously prosecuted, has been an utter failure. To this point, let the free people of color speak for themselves. At a convention held in Baltimore, as late as 1852, of delegates from various parts of Maryland, and whose proceedings were

conducted with propriety and dignity, the following resolutions were passed :—

“Resolved, That while we appreciate and acknowledge the sincerity of the motives and the activity of the zeal of those who, during an agitation of twenty years, have honestly struggled to place us on a footing of social and political equality with the white population of the country, yet we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact, that no advancement has been made towards the result, to us so desirable ; but that, on the contrary, our condition as a class is less desirable now than it was twenty years ago.

“Resolved, That, in the face of an immigration from Europe, which is greater each year than it was the year preceding, and during the prevalence of a feeling in regard to us which the very agitation intended for our good, has only served, apparently, to embitter, we cannot promise ourselves that the future will do that which the past has failed to accomplish.”

Further proof would be surplusage, in regard to this part of the argument.

But, perhaps, the stream of European immigration may be stayed. If it could, it would, at best, but leave things in their present position, sure to grow worse, with the natural increase of our existing population. But, who dreams of staying it ? It lands, and we lose sight of it. It is the leaven which is absorbed in the loaf it quickens. We are reminded of its presence, only when we hear its axe in the forest ; its pick and spade along the great highways its labor builds for us ; its shout, as, from the summit of the Rocky Mountains, in its westward progress, it looks down upon the slopes of the Pacific. We could not stay it, if we would. It is part and parcel of the great system, of which the colonization we are discussing is another part. It moves forward in the well-ordered array of events, known by us as Progress. It assumed its place therein at the right time ; and to interfere with its operation is as much beyond man's power, as it is for the fly on the wheel of the chariot to check the rapidity of its whirl. This immigration was delayed until a refuge had been prepared for those whose places it was to fill as they disappeared before it ; and it is now, only now, when Africa is ready to receive the free colored people of the United States, that Ireland and Germany seem disposed to empty themselves upon America.

The first and second of the alternatives proposed, then, being out of the question, there remains the last only to be taken ; and separation, or colonization, becomes inevitable.

There are many doubtless, however, who, admitting the force of the argument that has been attempted, look at what has been accomplished in Liberia and the United States since 1816, and then turning to the hundreds of thousands still remaining and still increasing in our midst, regret, in honest despair, the strength of the conclusion which leaves no other resource than one which, in thirty-seven years, has, they fear, only demonstrated its own incapacity.

But what are the facts in this respect ? If the process of transplanting a people from one continent to another, is to be compared to that of transplanting an apple-tree from a hill side to a meadow, then certainly nothing has been done. But, compare colonization with colonization, and it will be found, that more has already been wrought by African Colonization, than has been accomplished by any preceding

colonization, in the same time, since the world began. African Colonization is to be, as American Colonization was, the work of generations upon generations; and no one is known who complains that the latter was too slow, or who finds fault with its results. Yet, in its commencement, it was a series of misfortunes; while African Colonization has, up to this time, been a series of astonishing successes. War and Famine characterised the early history of the first,—Peace and Plenty the infancy of the last. After a colonial existence of an hundred and fifty years had closed with a seven years' war, the United States obtained their independence as a reward of victory on many a stricken field. At the end of thirty-four years from its first settlement, Liberia received independence and nationality as a free gift due to the ability and worth of the recipients. Comparing, then, the two colonizations by their results, at the end of similar periods, that of Africa is, unquestionably, not the loser. And why should not the results of the future be equally favorable?

Commerce is the great agent upon which all colonization must ultimately depend. How stands it with reference to that which is under consideration? Let us push the comparison we have been making into details.

In the seventeenth century, the commerce of the world was feeble. Now it is in a state of intense activity. Then, the *Güede Vrow* of Knickerbocker was very nearly the model of its ships, to which the laboring winds toiled uselessly to impart velocity. Now, steam drives arrows through the waves. The *Mayflower* was sixty-five days in coming from England to America. Thirty days is now the average passage of sailing vessels, from the Chesapeake to Africa.

Emigration is one of the collaterals of commerce, not its principal object. It reacts to promote its activity, it is true; but commerce, whose great agency is to effect exchanges, furnishes transportation, as a general rule, incidentally only. There was scant occasion for its legitimate functions in the infancy of the Thirteen Colonies. The colonists themselves were the principal consumers of foreign importations. The Indian wanted but little, and, except in furs, had little to give in exchange for what he did want: nor, in truth, had the old world much to spare for him. Manufactures were in their infancy; steam was unborn; and men who tilled their fields with their guns within their grasp, and hurried with them in their hands from the house of God, to use them in self-defence against a relentless enemy, were not such customers as trade was wont to thrive upon, even at the distant day to which we are referring. Very different, indeed, are the present relations of commerce with Africa, to what they were in the seventeenth century with America. Instead of a population, scant and sparse, of hunters, having few wants for civilization to supply, the population of Africa is one of teeming millions, athirst for everything that civilization can produce, from the richest fabrics of the loom to the humblest fabrics of the lapstone. If, for upwards of two hundred years, the slave-trade has been giving sharpness to the edge of African appetite for guns and powder, rum and tobacco, it has, at the same time, produced commercial relations which will eventually be the all-powerful agents of African Colonization. Throughout all Nigritia,—throughout all Ethiopia,—from the Kong Mountains to the Mediterranean,—from the Kong Mountains to the Cape of Good Hope,—from Cape

Verde to Cape Guardafui, there are vast markets, which have become the necessities of manufacturing civilization, whose over-production, in its search for outlets, has given that activity to commerce which is one of the most striking features of the age we live in. These markets are to be reached, that they may be supplied. **THIS, THE TASK OF COMMERCE, IS TO BE THE GUARANTY OF COLONIZATION.**

Nor is the African himself without his manufactures. He makes, in many places, an iron, which is superior to the imported article; out of which he fabricates weapons, and often armor. The chains and rings of gold of the Mandingoes are of rare excellence. In leather, the native is a skillful workman; and his loom, of the simplest fashion, supplies him with a cotton cloth, strong and serviceable, and frequently dyed with a taste that would do credit to an artist's skill. That slaves have been the articles of trade heretofore obtained from him, is a consequence of the white man's teaching. But the time has come for a wiser instruction; and wherever colonization plants a settlement, gold and ivory and rich dye-woods, hides and wax, gums and spices, rice and palm oil, exclude from the market the fellow-beings of the merchant.

While, therefore, in the case of America, colonization was the principal, and commerce the accessory,—in the case of Africa, it is just the reverse; and instead of having a commerce to build up, colonization takes advantage of one that has existed for generations, and is now increasing with a rapidity that is due to the extent of the market to be supplied by it.

But, there is one of the relations between commerce and African Colonization that is peculiar, and the importance of which, in every point of view, can scarcely be over-estimated. The markets extending from the Gambia coastwise to the Zaire, and to the interior across the mountains that form the southern boundary of the valley of the Niger, and across the river and the valley to its northern confines, can be reached in no way so well as through the portal of Liberia. The English have in vain tried to penetrate them by expeditions up the Niger, and from their establishments on the coast. But they are beyond the white man's reach, except through the factors supplied by the colored population of the United States. Intelligent, educated, experienced, with peculiar fitness for trade, and exempted, constitutionally, from those diseases of the climate which protect the Liberians from the encroachments of the people they have left, the colonists from this country may, in their especial adaptation to the functions they are called upon to fill, find another reason to acknowledge the hand of Providence in the series of events, which, commencing with the slavery of their ancestors, ends in the return of their descendants to the continent from whence they came, after a probation, which, like that of Israel of old, seems to have been necessary to fit them to become the agents of African Civilization. **AMERICA WAS OPEN TO THE COLONISTS OF THE WORLD. THERE IS BUT ONE PEOPLE THAT CAN COLONIZE WESTERN AFRICA AND LIVE.**

And how compare the motives respectively of American and African Colonization? For this is a feature in the inquiry which should not be lost sight of. Where the Englishman had one motive to leave his home for America, even in the most adverse times, the free colored resident in the United States has many. There was nothing in Eng-

lish law, nothing in English prejudice, to prevent the Carvers, the Robinsons, the Winthrops, and Winslows, from being Lord High Chancellors of the realm. There is nothing now, in law or prejudice, in Great Britain, to prevent the poorest Irishman from aspiring to, and winning, the highest political distinction. But what can the other hope to obtain by remaining in America? An unharmed respectability in insignificance,—protection for such property as an active competition will permit him to acquire,—here and there a right to vote, as an incident to his possessions of land or money,—and even all this enjoyed under a constant apprehension of measures hostile to his peace, comfort and dignity. This is said in no spirit of unkindness. It is said as a prominent truth, due to the fair discussion of the subject. African Colonization is built upon a conviction of the absolute capacity of the colored race, when relieved from the pressure of circumstances, for the highest intellectual development; and the real friends of the race should rather promote its removal to a home where this development can take place at once, than by retaining it where this is impossible, perpetuate its inferiority. Words of counsel, it is admitted, are of small avail, where the native soil is to be abandoned, and the hearthstone left desolate; and yet we would say to the intelligent and educated among the free people of color, that although in the land they leave, they have wielded no power, built up no monuments, it may be wise to take to heart the story and imitate the example of the Moor, and seek another Grenada, where the Aragonese and the Castilian, who have refused to treat them as equals, can no longer overshadow them with their greatness.

But the counsel thus given, would not now be proper in every instance. Colonization, which has provided a City of Refuge, when circumstances will compel removal, leaves it to every one to determine for himself the day and the hour of his emigration. It is not every one who is fit to be a colonist. Those who are fit, may be detained in this country by paramount considerations of duty. The great mass will remain while they suffer no physical inconvenience. And it is better that it should be so. Many now living may hand down the question of removal to their grand-children and great-grand-children; and even these may hesitate. If it is so, it will be because it is a part of the scheme that it should be so. To the adventurous, the able and the ambitious only, the men who seek to carve their names on the foundation-stones of empires, may emigration be counseled without responsibility. But to all it may be said, **AFRICAN COLONIZATION, SOONER OR LATER, IS DESTINY.** The call to strike the tent and fill the knapsack will sound in each man's heart;—and when his inward being thrills with it, let him march on his way, and join the army with banners, the cross in the van,—the exodus of Africa,—that shall then be on its journey eastward across the sea.

The motive to emigrate existing, then, as powerfully as has been suggested, and commerce being relied upon to afford the means of transportation, but one question remains,—which is, the efficiency of commerce for the purpose. It has been already stated, that the foreign immigration of 1852 amounted to five hundred thousand; and there is every reason to believe that during the present year, even this large number will be exceeded. Every one of these immigrants comes at his own cost, or with means remitted by friends who have already

established themselves in America; and he comes from a class which is far less able to pay its expenses on the voyage, than the corresponding class of free colored men in the United States,—very few of whom could not collect, among white friends, upon the instant, money to pay their passage, while the Irishman and German have, in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, to rely upon themselves exclusively. Now, the entire free colored population of our country is but 428,661,* or less than a year's work for the shipping employed in 1852 in bringing immigrants across the Atlantic. Indeed, had the entire colored population, slave and free, been ready for removal, the 3,633,750 composing it would have afforded less than seven years' work to the same vessels. It is most true, that years must elapse before the increase of this population, even, is visibly affected; but the statistics here given show the efficiency of commerce, as the agent that is to produce the result; and the only question left open is the question of time.

The conclusion, then, which, it is thought, may be fairly drawn, is, that the separation of the free colored race from the whites of this country is inevitable, and essential to the happiness of both parties,—that it will be brought about gradually, by the operation of causes that cannot be controlled,—that it will proceed silently, producing no more sensation than is produced by emigration to California,—“oozing,” to use the most expressive term of the Chinese, when speaking of the disappearance of silver, from amongst us, to be quietly and usefully absorbed in Liberia; involving here no rude partings; leaving no voids, the means of filling which are not at hand; the emigrants, in the end, paying their own expenses, and going forth cheerfully and hopefully, with confident assurance of a happy and honorable home. This will be the glorious fruition of the great plan of African Colonization, which will then have fulfilled all the exigencies of a political necessity, under the holy influences of the pure philanthropy and wise forethought in which it originated.

The Society which now has charge of this work, while emigration, in its feebleness, still requires pecuniary aid, will then exist, in all probability, rather to perpetuate its associations, than to facilitate a process which will long since have become independent of assistance. Or, perhaps, its organization, even, having fallen into desuetude, it may occupy no other place than as a portion of that vast temple, whose materials are the good deeds of men. Be this, however, as it may; whether the existence of the American Colonization Society shall then be practical or historical, an empire will acknowledge it as its founder. It will be spoken of in terms of gratitude, as the exterminator of the slave-trade. The missionary to nations whose names, even, have not yet reached the ears of civilization, shall fashion uncouth languages to define and describe it. The lessons of the Sunday School, taught beneath the palm trees which then will cast their shadows on a Christian land, shall make infancy lisp its story. Cities will perpetuate, in their names, the memories of those who have been prominent in its cause;—and from Senegambia to the Niger, the voice of grateful millions shall shout the chorus of its praise.

* The numbers of the census of 1850 are used here.

BRITISH EMIGRANT TRAFFIC.

The following is the Proclamation referred to on page 11.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co. of London, contractors with Her Britannic Majesty's Government, to furnish Laborers from the African Coast for the West Indies, have sent some of their ships to the coast of the Republic, offering an advance of Ten Dollars for every person who may be induced to emigrate:—And whereas the extinction of the slave trade has left large numbers of predial and other laborers in the possession of the Chiefs and principal men of the country:—While the offer of Ten Dollars each, is nearly equivalent to the amount formerly paid for slaves, during the prevalence of the Slave Trade, and which operated mainly in producing and sustaining the wars by which the country was distracted:—And whereas certain refractory Chiefs are reported to have engaged with the Agents of said Company, to furnish a number of Laborers, and are further known to have in concealment near Grand Cape Mount, a number of the unhappy victims of their predatory excursions:—And whereas complaint has been made to the Government, that persons are held to be sent off without their voluntary consent, or the consent of their natural guardians:—Therefore, to prevent the abuses and evils which might otherwise result from the enterprise:

Be it known by this Proclamation, to all whom it may concern, that the law regulating Passports must be strictly observed—that vessels carrying or intending to carry away emigrants, must come to this port with their emigrants on board, to obtain passports—in order that an opportunity may be presented to the Government to ascertain whether the emigration be free or constrained. Every violation of the law regulating passports will be visited with the utmost penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Done at Monrovia, this Twenty-sixth day of February, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-three, and of the Republic the Fifth.

J. J. ROBERTS.

(L. S.)

By the President,

H. TEAGE, *Secretary of State.*

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS.

The Republic of Liberia extends from the Shebar or Sherbro river on the north-west, about latitude 7 deg. 24 m. north, longitude 12 deg. 40 m. west, to Grand Sesters, latitude 4 deg. 41 m. north, longitude 8 deg. 8 min. west. Its length of sea-coast, measured in a direct line, is about three hundred and ninety miles. It extends inland about forty-five miles on an average. It contains nearly or quite twelve millions of acres, most of which is susceptible of profitable cultivation, and much of which is very fertile. In the parts already under cultivation, the produce of an acre is more than sufficient for the support of a man.

Every emigrant, on his arrival, is entitled to five acres of land ; or if he has a family, to a larger quantity, in proportion to its numbers ; not, however, exceeding ten acres. He is also entitled to his necessary food, lodging, medicine and medical attendance for six months. During this time, he can clear up and plant a portion of his land, build a bamboo thatched house,—answering to a log cabin in the West, and sufficient for all the purposes of health,—move his family into it, and find his first crops ready for eating. If he wishes for more land, any quantity can be bought for a dollar an acre. If he is a mechanic, trader or professional man, he may have a building lot in some of the villages, instead of a farm, and may be in business before the end of the six months of gratuitous support.

Immediately on his arrival, the emigrant becomes a citizen of the Republic, entitled to vote at elections, and is eligible to any office for which he is thought to be qualified. Emigrants, however, should not expect to be actually put into office, till they have been there long enough to understand Africa.

From the south-eastern extremity of the Republic, the territory of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas extends along the coast to the south-east and east, about one hundred and thirty miles, to the river San Pedro ; making a continuous coast, under the control of emigrants from the United States, of about five hundred and twenty miles. It is understood by all parties, that this Colony will soon become a part of the Republic.

So far as we can learn, the Republic has never been called on to support a pauper.

Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a Member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

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